

Archæologia Cantiana.

"ANTIQUITATES SEU HISTORIARUM RELIQUIÆ SUNT TANQUAM TABULÆ NAUFRAGII; CUM, DEFICIENTE ET FERE SUBMERSA RERUM MEMORIA, NIHILOMINUS HOMINES INDUSTRII ET SAGACES, PERTINACI QUADAM ET SCRUPULOSA DILIGENTIA, EX GENEALOGIIS, FASTIS, TITULIS, MONUMENTIS, NUMISMATIBUS, NOMINIBUS PROPRIIS ET STYLIS, VERBORUM ETYMOLOGIIS, PROVERBIIS, TRADITIONIBUS, ARCHIVIS, ET INSTRUMENTIS, TAM PUBLICIS QUAM PRIVATIS, HISTORIARUM FRAGMENTIS, LIBRORUM NEUTIQUE HISTORICORUM LOCIS DISPERSIS,—EX HIS, INQUAM, OMNIBUS VEL ALIQUIBUS, NONNULLA A TEMPORIS DILUVIO ERIPIUNT ET CONSERVANT. RES SANE OPEROSA, SED MORTALIBUS GRATA ET CUM REVERENTIA QUADAM CONJUNCTA."

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Archæologia Cantiana:

BEING

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

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*The Council of the Kent Archæological Society is not answerable
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Rules of the Kent Archaeological Society.

1. The Society shall consist of Ordinary Members and Honorary Members.

2. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council consisting of the President of the Society, the Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members elected out of the general body of the Subscribers: one-fourth of the latter shall go out annually by rotation, but shall nevertheless be re-eligible; and such retiring and the new election shall take place at the Annual General Meeting: but any intermediate vacancy, by death or retirement, among the elected Council, shall be filled up either at the General Meeting or at the next Council Meeting, whichever shall first happen. Five Members of the Council to constitute a quorum.

3. The Council shall meet to transact the business of the Society on the second Thursday in the months of March, June, September, and December, and at any other time that the Secretary may deem it expedient to call them together. The June Meeting shall always be held in London; those of March, September, and December at Canterbury and Maidstone alternately. But the Council shall have power, if it shall deem it advisable, at the instance of the President, to hold its meetings at other places within the county; and to alter the days of meeting, or to omit a quarterly meeting if it shall be found convenient.

4. At every Meeting of the Society or Council, the President, or, in his absence, the Chairman, shall have a casting vote, independently of his vote as a member.

5. A General Meeting of the Society shall be held annually, in July, August, or September, at some place rendered interesting by its antiquities or historical associations, in the eastern and western divisions of the county alternately, unless the Council, for some cause to be by them assigned, agree to vary this arrangement; the day and place of meeting to be appointed by the Council, who shall have power, at the instance of the President, to elect some member of the Society connected with the district in which the Meeting shall be held, to act as Chairman of such Meeting. At the said General Meeting, antiquities shall be exhibited, and papers read on subjects of archaeological interest. The accounts of the Society, having been previously allowed by the Auditors, shall be presented; the Council, through the Secretary, shall make a Report on the state of the Society; and the Auditors and the six new Members of the Council for the ensuing year shall be elected.

6. The Annual General Meeting shall have power to make such alterations in the Rules as the majority of Members present may approve: provided that notice of any contemplated alterations be given, in writing, to the Honorary Secretary, before June the 1st in the then current year, to be laid by him before the Council at their next Meeting; provided, also, that the said contemplated alterations be specifically set out in the notices summoning the Meeting, at least one month before the day appointed for it.

7. A Special General Meeting may be summoned, on the written requisition of seven Members, or of the President, or two Vice-Presidents, which must specify the subject intended to be brought forward at such Meeting; and such subject alone can then be considered.

8. Candidates for admission must be proposed by one member of the Society and seconded by another, and be balloted for, if required, at any Meeting of the Council, or at a General Meeting, one black ball in five to exclude.

9. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, due in advance on the 1st of January in each year; or £5 may at any time be paid in lieu of future subscriptions, as a composition for life. Any Ordinary Member shall pay, on election, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings, in addition to his Subscription, whether Annual or Life. Every Member shall be entitled to a copy of the Society's Publications; but none will be issued to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear. The Council may remove from the List of Subscribers the name of any Member whose Subscription is two years in arrear, if it be certified to them that a written application for payment has been made by one of the Secretaries, and not attended to within a month from the time of application.

10. All Subscriptions and Donations are to be paid to the Bankers of the Society, or to one of the Secretaries.

11. All Life Compositions shall be vested in Government Securities, in the names of four Trustees, to be elected by the Council. The interest only of such funds to be used for the ordinary purposes of the Society.

12. No cheque shall be drawn except by order of the Council, and every cheque shall be signed by two Members of the Council and the Honorary Secretary.

13. The President and Secretary, on any vacancy, shall be elected by a General Meeting of the Subscribers.

14. Members of either House of Parliament, who are landed proprietors of the county or residents therein, shall, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents, and with them such other persons as the Society may elect to that office.

15. The Council shall have power to elect, without ballot, on the nomination of two Members, any lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member of the Society.

16. The Council shall have power to appoint as Honorary Members any person likely to promote the interests of the Society. Such Honorary Member not to pay any subscription, and not to have the right of voting at any Meetings of the Society; but to have all the other privileges of Members.

17. The Council shall have power to appoint any Member Honorary Local Secretary for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest, and for the receipt of subscriptions.

18. Meetings for the purpose of reading papers, the exhibition of antiquities, or the discussion of subjects connected therewith, shall be held at such times and places as the Council may appoint.

19. The Society shall avoid all subjects of religious or political controversy.

20. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, to be communicated to the Members at the General Meetings.

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Dr.

1876.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Hand, at the Bankers, Jan. 1st, 1876:—	183	1	5			
At Messrs. Wigan's	154	6	5			
At Messrs. Hammond's						

Dividends on Stock, one year						
Annual Subscriptions and Arrears, Life Compositions, Entrance Fees, Donations to Illustration Fund, and Receipts from Sale of Volumes:—						
Received through the Bankers	123	12	6			
Smallfield, Mr. (London)	101	0	0			
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Further Cost of <i>Archæologia Cantiana</i> , Vol. X:—						
Printing	293	11	6			
Illustrations	42	8	6			
Index	5	5	0			
Part Cost of <i>Archæologia Cantiana</i> , Vol. XI:—				346	5	0
Illustrations						
Part Cost of <i>Archæologia Cantiana</i> , Vol. XII:—				64	9	0
Illustrations						
Excavations for the Thanet Meeting at Reculver and North Foreland				11	16	0
Expenses of Annual Meeting, at Gravesend:—						
G. M. Arnold, Esq., Excess of Local Expenditure over Receipts				3	0	0
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Printing Dinner, Carriage, Members, and Visitors' Tickets				14	6	0
Printing Historical Guide to Cobham Hall				7	7	6
				4	15	6
Glass Case for Society's Rooms at Maidstone				3	0	0
Books, Stationery, and Binding:—						
Memorials of the Scotts of Scots Hall				29	9	0
Receipt Books and Circulars				5	0	0
Binding						
				0	10	6
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Room at Canterbury, for a Council Mtg.						
				20	0	0
				0	10	0
Maidstone Curator's Salary, 13 months						
London Secretary's Disbursements				20	10	0
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{ Messrs. Hammond's				22	12	1
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				£896	8	0

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ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1876.

THE Council met on the 17th of January, 1876, at the house of T. G. GODFREY-FAUSSETT, Esq., within the Precincts of the Cathedral at Canterbury. Nine Members were present, the EARL AMHERST presiding.

It was resolved that the Annual Meeting, in 1876, be held at Gravesend.

Also, that when a Member of the Society desires to purchase an *additional* copy of any volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*, his application must be laid before the Council, and be considered upon its merits in each individual case.

One new Member was elected.

Thanks were voted to—

- (a) Mr. J. R. Scott, for the gift of eleven wood blocks, illustrative of papers in Volume X respecting Brabourne Church.
- (b) Rev. Francis Haslewood, for the gift of four wood blocks, illustrative of the Dering Pedigree in Vol. X.
- (c) Mr. S. Edwards, for copies of six Acts of Parliament relating to Kent, passed during the reigns of Queen Anne and Kings George I and II.

THE Second Council Meeting was held, in the Society's Rooms at Maidstone, on the 21st of April.

Six Members were present, the EARL AMHERST presiding.

Letters from the printers having been read, respecting the delay in setting up "copy" for Volume X, it was resolved that the Hon. Secretary, as Editor, be empowered to employ other printers in future, if he think fit.

It was resolved that, as several of the volumes of *Archæologia Cantiana* have each cost the Members more than one year's subscription, any new Member who desires to purchase a volume which was issued before he joined the Society, shall pay not less than fifteen shillings for such volume.

Herbert Monckton, Esq., was appointed Hon. Local Secretary for the Maidstone District, and George Payne, Esq., Jun., was appointed Hon. Local Secretary for the Sittingbourne District.

Eight new Members were elected.

THE Third Council Meeting was held on the 26th of June, at the house of the noble President in London.

Nine Members were present, the EARL AMHERST presiding.

The 26th and 27th of July were fixed for the Annual Meeting. Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell consented to act as Director of Locomotion for the Excursions during the two days of Meeting.

It was resolved that the ten volumes of *Archæologia Cantiana*, which have now been issued, shall be considered to have completed a First Series, and that henceforward QUARTO COPIES SHALL NOT BE PRINTED. They have hitherto entailed a heavy loss upon the Society, and have always delayed the issue of the volumes.

It was resolved to grant to Mr. Murray, of Albemarle Street, the use of such wood-blocks belonging to the Society as may illustrate Sir Stephen Glynne's *Notes on the Churches of Kent*.

Two new Members were elected.

Thanks were voted to Mr. J. S. Smallfield for presenting to the Society's Library a copy of Colonel Chester's edition of the Registers of Westminster Abbey.

THE ANNUAL MEETING was held on the 26th and 27th of July, 1876, Gravesend being the head-quarters.

It was attended by a large number of Members, among whom were—

The Earl Amherst; Sir Walter Stirling; Rev. J. J. Marsham; C. Powell, Esq.; G. E. Hannam, Esq.; General McQueen; F. M. Lewin, Esq.; Capt. Tylden-Pattenson; W. Walter, Esq.; H. Curling, Esq.; H. B. Mackeson, Esq.; The Mayor of Gravesend; G. Sams, Esq.; J. Hall, Esq.; The Reverends Canon Colson; Arthur Eden; R. P. Coates; W. J. Loftie; A. J. Pearman; E. H. Lee; J. F. Thorpe; A. Wigan; D. Winham; J. M. Fuller; F. Southgate; W. A. Hill; T. H. Candy; T. S. Frampton; L. W. Lewis; J. Langhorne; E. M. Muriel; A. T. Browne; V. S. Vickers; H. B. Biron; W. Flower; G. T. P. Streeter; H. W. Snell; F. T. Gregory; W. S. Hill; O. M. Ridley; H. Gardner Waterman; J. Scarth; H. Redpath, etc., etc; Dr. Grayling; Dr. Carr; Dr. Marsh; Dr. Wilkinson; Dr. Spurrell; Capt. F. C. Brooke; Capt. Jackson; Capt. Anderson; Messieurs F. C. J. Spurrell; F. F. Giraud; Stuart Knill; G. M. Arnold; J. J. Howard; J. G. Waller; Walter Stunt; Denne Denne; J. Wheelwright; R. W. Cradock; T. F. Peacock; J. T. Noakes; W. C. Fookes; J. Wood; Jas. Robertson; J. W. Ilott; J. F. Wadmore; C. Jeffery; J. H. Turner; G. Lambert; W. Hartridge; W. H. Rammell; J. Gould; R. G. Hobbes; F. Jones; H. T. Sankey; F. Bayley; F. G. Gibson; T. Cabban; R. A. C. Loader; W. H. Mold; J. Vian; W. Tarbutt; C. J. Etherington; A. Hudson; R. Chapman; G. Cooper; D. Knight; J. H. Russell; H. Ross; S. W. Kershaw; A. J. Baker; Boissier; J. S. Smallfield; A. Bottle; J. T. Perry; J. Bolton; F. W. Reed; Blake; Andrews; Hilder; Benstead, etc., etc.; Misses De Vaynes; E. and K. Lawrence; Twigg; Sanders; Twisden, and a large number of ladies.

The Preliminary Meeting for dispatch of business was held within the crypt of the "Great Chamber" of Cooling Castle, by the kind permission of Mr. John Murton, who likewise generously provided an *al fresco* luncheon for the Members present.

The EARL AMHERST, having taken the chair, called upon the Hon. Secretary to read the Annual Report, which was as follows:—

In presenting their nineteenth Annual Report, the Council of the Kent Archæological Society have once more to congratulate its

members, upon the flourishing condition of their body, and upon the cordial welcome with which they are received in Gravesend and its neighbourhood. The Municipal authorities of the town have shewn the utmost desire to accord to the Society every courtesy, every facility, and every mark of respect. The whole of the Town Charters have been lent for exhibition in the Temporary Museum, and the Town Hall, with the ancient maps and plans which adorn its walls, may be freely inspected by every Member of the Society. Cordial invitations, to visit Nurstead and other places, which time forbids us to accept, are evidences of the kindly feeling which is everywhere evinced towards the Society, and its objects.

The Council cannot fail to express their sense of the loss which they have sustained, during the past year, by the deaths of several Vice-Presidents, and useful Members of the Society. The death of Earl Stanhope is a loss not only to this Society, but to the science of Archæology. Our members will not soon forget the able address which Lord Stanhope delivered, when acting as President of our Society's Congress, at Sevenoaks. Last year his lordship attended a Meeting of our Council, at Maidstone, and evinced a lively interest in the Society's welfare. The present Earl Stanhope has become a Life Member of the Society, and one of its Vice-Presidents.

Lord Fitzwalter, who often attended the Society's meetings, has likewise passed away from us, and he, alas, leaves no son to succeed him. Lord Sondes, another of our Vice-Presidents, has also been taken by death, but his son and heir has enrolled his name amongst us. Lord Harris likewise has joined our Society, and the Earl of Arran awaits election at your hands to-day.

The number of new members elected during the past twelve months has been 33, and no less than 26 are to be proposed for election this morning.

The Council have had pleasure in issuing the tenth volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*, and while regretting that through delays at the printing office it did not appear so soon as they had expected, they would desire to point out that its actual cost considerably exceeds one year's subscription. The illustrations of this tenth volume have cost the Society more than £200, although several of them were given free of cost, by kindly donors. To curtail loss and needless expense, and likewise to avoid unnecessary delay in the issue of volumes, the Council have resolved to discontinue printing royal quarto copies. The ten volumes already issued will be treated as a completed First Series. An Index of the whole ten

volumes is contemplated, and if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained, this work will be undertaken.

The Council have during the year invested £30, in Consols, from Life Subscriptions paid by members, and they find that the sum of £383 is now standing to the Society's credit in their bankers' books. It must be remembered, however, that the printers, who have already received £175 on account of Volume X, have still a heavy claim against us of about £200 more.

It is hoped that the present Annual Meeting will be one of considerable interest. The Society is assembled to-day within the fortified dwelling of the ancient Lords of Cobham, and upon the morrow will be hospitably received at Cobham Hall, the peaceful mansion of the same ancient family. The noble owner of Cobham Hall is of a family still more ancient, being a direct descendant of King Robert Bruce, whose wife and daughter were once prisoners in the custody of Henry de Cobham, when he was Constable of Rochester Castle.

This Report having been adopted by the Meeting, John Monckton, Esq., G. E. Hannam, Esq., and William Walter, Esq., were elected Members of the Council in the room of Mr. Acworth, Captain Board, and Sir Walter James. The other Members of the Council and the Auditors were re-elected.

Twenty-six gentlemen were elected members of the Society.

Thanks were cordially voted to Mr. John Murton for his generous hospitality.

COOLING CASTLE was then inspected under the guidance of Mr. Scott Robertson, whose paper descriptive of its history will be found at page 128 of this volume. The Company then walked to COOLING CHURCH, the description of which is inserted on page lvi. Entering carriages, the Members were conveyed to the parish Church of CLIFFE AT Hoo, which was described by the Rev. I. G. Lloyd, whose paper is printed in this volume, at page 145. The last place visited was HIGHAM CHURCH, where the Rev. Dr. Wood gave a cordial welcome, but time forbade the reading of a paper, printed at page lviii.

The dinner was held at Gravesend, in the Assembly Rooms, at 5 o'clock. The EARL AMHERST presided, and about eighty ladies and gentlemen sat down.

At the evening Meeting, held in another room of the same

building, a paper by G. M. Arnold, Esq., was read, entitled "Gravesend in the Days of Old." Its substance is printed in this volume, at page xlii. This terminated the first day's proceedings.

On Thursday, July the 27th, the first place visited was CHALK CHURCH, where the Rev. Wm. Joynes, and his churchwardens, welcomed the company. The grotesque figures over the western porch were inspected, and the south wall was observed to have been originally the southern arcade of the nave. Its arches were built up, and windows were inserted in them, when the south aisle was pulled down.

At SHORNE CHURCH, the Members were courteously received by the Rev. J. J. Marsham, who had previously pointed out to some of the visitors a mediæval stone building in the village. Mr. Marsham read a very brief extract respecting an ancient "man of Shorne," concluding with these words: "This great celebrity was never canonized, and is not called a saint, his votaries contenting themselves with simply styling him,

"Maister John Schorne
That blessed man born.'"

Mr. Scott Robertson's paper, read in Shorne Church, is printed at page lxi.

From Shorne, progress was made to COBHAM HALL, where the company, 240 in number, were received with great courtesy and noble hospitality by the Earl and Countess of Darnley. In the Picture Gallery, Mr. F. G. STEPHENS read a paper, which will be found printed on page 160 of this volume. The company was then divided into three sections. While one section was being entertained by the Earl of Darnley at luncheon in the Large Dining Room (where Mr. Scott Robertson described the pictures), another section examined the Portrait and Picture Galleries, under the able guidance of Lady Elizabeth Cust and Mr. F. G. Stephens; and a third section was led by Mr. Scott Robertson through the Gilt or Music Hall into the North Garden, where Mr. C. Roach Smith pointed out the position of an ancient British Camp, which is described on page 121 of this volume. Mr. Scott Robertson's paper upon Cobham Hall is printed at page lxxv.

After expressing their deep appreciation of the hospitable and courteous reception accorded to them by Lord and Lady Darnley, the numerous company proceeded to COBHAM CHURCH, where Mr. J. G. Waller read a paper descriptive of the Church and its Monumental Brasses. The first portion of this paper, giving the history of the Lords of Cobham down to the year 1529, is printed at page 49 of this volume. In treating of the history of the unfortunate Henry Brooke, last Baron of Cobham, Mr. Waller, for the first time these two hundred years, gave a public denial to the old story current as to his fate, referring to his letters from the Tower, and to other authorities from public records.

After passing through COBHAM COLLEGE, progress was made to SWANSCOMBE CHURCH, where the Rev. T. H. Candy courteously welcomed the Society. Mr. Candy and Mr. Henry Ross drew attention to the doubly-splayed Saxon window, formed of Roman bricks, in the tower; to the masses of Roman masonry built *en bloc* into the tower; to the Saxon font carved with the evangelistic symbols, now much mutilated; to the traces of Saxon or early Norman work in the chancel, viz., two windows, and (in the piers of the chancel arch) fragments of two small arches; to the beauty of the transition-Norman caps and bases of the nave arcades; to the ancient carved oak lectern; to the traces of a late rood screen which crossed all three of the aisles, and of which the rood loft extended across the first bay of the nave. Mr. Ross mentioned that the shrine of St. Hilderferth formerly stood in the south aisle, where a fragment of his window remains in coloured glass. Across the tower arch is an ancient screen (*circa* A.D. 1260), said Mr. Ross, which was taken from the chancel arch, when the later rood screen was erected. Mr. Ross believes this screen to be about forty years older than that at Northfleet. Mr. Coveney and Mr. Ross hospitably entertained the company on the lawn of Swanscombe Manor House.

The last place visited was NORTHFLEET CHURCH, where the vicar, the Rev. F. Southgate, ably described the points of interest, and most kindly offered tea in the schoolroom to the visitors. The organist obligingly attended, and played some voluntaries.

During the two days of Meeting a Temporary Museum was open in the Assembly Rooms, Harmer Street. The Corporation had kindly contributed to it all the Gravesend Municipal Charters, and some armour from the Town Hall. Mr. Homewood lent, in addition to many other objects, a large and varied collection of Roman pottery, collected by the late Mr. Teanby (*vide* Mr. Roach Smith's description thereof upon pp. 113-120 of this volume); Mr. G. E. Sharland lent a collection of tokens and coins; Mr. Lockey sent china, and various objects of interest; Mr. G. M. Arnold contributed many rare old books, pamphlets, and engravings illustrative of the history of Gravesend; Mr. Spurrell exhibited various drawings and plans of the curious well-like excavations in the chalk in Kent, Essex, and other places; Mr. Henry Ross sent several objects of interest; the Rev. R. P. Coates lent rubbings from brasses, and Mr. Rashleigh's gold ornaments of a Saxon lady. Many other gentlemen likewise contributed to the Museum.

THE Council met on the 2nd of September, at the Fountain Hotel, Canterbury.

Ten Members were present; the DEAN OF CANTERBURY presided.

The thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to—

The Earl of Darnley for his courteous reception and his very generous hospitality to the Society at Cobham Hall.

Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell for directing the excursions during the Annual Meeting.

Mr. G. M. Arnold for very much help during the Meeting, issuing carriage and dinner tickets, preparing a paper upon Gravesend in Days of Old, and superintending all local arrangements.

Mr. W. J. Homewood, Rev. R. P. Coates, and Rev. F. Southgate for help in forming and arranging the Museum, which without Mr. Homewood's contributions would have been poorly furnished.

Mr. Sams for much assistance during the Meeting.

Mr. F. G. Stephens; Rev. I. G. Lloyd; Mr. J. G. Waller;

Rev. T. H. Candy; and Mr. Henry Ross, for their papers and addresses.

Mr. John Murton for much kindly help and for courteous hospitality at Cooling Castle.

Mr. Coveney, Mr. Ross, and Rev. F. Southgate for hospitality at Swanscombe and Northfleet.

It was resolved that the next Annual Meeting should be held in the Isle of Thanet.

Canon Edward Moore and A. A. Arnold, Esq., were appointed Hon. Local Secretaries for Canterbury and Rochester respectively.

Twelve new Members were elected.

A Council Meeting was held at Maidstone on the 11th of December, 1876.

Ten Members attended; the EARL AMHERST presided.

It was resolved to place £3 at the disposal of Mr. G. Dowker, F.G.S., for costs of excavations in preparation for the next Annual Meeting.

Ten new Members were elected.

Thanks were voted to—

Mrs. Foss for her deceased husband's copy of our *Archæologia*.

To Mr. Sparvel-Bayley for his *Notes around Dartford*.

To Mr. F. F. Giraud for the *Guide to Faversham*, edited by himself and Mr. Donne.

GRAVESEND IN DAYS OF OLD.

BY G. M. ARNOLD, Esq.

As the Kent Archæological Society has explored so many other parts of the County, before selecting Gravesend as the *locale* of its annual congress, it might, perhaps, be inferred by gainsayers, that our town possessed no attractions for the antiquary, and had no associations linking it with the past. It is no doubt destitute of such grand castellated ruins as the neighbouring City of Rochester possesses, and, from the total loss of one of its old churches, and the entire disappearance of the collegiate foundation at Milton, few ecclesiological remains have survived; but that it has played its part in the interesting events of days long gone by, it will be the object of this paper to demonstrate.

More than a mile south of the Thames stood the ancient church of Gravesend, dedicated to God under the invocation of the Virgin Mary. It was founded at an untold period, near Perry Street. Its site, long since secularized, and in recent years disglebed (to coin an expression), is now covered with dwelling-houses; opposite, on the east, was an open space of common land, called St. Mary's Green, which was inclosed some years ago; and to the south a tract of some acres of inclosed land constituting the Glebe, has been severed in twain by the highway to Perry Street.

As that ancient site of Gravesend lies about half way between the river and the Via Militaris, or Watling Street, of the Romans, those enterprising conquerors may not be altogether excluded from its history.

The Roman station of Vagniacæ stood within half-an-hour's walk. The Roman city of Durobrivis (Rochester) was distant but seven miles to the east. Few spots in the County of Kent have been richer in Roman remains than the Southfleet and Springhead district, where pottery and other Roman remains have been continually discovered to this day. At Springhead, the explored

foundations shew that Roman baths and villas were gathered around that gurgling spring. And above, in what is now Swanscombe Forest, traversed by Watling Street, stood the interesting relics of that older British town which, having already had its day, had succumbed to a new civilization. The supposition that Springhead was the site of the Roman station of Vagniacæ has recently received interesting confirmation in the published opinion of that eminent archæologist, Mr. C. Roach Smith.

As time wore on, the departure of the Romans soon after the year A.D. 420, was followed by the incursions of the Saxons. Two important and sanguinary engagements were fought, by the natives against their invaders, in our vicinity; one at Crayford, some ten miles to the west, in the year 457, when 4000 men fell; and the other, two years before, at Aylesford, about seventeen miles to the south-east. Danish invaders came still closer home, and Gravesend probably suffered from the savage forays of those hordes, whose piratical excursions found in the estuary of the Thames every facility which nature could supply. They were successfully resisted by our good King Alfred, on the opposite side of the river, below Gravesend, and their vessels were carried as prizes to London and Rochester; but in the next century, the Danes sacked Canterbury, and passing Gravesend, took the Archbishop St. Ælphage to Greenwich, where they martyred him. In these desperate incursions, according to a well-handed down tradition, their vessels rode in the anchorage afforded by Ebbsfleet (now Northfleet Creek), the outlet of the Springhead water into the Thames.

Periods of such unrest were well calculated to induce the harassed inhabitants to secrete their money, and accordingly we find that close to the site of the old churchyard of St. Mary, in Gravesend, there was disinterred in the year 1838 a hoard of no less than 552 Saxon silver coins, which are now in the British Museum. Their dates range from A.D. 814 to a late period of that century, and with them was a silver cross. It is probable that they were secreted about A.D. 880.

About two months ago an artificial cave, or excavated place of safety, was discovered under one of the public roads at Perry Street. The surveyor kindly reopened it for inspection, after it had been connected with the road sewer. The bottom of the cave is about 20 feet below the surface, and it extends a length of 29 feet, verging upwards, with an inclination at the upper end towards Swanscombe. Its width averaged some 8 feet, and its height 7 feet. Its transverse section throughout roughly resembled the out-

line of an arch, of the Second Pointed, or Decorated period of English Gothic architecture.

To its riparian position the town owed, in later years, its mediæval note. In obedience to that law which ever tends to shorten sea passages, the continental traveller having enjoyed smooth transit on the river from the metropolis to Gravesend, avoided the roughness of the Forelands by disembarking here and making his way overland to Dover. This route became so usual that time would be exhausted in enumerating the illustrious persons who, in consequence, resorted to Gravesend, and took this old town on their way to and from the centre of Christendom and the cities and towns of Europe.

Before we hurry onward let us here note what is recorded of Gravesend and the twin parish of Milton (which together make up the town of Gravesend) in the Domesday Book of the Conqueror. At Milton there was a church, a mill, and a hythe or landing place; and turning to the record of the Gravesend Manor, we observe the mention of old Gravesend church, and of a second landing place or hythe. Domesday Book states that Gravesend comprised three manors, which agrees with the existence at this day of the three manors of Gravesend, Parrock, and Milton, within the two parishes. Attached to the hythe or landing place of Milton, were three servants or boatmen.

The existence of these "servi," as they are called in the original, and their apposition to the landing place, may be fairly regarded in connection with one of the most ancient of the franchises or rights of the town, viz., the right of ferryage from it to London: a passage popularly known as the Long Ferry, to distinguish it from the Short or Cross Ferry over the river, at Gravesend. Even lower still, opposite Higham, a similar Cross Ferry existed and was the subject of litigation in A.D. 1293. From the width of the passage, and the exposure of the situation, a larger local population and greater traffic must have existed than we are apt to suppose. Unfortunately we cannot exempt our ferrymen from the charge of having incurred adverse notice at the hands of the legal authorities. In the year 1292, it was presented before the Judges of Assize at Canterbury, that higher fares had been taken from the public than were legal, and that the landing place itself had been allowed (by the joint default of the Lord of the Manor of Gravesend and of the inhabitants of Milton) to become defective and dangerous. That the Long Ferry was an extremely ancient property of the inhabitants, of which the original grant is lost in the mist and obscurity of

ages, is clear from the confirmation made, in A.D. 1401, on September the 6th, by King Henry IV. It runs thus :—"We are informed that from time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary the men of the town of Gravesend, who in their times have successively inhabited the town aforesaid, have been accustomed and without any interruption freely, quietly, and peaceably to carry in their own vessels all persons coming to the town aforesaid and wishing to go thence by water to our City of London aforesaid." The grant proceeds to recite that certain persons from London had come and interfered with the exercise of this ferry "contrary to the will of the inhabitants of the said town, to the grievous injury of the men of the said town, and contrary to the customs aforesaid." The King, "inclining to the suffrages of our dear lieges of the town aforesaid," granted to the inhabitants, and to their heirs and successors, the right of ferrying all persons from Gravesend to London without disturbance or impediment at the charge of 4s. for the whole barge, or 2d. for each person. This recognition, of the ancient rights of the inhabitants, is said to have been obtained by the interposition of the owners of the Manor of Gravesend, the Abbot and monks of the Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary of Graces, at Tower Hill. The manor was given to them by Edward III, in 1376, and as late as the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 26 Henry VIII, they were the owners of the Manors of Gravesend and of Parrock, and of a Manor *de le Herber* in Gravesend.

In the reign of Richard II, when that King had confirmed the previous grant of the manor to the above Abbey the inhabitants had sustained the most grievous and appalling of visitations to which a town could be subjected, and to which a river-side town was peculiarly amenable. In August, 1380, notwithstanding the beacon at Horndon, in Essex, and that at Gravesend (then standing on Windmill Hill to the south of the town), gave timely notice of the coming of the enemy, the place was attacked by French and Spanish galleys, in such force that it fell a prey to their onslaught. The whole town was sacked and afterwards burnt, and we are informed that most of the inhabitants who were spared, were carried off into bondage.

To avoid such disasters in the future, writs were forthwith issued in A.D. 1401, by the Privy Council, commanding the cities, ports, and towns throughout England, to build new barges and balingers and to arm them by Easter in that year. Gravesend was to supply one balinger. In the following year we observe the first notice of a bulwark at East Tilbury, in a commission for its erection on the

opposite side of, and lower down, the river for further defence against such visitations.

While the church at Gravesend was remote from the river, that of Milton seems to have immemorially occupied its present position, near the river bank. As no Norman work appears in it, at the present day, it was probably rebuilt as it now stands (with the exception of the present roof) in the first half of the fourteenth century, or about A.D. 1350. The original sedilia for priest, deacon, and sub-deacon, remain *in situ*, and they are worth inspection. Milton possessed a college, or chantry of secular priests, founded by the Lord of the Manor of Milton, where the New Tavern Barracks now stand upon its ruins. It was founded by Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, about A.D. 1322, in honour of God, the Blessed Virgin, and the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul. The President of the pious community, or "Master" as he was called, with his brother priests were, besides more general prayers, specially to pray for the souls of the founder and of his ancestors. This foundation was endowed, amongst other property, with the advowson and tithes of the parish church of Milton, and though there was the usual reservation of the lesser tithes for a Vicar, the Master of the college being invariably a priest, discharged the duties of the parochial cure in *propria persona*, hence no separate vicar appears to have been appointed to the parish. This was the customary arrangement (as at Cobham, Strood, Ashford, and Wye), the College being but a few hundred yards from the altar of the parish church.

The Chantry College with its possessions fell into the hands of Henry VIII at the Reformation. It was secularized, and bestowed upon Sir Henry Wyatt; and in the thirty-first year of that reign we find it was held by Sir Thomas Wyatt in fee-simple, and it then consisted of Milton Chapel, the hall, and other domestic buildings, with wharf, two gardens, two fields on the south and east of the chapel, and a field called Millers Field, to the west of the parish church, with pasturage for two horses in the Common Marsh of Milton. The ruined buildings afterwards passed to James Fortye, Esq., who, in 1697, granted a lease of them for five hundred years to William Symonds. With the exception of a small part, which survived as a Rectory house, they ultimately became the New Tavern, with its neat bowling green and gardens, a place of great and favourite resort in the last century for the Customs House tide waiters and others, till, in 1780, they were purchased by the Crown and converted into the New Tavern Fort and barracks.

Returning to Milton Parish Church, of SS. Peter and Paul, it

is the better opinion that the present fabric is the erection of the pious widow of Earl Aymer, Mary de St. Paul (daughter of Guy de Chatillon, Earl of St. Paul, by Mary of Bretagne his wife), to whom the manor of Milton was assigned as part of her dowry. This lady, so suddenly and so sadly widowed, died in 1377, after having, in addition to other good works, founded Pembroke Hall, in the University of Cambridge, in 1343.

The original roof of Milton Church becoming defective, was probably removed in the reign of Henry VII, and the walls carried up in the usual battlemented form of the period, when the chancel arch was filled in, some Perpendicular windows introduced, and a flat leaded roof was substituted for an early and acutely pitched one. These continued, until the proceeding narrated by our excellent topographer, Mr. Cruden, who states that in the year 1790, those battlemented walls and that roof were removed, and the slated roof of a Swiss chalet was substituted at a large cost, with a waste of money commensurate only with a lack of taste.

To revert to the old church of St. Mary, in the adjacent parish of Gravesend. It no doubt became increasingly inadequate in size for the growing population of that western part of the town, while, from the special tendency of the inhabitants towards the river, where the commerce and waterside employments more naturally called them, it resulted at last, that in the year A.D. 1497, the townsmen provided themselves with a chapel of ease, which, on the 22nd September in that year, was licensed by the Bishop for Divine worship. That building occupied the site, and was the germ of the present Parish Church of St. George. This spiritual provision was no doubt very welcome to the Gravesend townfolk near the river, and on the 2nd April, 1510, the celebrated Bishop Fisher consecrated the chapel as a permanent place of Divine worship, but his Lordship took care to declare that it was in nowise to prejudice the Mother Church of St. Mary, and that the consecration would not authorize the burial of the dead, or performance of baptisms, or of any other holy offices, with the exception alone of the Consecration of the Lord's body. Indeed, that there was no intention on the part of the Bishop, or of the inhabitants themselves, to forego at this period the use of their ancient and time-honoured site, at St. Mary's Green, is evidenced by the fact that the ancient fabric having been destroyed by fire, and re-erected, his Lordship consecrated that restored building of the parish church, on the day following the consecration of the new chapel of St. George. The Bishop, who suffered at the hands of Henry VIII,

for refusing to acknowledge the King's spiritual supremacy, must have been a man who, nevertheless, enforced strict principles of authority. Upon an occasion of his visitation, in 1522, at Gravesend Church, it appears the churchwardens omitted to pay his Lordship the usual compliment of ringing the church bells; for which slight (probably designed) the Bishop cited those officials, who afterwards compounded for their negligence.

The Churchyard Cross of St. Mary possibly stood in St. Mary's Green, but the situation of the Public Cross of Milton is unknown; probably the only existing reference to it is now to be found in an enumeration of the fields belonging to the Lord of the Manor of Milton, in A.D. 1393, where one of the fields is designated as "near the Cross."

Albeit St. Mary's Church was rebuilt and reconsecrated, the population so much favoured the situation of St. George's Chapel, that by degrees St. Mary's became comparatively disused, and on the 22nd May, 1544, Henry VIII, who had then assumed that jurisdiction, formally authorized its disuse, and the substitution of the Chapel of St. George as the future parish church of Gravesend.

The churchyard, however, around and near old St. Mary's was still used for interments, the latest of the parochial records of which are as follows:—

"1587. Oct. This month was xij souldiers buried in the olde churchyard."

"1598. December the second day was Widdow Mortimer buried in the Green neere the old church yard."

The lane which led to this chapel of St. George, having been from 1497 to 1544 called "Chapel" lane, still retains to this day that appellation, though the Chapel has now been the Church for over three hundred years.

Bishop Atterbury suspended the curate of St. George's (Mr. Gibbins, in 1721-2) for allowing the Dutch troops (brought over to quell intestine commotions) to use the fabric, at an early hour, before the parishioners required it. Six years after, the church of St. George was burned down in the great fire, and the present unsightly edifice, with the same dedication, was erected in 1731, chiefly by the aid of public moneys. The inhabitants of Gravesend parish, have, during the present century, claimed and exercised the right of appointing a Lecturer, and it is possible that the origin of the custom took its rise in the special licensing of the chapel of St. George.

Turning to the civil incorporation of the two parishes, it will be

seen that under the Charters granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1562 and 1568, the first portreves were Edward Darbyshire and James Bate, and the last was Richard Warde in 1590, while the race of mayors began with Thomas Young in 1632, under the charter of Charles I, and has continued to the present occupant of that dignity. Under the last Charter, was created the office of Capital Seneschal, or High Steward, a dignity conferred by the charter itself on James, Duke of Lenox and Earl of Darnley, whose crest forms the principal bearing upon the town's armorial shield, and from whose arms were taken the lilies and buckles, which appear upon the bordure around the new arms, which are still borne by the corporation, pursuant to the grant of Clarencieux in December 1635.

This honorary and hereditary post is still vested in the Earl of Darnley, who is the heir of that Duke of Lenox, and who has often associated himself, in consequence, with objects bearing upon the benefit and amelioration of the town.

A great naval armament, in 1337, weighed anchor at Gravesend, and carrying five hundred men-at-arms, and two thousand (some say four thousand) archers on board, proceeded to attack the Flemings. This splendid naval equipment was under the renowned knights, Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Derby, Sir Walter Manny, Robert Ufford afterwards Earl of Suffolk, Sir Reginald Cobham, and others. The expedition was successful, the Flemings were put to the rout, and more than three thousand were slain. When we consider the large provision of transports required to carry the attacking party with their stores from the Thames, the spectacle which they must have presented before Gravesend must have been peculiarly interesting to the inhabitants. They would take a local as well as national interest in the expedition, from the circumstance that among the gallant knights embarked were Robert D'Ufford, to whom, in 1331, the King had given the Manor of Gravesend for his services, and Sir Reginald Cobham, whose relatives resided in the locality.

Gravesend is reputed, by some, to be the scene of the primary act of open rebellion in Kent on the occasion of the Wat Tyler troubles in 1381. Sir Simon Burley's bondman being arrested here, the townsmen interfered in his favour, and upon his being conveyed to Rochester Castle they rose, and the movement spread through the other Kentish towns.

Again in A.D. 1467, in the spring time of the year, the inhabitants were by the appearance of Garter King-at-arms with the King's

barges, apprized of the approach of a gorgeous retinue of 400 knights, attendant upon the Count de la Roche, commonly called the Bastard of Burgundy, who had accepted a challenge from Anthony Wydeville, Lord Scales (brother of the Queen of England), to perform a feat of arms at London. This event had been preceded by all the circumstances of solemn form usual upon such occasions. In the previous October, safe conduct had been granted to ambassadors from the Court of the Duke of Burgundy. Interesting details of these occurrences appear in the book of expenses of Sir John Howard, who acted as deputy of his kinsman the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal.

In A.D. 1503, when Elizabeth of York, the Queen Consort of Henry VII, was seriously ill, we find the following charges for dispatching a messenger by water to Gravesend, to summon Dr. Aylsworth, a physician in Kent; they occur in the "Privy purse expenses of the Queen":—

"Item, the xxvjth day of February, to James Nattres for his costes going into Kent for Dr. Hallysworth phisicon, to come to the Quene by the King's commandment.

Furst for his bote hyre from the Towre to s. d.

Gravesend and again iii. iiij."

As the Queen died in the Tower about this period, it would seem that the physician was sent for at a crisis; so it may be fairly supposed that the most expeditious mode of bringing medical advice and assistance would be resorted to, and that a passage by water to Gravesend was, at that time, preferred to a journey by land, even for speed.

In 1505-6, among the distinguished personages who availed themselves of the Gravesend passenger barge, Wolsey, (afterwards the Cardinal,) appears to have made profitable use of it. Upon the treaty of marriage pending, between the King Henry VII and Lady Margaret, Duchess Dowager of Savoy, only daughter of Maximilian the Emperor, his energetic discharge of his errand to the Continent is thus described by Stow:—

"Having his dispatch, he took his leave of the King at Richmond about noone, and so came to London aboute foure of the clocke, where the barge of Gravesend was ready to launch forth both with a prosperous tyde and winde; without any abode hee entered the barge, and so passed forth with such happy speede, that he arrived at Gravesend within little more than three houres, where he tarried no longer than his post horses were providing, and then travelled so speedily, that he came to Dover the next morning."

In the year 1522, when the Emperor Charles V was to visit Henry VIII, great preparations were made for his reception, and on May the 20th, Cardinal Wolsey departed from London with a numerous and brilliant train of earls, knights, bishops, abbots, thirty chaplains, a hundred gentlemen, and seven hundred yeomen, to receive the Emperor at Dover. On Monday, the 26th, at four o'clock in the afternoon the Emperor landed, and was received by him. Henry reached Canterbury the same day, and on the following morning rode to Dover, where "with much joy and gladness the Emperor and King met." On Monday, June 2nd, the grand cavalcade reached Gravesend, by one o'clock, where thirty barges were ready to receive the Emperor and King with their respective retinues, and they embarked for Greenwich.

It was about this period, or in the year 1539, that the forts of Gravesend and Tilbury (called block-houses), were erected by King Henry VIII, for the better defence of the Thames, when an invasion of the kingdom was apprehended. At Gravesend two such forts were erected; one on the site of the present Clarendon Hotel, commonly called the Gravesend Blockhouse, and the other to the eastward, near the Thames and Medway Canal Basin, called the Milton Blockhouse.

On Monday, January 29th, 1554, the Duke of Norfolk, then Lord Treasurer, hoping to suppress Wyatt's rebellion, and having three hundred men under Sir Henry Jerningham and Sir John Fogge, with six hundred more under Captain Bret, Bryan Fitzwilliam and others (who afterwards proved faithless), left Gravesend with six pieces of ordnance, marched towards Rochester, against the rebels, and was worsted at Strood. Wyatt attacked Cooling Castle, which he reduced on Tuesday, the 30th of January, and then moved the same evening to Gravesend, where he halted for the night; but this career of success soon failed him, for on the 11th of April he was executed on Tower Hill.

It was on Thursday, the 17th July, 1606, that a Danish fleet of seven ships of war arrived at Gravesend with a Royal visitor, Christian IV, brother of the Queen of England. The ships anchored before the town, and a notification being dispatched to King James, who was at Greenwich, he and Prince Henry, attended by the Duke of Lenox, the Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral, the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Chamberlain, and a great retinue, left Greenwich in five-and-thirty barges to meet the King of Denmark. Upon this occasion great ceremony was observed, and the inhabitants must have largely participated in the excitement

of the event. Less excitement, probably, accompanied the far more important event (in its bearing upon the transmission of the English Crown), which occurred here in 1612, when, on October 12, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, coming to England to espouse the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of King James the First, landed at Gravesend, and remained until the 14th, when the Duke of Lenox and others of the King's household conducted him to Court. The issue of the marriage then arranged was the Princess Sophia, whose son, King George the First, obtained the Crown, by the Act for securing the succession to that line.

In 1614 the King of Denmark came to England upon a second visit, and on Monday, the 1st of August, His Majesty, with King James and Prince Henry, took barge at London early in the morning, and proceeded to Gravesend, where they dined at the "Ship Inn." On the following day, His Majesty of Denmark and the Prince went to Rochester to view the ships in the Medway, and returned to Gravesend, where they dined, and then went on board the Danish ship; after which the Prince took leave of his royal uncle, and, on the 3rd of August, the Danish fleet, consisting of three ships, departed.

In 1623, when Prince Charles started upon his matrimonial expedition to Spain, accompanied by the Marquess of Buckingham, the first remarkable scene in their progress occurred at Gravesend. They departed on February the 18th, from Newhall in Essex, (the seat of the Marquess,) disguised with beards, taking the familiar names of Thomas and John Smith, and attended only by Sir Richard Graham. Passing over the river, from Tilbury to Gravesend by the Short Ferry, not having silver they gave the ferryman a gold piece, of the value of two and twenty shillings. This so astonished the ferryman, that, suspecting they were going beyond sea upon some quarrel, he gave information to the officers at Gravesend, who immediately sent after them, and at Canterbury they were arrested by the Mayor, as they were about to take horse for Dover. The Marquess then removed the beard with which he had disguised himself, and stated that he was proceeding to take a secret view of the fleet of the narrow seas, being the Lord Admiral, upon which the giddy travellers were released.

When Charles I after his succession to the crown went, in 1625, to meet his spouse (the Princess Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV of France), His Majesty came to Gravesend by water, and then proceeded by land to Canterbury.

After so many allusions to this water passage, or long ferry, it

is not surprising to find that in the Charter of King Charles I of 1632, the rights, etc., of the long ferry or water passage upon the River Thames, between London and Gravesend, according to the preceding grants, are confirmed to the Corporation, to be holden *in capite*, in common socage, paying to the Crown yearly the sum of six shillings and eightpence.

The town hythe or landing place at Milton, mentioned in Domesday, was not only used for the auspicious purposes above mentioned. It was probably a paved causeway following the river bank down to the limit of low water, and became in after years the site of the present town quay and pier. Part of it, or an adjoining space, was formerly called the Horse-Wash, and was doubtless used for the purposes which that name would denote, while at other periods it was found convenient, occasionally, to make this paved declivity of the river bank available for the ducking stool, for scolds; pertinent to which we find in the accounts of the Corporation the following entries:—

“1635. Oct. 23.—Paid for two Wheels and Yeekes for the Ducking Stool 3s. 6d.”

“1636. Jan. 7.—Paid the Porters for ducking of Goodwife Campion 2s. 0d.”

We have cited above some extracts from the parochial registers of Gravesend as to burials; but the register of marriages of the parish of Milton contains some remarkable entries at the era of the Commonwealth worth a passing notice. Parliament in 1653 revolutionized the previous form, for the solemnization and registry of marriages; after public notice of an intended marriage, (which might be given in the public market-place on three following market days), the parties made a declaration of their mutual acceptance as man and wife, before a justice of the peace, who thereupon would declare the marriage valid. The following is a specimen of these entries in the registry:—

“The consent of matrimony between Daniel Sampson, of Swancombe, husbandman, and Ann Lane, of Higham, widow, was first published the second day of November, 1653, in the market-place at Milton-next-Gravesend. The second publication was on the ninth day of November, between the said parties in the market-place aforesaid. The third was the xvth day of the said month of November, in the year aforesaid, 1653.”

It was on the 1st June, 1648, that Gravesend saw the defeated and blood-stained Cavaliers, under Major Child, driven through the town from Northfleet. At Stone Bridge, just below Huggens's

College, with every advantage of position, they had made a stand; but they were crushed by Major Husband with 300 horse and 100 foot soldiers, who hastened onward viâ Malling, to co-operate with Fairfax in his sanguinary attack upon Maidstone, an attack which that commander so speedily accomplished, that the next day we find him returning through Gravesend into Essex.

King James II was a sovereign well acquainted with Gravesend. As Duke of York, at the age of fifteen, he was a captive here in the hands of those who afterwards sent his father to the block, and he effected his escape from them dressed in female attire, leaving England on the 20th of April, 1648, in a vessel waiting for him below the town. At the Restoration, he was invested with the office of High Admiral, and had frequently occasion to visit Gravesend, to direct the movements of ships of the Royal Navy, and to victual with stores the fleets at sea, and prize ships. A house for his special reception was erected, on the ground attached to the Gravesend Blockhouse, which afterwards became the residence of the Ordnance Storekeeper, and is now the western part of the Clarendon Hotel. On Tuesday, the 11th December, A.D. 1688, the unfortunate King left Whitehall about three o'clock in the morning, and proceeded, not to Gravesend as some say, but to Elmley Ferry, with the intention of retiring to the Continent, attended by his faithful friend and loyal follower, Sir Edward Hales, who had been lieutenant of the Tower, and upon whom the earldom of Tenterden was conferred. The Queen had left, on the day preceding, with the infant Prince of Wales, attended by Father Petre (whom the King had made a privy councillor) and others in three coaches to Greenwich; whence they proceeded by water to Gravesend and, embarking in a yacht prepared for them, sailed for France.

The frequent occasions upon which sovereigns and other personages with large retinues visited the town from the beginning of the reign of James I to that of William III, (who was frequently at Gravesend,) afforded further advantages for its development and increase. The assizes for the County of Kent were holden here occasionally, to the benefit of the inhabitants.

In the Corporate records we find this entry—

“At an assembly of the Corporation, on the 23rd of January, 1670, it was ordered that the Mayor should request the interposition of Sir John Heath, the sub-seneschal, with the Judges to prevail upon them to hold the next assize at Gravesend; and that the inhabitants, in that case, should be assessed for the expenses of the necessary arrangements.”

Gravesend does not appear to have given its name to any family of note, though the name was borne by two Bishops of London. Richard de Gravesend, was Bishop of London from 1280 to 1303. His nephew, Stephen de Gravesend, was Bishop of the same See from 1318 to 1338, and held in Milton eighty acres and in Gravesend forty acres of land. It was the intention of the late Archdeacon Hale to have edited the accounts of the executors of Bishop Richard, but it does not appear that he carried the plan into execution.

In the escheats of 45 and 49 Edward III, Joan appears as the widow, and Joan and Cecilia as the daughters and coheiresses of Thomas de Gravesende, who, in 1347, was taxed for half a Knight's fee, which his ancestor, Stephen, had formerly held in Parrock, next Gravesend.

With these few remarks, chiefly collected from the works and often clothed in the words of others, and due therefore to their labours and investigations, this hasty retrospect of Gravesend in ancient days is brought to a conclusion.

COOLING CHURCH (ST. JAMES).

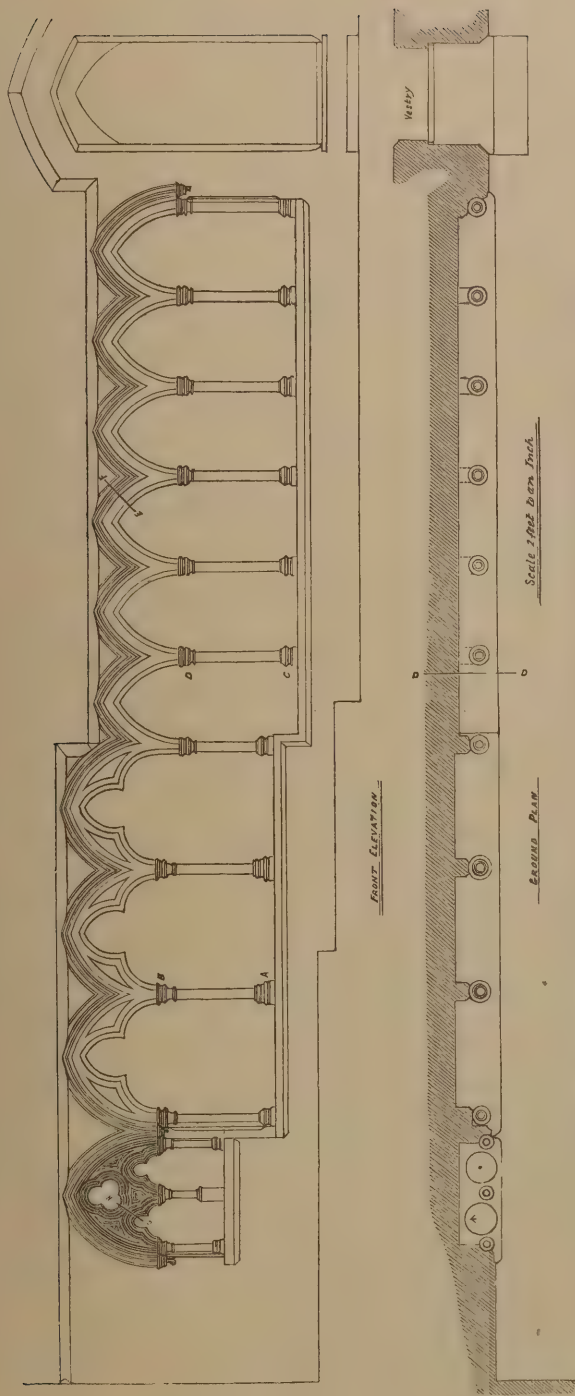
THIS small church consists of a nave and chancel, a western tower, and a south porch. Its font, square, and of the Early English period, stands upon five shafts. It is ornamented with carving in low relief; on the eastern side a cross raised upon three steps is the central ornament; its head and arms are formed by circles, and the arms are prolonged with additional circles; the other sides are simply arcaded with trefoil arches.

In its long chancel, a series of stone-canopied stalls, six on each side, is probably without parallel in any Kentish church. These stalls seem to have been erected during the reign of Edward I. Their canopies are supported by detached shafts of Purbeck marble, which have bases (c) and caps (d) of Caen stone. The string-course, which runs around three sides of the chancel, is worked into the heads of the canopy hoods. The same hood mouldings (E F) are continued over the canopies of the stalls, the sedilia, and the piscina. The sedilia are wider than the stalls and their arches are enriched with cusps. The bases (A) and caps (B) of their two disengaged shafts are more ornately moulded than are those of the stalls. The piscina which has two drain-basins, and a stone credence, or shelf, is elaborately ornamented. Its arch is adorned with tracery, consisting of a richly moulded pierced trefoil above two small trefoiled arches; their dwarf marble central shaft has a very deep, plain, plinth of Caen stone, beneath its moulded Caen base.

The interesting nave roof dates from the time of Edward III. Its wall-plates are well moulded, and each spandrel of its tie-beams is pierced with a central circle quatrefoiled, and two triangular trefoils.

In the south pier of the chancel arch there is a "squint," or hagioscope. A piscina, in the south wall of the nave, shews that an altar formerly stood in the nave against this pier.

At the west end of the nave are six original low benches with poppyheads of trefoil shape, they are somewhat rude and may have been made in the reign of Henry VI. The tower arch is handsome, and the turret stair of the tower is at its south-east angle.



COOLING CHURCH—PISCINA, SEDILIA AND STALLS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CHANCEL.

The chief monuments in this church, a century ago, are thus described in the Harleian Manuscript, No. 6587, in the British Museum, pp. 77, 78:—

In the Chancel.

On a raised stone—"Heere lie the bodies of Theophilus Lupo aged eighteen yeares interred Aprill 13 1649 and Alice Paine aged eight yeares burried September 8, 1648, the only children of two widdow sisters Elizabeth and Margaret lately the no less loving than beloved wives of Joseph Lupo of this parish and William Paine of the parish of Cliffe."

On two brass plates are these arms, viz.:—in a canton, a falcon volant with bells, and this inscription "In remembrance of Sybell the daughter of Gilbert Thurston of London, who lived the wife of Nathanael Sparks, rector of this church, 28 years & dyed the 3 day of February 1639, being of the adge of sixtie and seven years."

On the same stone, above, is—

"Sybel Sparke

Anagrame

Speakes Blys

Some dead are blessed as al may truly know

And soe is she, her name doth speake," etc.

In the east window are these arms, "*gules*, a chevron *or*."

In the south window are these two coats, (1) *gules*, 3 lions passant gardant *or*; (2) *gules*, a fesse fusilée *or*.

In the Nave.

Near the pulpit is the effigies of a woman, in brass, and the following inscription on a brass plate:—

"Pray for y^e soule of Feyth Brooke late y^e dought^r of Syr John Brooke lord of Cobh'm whiche Feyth decessed the xxi day of Septebr' y^e yer of o^r lord M^vc^{viii} o' whose soule Jhu' have M'cy."

Also on a brass plate—

"Here lyeth buried the body of Thomas Wodyeare late of Cooling gent. who tooke to wife Mary Wodyeare ye daughter of William Lynch gent'. who had issue by her one sonne and three daughters, he decessed y^e 11 day of June A. Dni. 1611."

HIGHAM CHURCH (ST. MARY).

THIS was more than a parish church. It was likewise a priory church for the nuns of Lillechurch Priory or Higham Abbey. The two equal limbs (each consisting of a nave and chancel) were not equally divided. The nuns seem to have had only the chancel, or east end, of the north limb; the bells were in the west end of that limb, and there are no traces of any solid, or closed, partition between the naves of the two limbs.

There was a church here at the time of the Domesday Survey, and two Norman windows are still visible within the church. One, perfect, but blocked up, remains in the north wall at its west end under the bell turret. Of the other nothing is left except its round top, in the north wall of the high chancel, over the apex of the arch which separates it from the Nuns' Chapel. That arch and the font are probably, in point of age, nearer to the Norman windows than are any other features of the church. They are Early English.

The Priory of Lillechurch was founded by King Stephen about the year 1151, and his daughter Mary was the first Prioress. Lillechurch is said to be a mile from this site, on the road to Cliffe. If so, it is pretty clear that when the Priory was at Lillechurch, the nuns did not make use of this church for their daily devotions. The date of their removal hither, to Higham Abbey, is not known; but when Walter de Merton endowed a vicarage here, with the consent of Amfelice, then Prioress, it was stipulated that the vicar must sustain the burthen of clerks sufficient in number to minister in the church, one of whom should therein daily celebrate High Mass before the nuns. This was towards the end of the thirteenth century, about 1280, which date fairly accords with the style of the arch between the chancel and the north or Nuns' Chapel. It is possible, therefore, that about that time the Norman chancel wall was broken through, and that the Nuns' chapel was then built on the north side of the chancel. The blocked doorway, on the north side of the church, may well be of the same date. Whether the Priory buildings were then moved from Lillechurch to this site, there is no direct evidence to decide. The main features of the church are evidently of the Decorated period. No doubt the Nunnery was then in its prime. Hamo de Hethe, Bishop

of Rochester, visited it in 1320, and received the profession of eight nuns. In 1328 he buried, here, the Prioress Joane de Hadloe, and confirmed in office, Maud, her successor. In 1357 the church was under repair, and the Pope granted an indulgence to all who would contribute to it, during the next five years. Thus we know pretty accurately the origin of those Decorated features of the church which have survived, either *in situ*, or in modern reproductions of the originals.

The fine canopied tomb, on the south side of the chancel, is one of the original Decorated features. The *designs* of many of the windows (all of which are modern copies of the originals); part of the nave arcade; and the flat brass-rifled tombstone of Vyllem le Mary, in the north nave are of the fourteenth century. The inscription on this tomb, "*Vyllem le Mary . . . me eit merci, Amen*," had never been deciphered until Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell visited this church with me, and very cleverly made it out. The Nave arcade looks as if the piers may be of different dates from its arches.

The screen across the north limb, separating the Nuns' chapel from the north nave, is a very handsome specimen of those Rood Screens which represent a series of traceried pointed windows, side by side. It resembles five acutely-pointed windows, each of four cinquefoiled lights, having, on its western face, round shafts between each pair of windows. The middle arch divides and forms two doors, which open. The panelling of the lower portion of the screen is also arched and cusped.

In the arch between the chancel and Nuns' chapel, there is, above the round cap of each pier, a square hole into which was inserted the beam of a parclose screen, which divided the nuns from the high chancel.

The two iron-bound chests, the two altar tombs against the north wall, and the monumental brass to Robert Hylton,* all in the Nuns' chapel, are worthy of inspection.

* INSCRIPTIONS IN THE NORTH CHANCEL.

All those that for my soule doth pray
To the Lorde that dyed on Good friday
Graunte them and me by their petition
Off oure offencis to have remission
Ye may perceue now in every Age
This lyffe ys but a pylgremage
Toward hevyn that ys Eternall
Whereunto God bringe us all. Amen.

Here lyeth Robert Hylton late yoman of y^e garde w^t the high & myghty

There is a locker, or aumbry, in the south wall of that chapel, and in the south wall of the chancel there is a pretty, but narrow, arched piscina with projecting octagonal basin and stone credence shelf.

The entrance doorway (south), and the pulpit, are elaborately carved. Probably they are of the fifteenth century.

prince of most famous memory Henry the viiith y^e which departed owte of this present lyffe the iij day of December Anno D'ni m^occcc^oxxiii.

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Boteler, who dyed the xv day of October Anno D'ni 1615, late wife of Will^m Boteler of Rochester Esq. (daughter of S^r Will^m Crayford in Kent, Knight) leaving issue 2 sons & 2 daughters, Henry, Thomas, Anne & Elizabeth. *Ætatis suæ* 32.

[Arms : (1) three covered cups impaling (2) on a chevron 3 hawks' heads.]

SHORNE CHURCH, AND MASTER JOHN SHORNE.



"MR. JOHAN SCHORN standeth blessing a bote, whereunto they do say he conveyed the devil. He ys much sowgt for the agew." This was the official description of an image at Merston [North Marston], written to Secretary Cromwell, by Dr. London, one of his iconoclastic commissioners in the time of King Henry VIII. This pseudo-saint, of Kentish birth, whose image is represented in our woodcut, cannot be described in fewer words, or with greater accuracy. His reputation, as the patron of those who suffered from ague, was great in Kent, but it was, perhaps, greater still in Norfolk, Suffolk, Berks, and Bucks. In the latter county, about the year 1290, he seems to have held the Rectory of North Marston, where a well, blessed by him, was visited by multitudes of pilgrims from far and near. He is said to have been at one time a monk in the Augustinian Priory at Dunstable. In our representation, copied from the painted panel of a destroyed Suffolk rood screen, over which his name was written, he appears in the gown and cap of a Doctor of Divinity, and his head is encircled by a wide nimbus. His figure was often painted or carved upon panels or walls in the churches of Norfolk and Suffolk. About the year 1480 Bishop Beaufort, Dean of Windsor, removed his shrine by Papal licence, from North Marston to the south aisle of St. George's Chapel at Windsor, where it yielded as much as 500*l.* a year to the collegiate body. In Kent there were several places at which especial reverence was paid to Master John Shorne. To Halstow, for instance, pilgrimages were made in his honour, as I learn from a will in the Registry at Canterbury. It is that of Rest Redfyn, widow of Nicholas Redfyn, of Queenborough, and is dated May 26th, 1505. It contains this clause:—

“Also I will the same William Berd fulfill all my pilgrimages;
 first, to the Rode of grace, a woman of wax*
 To Mr John Shorne, in the parishe of Halstowe, j^d
 Item to Saynt Robert ob’
 Item to Saynt Thomas in Harteigh, a hart of wax.”

This probably refers to Lower Halstow, in which parish there is a field which still derives its name from a well, as does a field and lane in the adjacent parish of Upchurch. Master John Shorne’s remedy for ague seems to have been the water of such wells as he had blessed, to which the sufferers made pilgrimages.

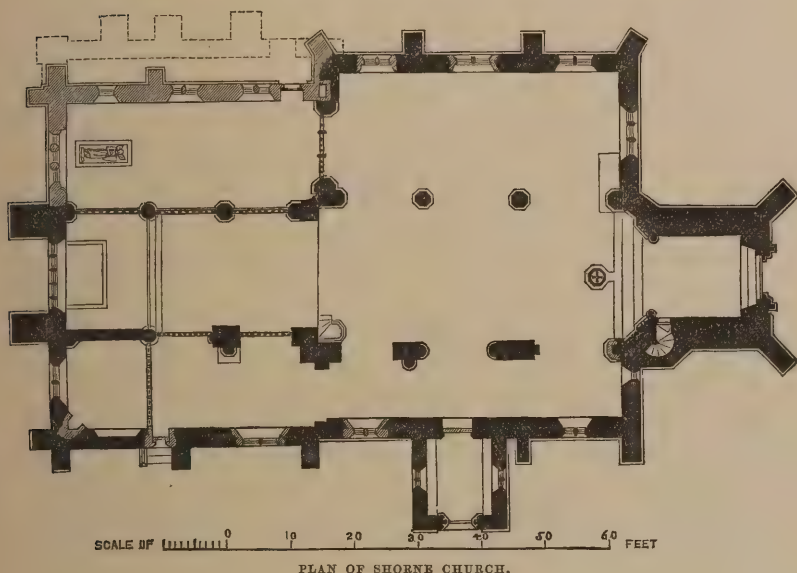
There was an image or shrine of Mr. John Shorne in Canterbury Cathedral. It is mentioned by John Heywood, in his play called *The Four P’s* (*i.e.*, Palmer, Pardoner, Poticary, Pedlar). Speaking of numerous shrines visited by a pilgrim he adds:—

“At Maister John Shorne, in Canterbury.”

John Heywood died in 1565. At Gateley Church and at Cawston Church, both in Norfolk, “Master John Schorn” was represented on the rood screen. In the latter the imp, whom he imprisons in a boot, is represented with wings. Both these representations of John Schorn were engraved, and fully described, by the Rev. Jas. Bulwer (in *Norfolk Archæology*, vol. ii., pp. 280-290), who gathered much information respecting the pseudo-saint. In Chambers’ *Book of Days*, also, there is a description of John Shorne.

The fine old church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Shorne, consists of three aisles (of strangely dissimilar widths), three conterminous chancels, a north porch, and a western tower. The total interior width of the three aisles is 53 feet; but the north aisle is only 9 feet wide in the clear; the nave is 20 feet wide in the clear; and the south aisle has a width of 18 feet in the clear. The narrow north aisle is 48 feet long, and has between it and the nave three unequal and dissimilar arches of different dates. The lowest and easternmost arch, round-headed, and apparently Norman, has a span of 8 feet in the clear; the middle arch, 9 feet in the clear, is of the Transition period; while the loftiest and westernmost arch, of 10 feet span, appears to be of the Early English period. Above this northern arcade, there is, nearly opposite to, but east of, the north door, a doubly splayed, round headed, small arch which has originally been an exterior window. It is exactly like the doubly-splayed

* These offerings of wax were very common. The “woman of wax” would be a little wax figure of the Virgin; it was to be given to the Rood of Grace at Boxley Abbey. The hart of wax would be a small waxen image of a hart or stag, having reference to the name Harteigh, or Harty.



south window in Swanscombe Church tower, and is splayed like those in the Castle Church at Dover, which Sir Gilbert Scott pronounced to be Saxon work, of date anterior to the Norman Conquest. The principal entrance to the church is by the north door; a most unusual circumstance, likewise met with at Cobham Church, which was originally a chapelry of Shorne.

It seems probable that in Saxon and Norman times this church was very small, consisting of a nave and north aisle of two bays, with a clerestory and a short chancel. During the thirteenth century it was probably lengthened at both ends. Traces of the Early English Chancel-arch are seen in the handsome fragments of dog-tooth mouldings still visible in both piers. An Early English lancet window remains in the west wall of the north aisle, and round piers suggestive of vaulting are seen, both in that aisle and the north chancel. The two easternmost arches of the chancel are lofty and handsome, with hood mouldings; they may be ascribed to the reign of Edward I, and to the munificence of Henry de Cobham "le oncle," whose cross-legged effigy remains in the south chancel. He founded the family of Cobham of Roundal, or Randal, and having married Joan daughter and co-heiress of Stephen de Penchester, he adopted her armorial bearings, which appear upon his shield here.

His Randal Chancel was originally 23 feet wide by 40 feet long, but it was made narrower, when recently rebuilt by the Earl of Darnley.

The south aisle was probably added during the Edwardian period; its south wall was built of chalk and flint in alternate courses. Some of the original windows remain. The west window of this aisle is of three lights, each light being five-foiled, and each foil unusually large. But the south arcade of the nave seems, like the tower, to belong to the early part of the perpendicular period. There is good wooden screenwork of that period in the chancels, and on the north side of the high chancel some of the woodwork may be ascribed to the end of the fourteenth century.

The handsomely carved octagonal font, with fluted sides, is very similar to that in Southfleet Church. The bowl and stem are panelled, and on seven panels of the bowl there are curious carvings. On the eastern side appears a chalice with a large wafer whence issues *Corpus Christi*, the body of the Saviour. On the south-east we see the dove descending upon the head of our Lord, who is standing in a river up to His waist, to be baptised with water poured from a jug. On the South, St. Michael is shewn weighing souls. On the south-west is the sacred monogram *i. h. s.* in a quatrefoil. The west side is quite plain, but on the north-west we see the Agnus Dei with the Cross. On the north St. Peter is shewn holding the keys in his left hand and the church in his right. On the north-east side is carved the Resurrection of our Lord, who holds in His hand a cross. This Font has been engraved by Mr. Thorpe, in his *Customale and Antiquities of Rochester*, page 110, plate xvii.

In the junction of the north aisle with the north chancel, the north wall of the aisle overlaps the north pier of the chancel arch, and the north wall of the chancel projects beyond, instead of being in a direct line with, the north wall of the aisle. This suggests that the north chancel, even in its western portion, is not so old as the north aisle. No doubt this north aisle is the oldest and least altered portion of the church.

In the south aisle there is a curious arrangement of masonry, for adjusting the wall-pieces of the roof to the wall above the arcade between this aisle and the nave.

There are six good bells in the Tower. The numerous monumental inscriptions are printed by Thorpe, in his *Registrum Roffense*, p. 759.



The West Lawn of King's College Garden

COBHAM HALL.
(FROM THE WEST)

COBHAM HALL.

For more than six hundred years the Lords of the Manor of Cobham have resided upon the site of Cobham Hall. I cannot say how long their manorial seat has possessed its present name, but I find that in 1529 the will of Thomas Brooke Lord Cobham speaks of "the manor of Cobham, otherwise called Cobham Hall." An inquisition* held in the year 1392-3 mentions a "Cobhamhalle," but that tenement seems to have been connected with the Manor of Ospringe.

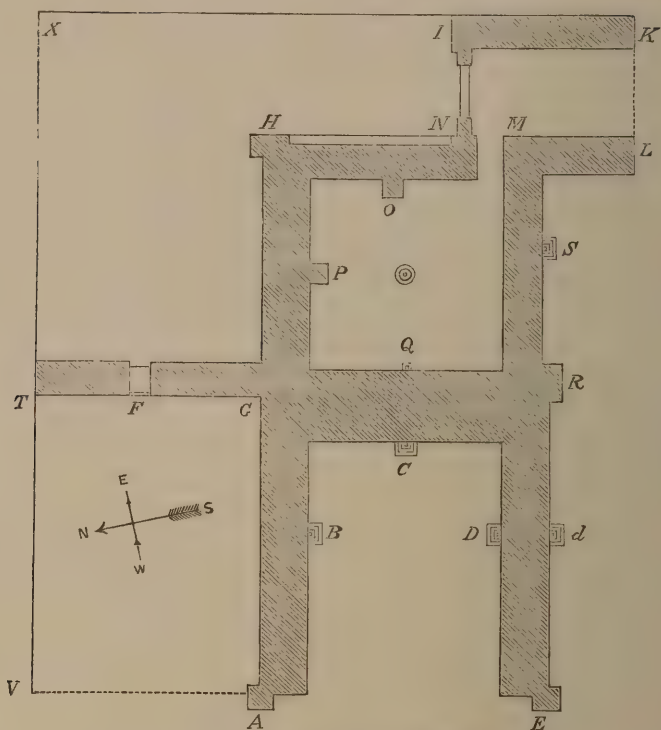
When John de Cobham died, in March 1300, his manor house at Cobham was described as "a messuage with garden worth 6^s 8^d per annum."† The demesne lands comprised 585 acres; and no less than 85 free tenants, in gavelkind, held portions of the Cobham manor, paying to the lord assised rents which amounted to £10. 10s. 4½d. in money, 76 head of poultry, 170 eggs, and 1½ coulter, annually. In the year 1327, all the goods and chattels belonging to the first Lord Cobham, in this manor house and parish, were valued at £16, and the subsidy paid upon them was £1. 11s. 11½d.‡ We have no records whatever respecting the size or style of the building which then formed the manor house.

The existing mansion, built of red brick with stone dressings, is the work of three distinct periods. The north and south wings (A G and E R) with, perhaps, a fragment at H, were built by the two last Barons of Cobham between the years 1584 and

* *Inquisitio post Mortem*, 16 Ric. II, No. 27, Part 2.

† "John de Cobeham held the manor of Cobeham (from the heirs of William Mauregard, [*Quatremar*?] a foreigner, of the kingdom of France) as the eighth part of one knight's fee, rendering for it every year one sparrowhawk, or two shillings. There is there a messuage, with garden, worth 6^s 8^d per annum; 158 ac: of arable land worth 12^d per acre; 202½ ac: of inferior arable land worth 6^d per acre; 180 ac: of pasture worth 3^d per acre; 3 acres of new meadow worth 12^d per acre; 10 acres of salt meadow worth 6^d per acre; 32 acres of wood worth 3^d per acre; and 2 windmills worth 56^s per annum. Sum of the annual value £19:2:11 (*Ing. p.M.* 28 *Ed.* I, No. 42).

‡ Lay Subsidy, Kent, 1 Ed. III in Public Record Office $\frac{123}{10}$.



BLOCK PLAN OF COBHAM HALL.—Scale 160 Feet to 1 Inch.

1603, The main portion of the central limb, entered at c, was erected by Inigo Jones for James Stuart, Duke of Lenox, upon the foundations of an earlier building, some features of which were retained. The third and fourth Earls of Darnley added an eastern face and some bed rooms to that central building, and erected or rebuilt much of the kitchen square (G H M R), the stables (L M), coach house (I K), and corridor (G T).

Holinshed* states that after 1582 William Brooke Lord Cobham began "the statelie augmenting of his house at Cobham Hall, with the rare garden there, in which no varietie of strange flowers and trees do want." The word "augmenting" implies that some portion of the older mansion was preserved; nor can we doubt which portion it was, when we find that the Duke of Lenox employed Inigo Jones to erect a new central limb, within forty years after the work of the

* *Chronicle*, page 1512.



Theo^l Well, Lith 40, King St Covent Garden.

COBHAM HALL.

TUDOR DOORWAY IN THE SOUTH FACE OF THE NORTH WING.

Lords Cobham had been completed. Our supposition is confirmed by the programme of work to be done during the year 1601. Its seventh item is "A dore to be made at the hed of the staier, into the olde buildings, of brick or timber;" the stair here mentioned is the stone staircase, at the east end of the north wing.

The date, 1584, inscribed above the southern door, of the south wing, suggests that Lord Cobham commenced his work in that year; while another date which appears, together with the initials W. C. and F. C., upon the heads of the leaden shooting of this wing points to the completion of the roof of the south wing in 1587. The initials are those of Lord and Lady Cobham, whose Christian names were William and Frances. The Spanish invasion, and the necessary preparations for resisting the great Armada must, without doubt, have checked the progress of the building. It is not until four years later that we find evidence of its active continuation. On the 12th of November 1591 Lord Cobham obtained permission, under the sign manual of King Henry IV of France, to transport from the city of Caen, 200 tons of stone for building.* Much of this stone was devoted to the construction of that handsome doorway (B), in the north wing's south face, which, being designed to lead directly towards the chapel is inscribed *Deo Opt. Max.*, and in addition to the date 1594, bears the text "*Custodi pedem tuum ingrediens*" (Eccles. v. 1). The roof of this north wing seems to have been reached in 1595, as the leaden shooting on its northern face bears that date in addition to the arms of Braybrooke (7 *mascles conjoined* 3, 3, and 1) and of Maximilian Brooke (*a lion rampant*), Lord Cobham's eldest son, who died without issue in 1583, just before this house was commenced. Probably but little of the interior of the north wing was finished, when William Lord Cobham died in March 1597.

The work of completing this wing was not pressed vigorously forward, by Henry Brooke, when he succeeded to his father's title and estates. The date 1599, carved upon that mantelpiece, in the Great Picture Gallery, which bears the significant motto "*Sibi quisque naufragium facit*," testifies

* Lansdowne MS. 255. No. 101.

that the work was not entirely neglected. Yet we find that in March 1601 the grand staircase of stone had not been commenced, the fourth turret had not been built, none of the turrets were yet covered with lead, and the "new parlor" had neither flooring, nor ceiling, nor doorcase. These fittings were all to be added during the year 1601, at an estimated cost of £221.* During the same year, a sculptor named Giles (or Jellis) de Whitt, was commissioned to make two new chimney pieces, for £50.† As the rooms for which these chimney

* *Q. Elizabeth's Dom. State Papers*, vol. 283. No. 64. Written (but not signed) by R. Williams [1601 in dorso].

Particuler of Buildings thought necessarie to be done this yeare at y^r Lo : howse at Cobham together wth an estimate of the charges thereof as well for materials to be bought as for the workmanship of the same.

1. First the building of the foureth turrett according to the Modell agreed upon by yo^r Lo. alreadie.

2. The making of the Staier and half paces of stoane.

3. A newe doore case to be made & sett up in the newe parlor.

4. The flouring of the same parlour wth deale boordes.

5. The plastering of the same parlour over hed wth suche kinde of work as it shall please yo^r Lo : to sett downe.

6. The plastering of the great staier over hed.

7. A dore to be made at the hed of the staier into the olde buildings of brick or timber.

8. Joyners work to be doen in the great chamber and the Lodging adjoyning to the Queenes Chamber.

9. The couvering of 3 turrettis wth led.

Provisions to be made for the same works.

Ledd to be bought v fode dim' . . . xlii | Note boughte 7 fodge, cost 54 . 7 . 0.

Lyme xxv loades xliii

Irone and glasse c^s

for Lathe c^s

for tiles c^s

The charges of the half paces stepp and dore case over & above the money alreadie dispursed xxx^{li}

Sum^{ma} iiij^{xx} xiiij^{li}

Woorkmen's wages

The wages of 2 Carpenters for 6 monethes at lx^s per moneth xviii^{li} | The wages of 4 Joyners for the same time xxxvj^{li} | The wages of 2 Bricklaiders for the same time at lx^s per moneth xviii^{li} | The Labourers wages for the same time xiiij^{li} Masons wages by estimate vj^{li}, The plumbers wages vj^{li} | The plasterers work by estimate xv or xx^{li} | for priggis nailes flooring and other extraordinarie charges x^{li} | Sum^{ma} cxxviij^{li} | Sum^{ma} totalis cxxxi^{li} | Yo^r Lo : must resolve what and how muche you are pleased to have doen by Giles de Whitt either upon som newe Chymney piece or upon my Lo : yo^r fathers tombe that the poore man have some worcke to get wherewithall to maintaine and susteyne him self.

† *Elizabeth Dom. State Papers*, vol. 279. No. 94.

My ho : good Lo : Yo^r clark of the kichin having occasion to send up boeth money to pay yo^r servaunts wages there and also other things I have thought meete not to let slip the oportunitie though there be nothing worthe the writing.

I finde this place everie daie more owte of order then other and therefore greater cause mete wth the disorders the sooner, and in my poore opinion no better waie of reformation then to provide newe officers and servaunts and wth all to have their doeings surveyed and examined more often, yea at the least

pieces were designed were next the new chapel, one of them is now the state dining room, and the other probably is now the billiard room. The terms in which he is mentioned shew that he had already been employed here upon similar work; the agreement, for these two chimney pieces, is called "a newe bargain" with him; and the Steward writes to Lord Cobham "Y^r Lo: must resolve what and how much you are pleased to have doen by Giles de Whitt, either upon som newe Chymney piece, or upon my Lo: yo^r father's tombe, that the poore man have some worcke, to get wherewithall to maintaine & susteyne himself." It seems pretty clear, therefore, that at least the chimney piece dated 1599 must have been the work of Giles de Whitt, and that he was afterwards engaged to make two others. It also seems probable that he had been brought over, from the Low Countries, expressly for the Cobham work; and, if so, it is possible that all the sculpture about the house was done by him. The Steward represents him, not as an ordinary English sculptor, or mason, but as one having a special claim upon Lord Cobham for work wherewith to maintain himself. It is interesting thus to identify the sculptor to whose skill we owe the work which adorns this stately mansion. I believe that the artist who designed the chimney piece, in the state dining room, likewise designed the noble doorway dated 1594. There can be little doubt that the former was the work of Giles de Whitt, and I should ascribe to him the latter also.

According to the custom of the period, in building such a house, the Lord Cobham especially designed one fine room, in

everie quarter of a yere Simondson the Carpinter and Hutchins the Joyner are nowe enterid into work Wth Jellis de Whitt we have had communicac'ons for a *newe* bargain for the making of 2 chymney peces for the 2 Chambers next to yo^r newe chappell. He demaunds for both £65 and I will not give above 50^{li} w^{ch} I am perswaded is enoughe and he will accept in the ende rather then faile. In some of the woods I have been this daie and pleasing god I meane to morrowe to goe to Lowells and so come home throwe the rest But my Lo: we lack here geldings to carry a man abowt yo^r busines for more then those that are for yo^r owne saddell there is none to be had that will carrie a man ij or 3 miles without hiring as those did that cam downe wth me. Although I well know it was yo^r Lo: good pleasure that wee should have such as were meete boeth for my self and for those y^t cam wth me, etc., etc.

Before Saturdaie next pleasing god I shall dispatche the most part of yo^r Lo: busines heare & then returne at w^{ch} time yo^r Lo: shall be made acquainted with all particularities in the meane the allmightie ever keepe yo^r and send yo^r Lo: harts desire—Cobham hall the xxxth of Marche 1601.

Yo^r Lo: ever to command

R. WILLIAMES.

a commanding position, for the occupation of the Queen, when she should deign to visit him. This room stands at the west end (A) of the upper floor of the north wing; it was, and still is called "Queen Elizabeth's room," although she never entered it.

It is probable that Henry Lord Cobham never thoroughly completed the house, as his attainder occurred within two years from the date of the estimate, quoted above, of work to be done in 1601. After his attainder, his wife, Lady Kildare, occupied Cobham Hall for about twenty years. Meantime, the future possession of the house and estates seems to have been offered to Viscount Rochester. Writing to Lord Northampton, on the 8th of October, 1612, he says, that he has been very careful of the rights of the English nobility, and has on that account refused both Lord Montague's escheat, and Cobham Hall. He calls himself "the courtier whose hand never took bribes."* Whether his statement be absolutely true, or not, we cannot say, but we know that King James granted Cobham Hall, and some of the forfeited estates of Lord Cobham, to Ludovic Stuart, Duke of Lenox, by letters patent dated Aug. 13, 1612. That Duke, and his successor Esmé the third Duke, both died in 1624, while Lady Kildare was still alive; so that probably neither of them had occupied Cobham Hall. When Charles I and his bride slept one night here, on Wednesday June 15, 1625, on their way from Dover to London, James Stuart, the fourth Duke of Lenox, was a boy thirteen years of age. Whether the King was entertained by this young Duke, or by Lady Kildare, we find no evidence to determine. When the Duke had grown to manhood, he resolved to pull down the greatest part of the old central portion of the house, and he employed Inigo Jones to rebuild it. As the whole of the eastern face, of Inigo Jones' design, has been hidden by the addition of a portrait gallery and the passage beneath it, which were built by the third and fourth Earls of Darnley, it is interesting to refer to the original plan, preserved in *Vitruvius Britannicus*, vol. ii., p. 29. This plan, of the central building, shews three windows in the east wall of the ground floor of the great hall (now called the Gilt Hall or Music Room). These

* *Domestic State Papers, James I*, vol. 71. No. 6.

windows have since been entirely obliterated; but in the southern half of the same wall, still remain some ancient windows, formerly external, but now looking into the long passage, and it is probable that both these and the obliterated windows were remnants of the ancient building, which Inigo Jones did not disturb. Inigo Jones' *façade*, or western front, was either not finished exactly in accordance with his plan, or it was altered by Charles sixth Duke of Lenox in 1662. The civil wars probably interfered with the completion of the building before Inigo's death, which occurred in 1652. The Hall was visited, and captured,* by parliamentary soldiers on the 20th of August, 1642. It is likely that after the Restoration, Charles the sixth Duke completed the decoration of the central building. The shield of arms, of the Dukes of Lenox, which is the crowning ornament of the *façade*, is dated 1662; the same date appears upon the leaden shooting; and the monogram of the sixth Duke, CLR, appears four times upon the ceiling of Inigo Jones' great hall. In one of the extracts, respecting Inigo Jones' design, which are appended in a foot note,† it is stated that this handsome ceiling was, at some time, painted by Horatio Gentileschi. In the year 1673 the Duke was assessed, to the hearth tax, for forty chimnies or hearths at Cobham.

We have now traced the architectural history of the house itself to its completion, and it seems to have remained for one hundred years in the state in which it was left by Charles

* *Historical Manuscripts Commission*, Fifth Report, p. 46.

† Colin Campbell, in his *Vitruvius Britannicus* (folio, London, 1717), vol. ii., pp. 29, 30, says "Cobham Hall in Kent was the seat of the Dukes of Lenox and Richmond, now of the Lady Theodosia Blyth and John Blyth Esq. 'Tis an ancient fabrick, and has one front by Inigo Jones, with a Corinthian Pilastrade, and an attick of the highest proportion and balustrade; the great Hall is two stories high."

Walpole, in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, says, respecting Inigo Jones, "Coleshill in Berkshire, the seat of Sir Mark Pleydell, built in 1650, and Cobham Hall in Kent were his" (Wornum's edition, vol. ii., p. 414).

Note on vol. ii., p. 415. Part of Cobham Hall, Kent, built by him for James, Duke of Richmond (and where his [Inigo Jones'] portrait is still preserved) had a ceiling divided into compartments, with an oval in the centre, like those at Whitehall and York House, and painted by Horatio Gentileschi.
—D.

Sir Egerton Brydges, in his *Memoirs of the Peers of England*, under James I, published in 1802, says, p. 272, "The antient mansion still exists in the form of an half H, the two wings on the outside as they were left by Lord Cobham, but the centre having been rebuilt, or new fronted, from the designs of Inigo Jones."

Stuart, the last Duke of Lenox. Of the kitchen and other domestic offices, however, from the reign of James I to that of George III we know neither the extent, nor the precise position. Probably there are considerable remains of them in the ground-floor of the existing kitchen square, but it is difficult to distinguish them accurately. About the year 1770, which date is inscribed on some leaden shooting of the central *façade*, the third Earl of Darnley commenced alterations in the central building, which Inigo Jones had designed. His arms, bearing those of his wife, the Stoyte heiress, on an escutcheon of pretence, are carved above the mantelpiece in the Great Hall, or Gilt Hall. His ideas were further developed by his son, the fourth Earl, who seems to have been constantly at work upon this house from 1789 to 1818. The former date is inscribed beneath his arms, over a doorway in the eastern portion of the south wing. The dates 1801 and 1812 appear upon the north side of the north wing, where he built the existing entrance corridor, and added much; the date 1818 is seen upon his work in the kitchen square. His architects were, at first James Wyatt, and afterwards the Reptons, of whose numerous plans a large quantity of drawings are still preserved at Cobham Hall. He or his father erected at the back of the central building a long broad passage and over it the portrait gallery. They completely transformed the interior of the house, so that almost everything which meets the eye within the various rooms and chambers was inserted, or rearranged, by one of them. They converted into a comfortable residence what is said to have previously been a cold and dreary house.

It may be well now to give a detailed account of each portion of the house, and of its contents.

NORTH WING (G A).

Approaching the Hall from the north, we are struck with the stately appearance of the two Elizabethan wings of the building. They are of red brick, pierced with large rectangular windows framed in stone, and each wing is flanked on the east and west, by small octagonal turrets built in five stages. The North Wing,

which we pass in approaching the grand entrance, is of two stories. These are pierced, above and below, with eight rectangular windows. Each window is divided by stone mullions into four lights, which again are sub-divided, by transoms, into three tiers. They are arranged so to project as to break the straight line of the wall, in a manner very agreeable to the eye. These projections were, probably, added by the fourth Earl of Darnley. Near the centre of the wing, one window in each story projects considerably more than the others, thus forming a bold rectangular bay two stories in height. This bay is surmounted by a third story, which does not project from the wall level, but contains a small transomed window of three lights, and is crowned with a little gable. The prominent bay is flanked, on each story, by two others of shallower projection, their bays having slanting sides. Six chimney flues, placed each between a pair of windows, spring from the ground, and each of them terminates in two octagonal chimnies of red brick.

On the leaden water pipes, or shooting, of this wing, we see the date 1595, and two armorial coats. The one bearing seven mascles conjoined, 3, 3, and 1, is that of Braybrooke; the other bearing a lion rampant, is the coat which was borne by Maximilian Brooke, the eldest son of William Lord Cobham, who erected this Mansion.

GRAND ENTRANCE (F).

The grand entrance (F) is found in the middle of a covered corridor (T A), which, projecting from the north-east corner of the North wing, runs across the courtyard to the North garden or pleasure grounds. This garden is on a level with the upper story of the building; part of it was once the site of an ancient British intrenchment or *oppidum*. The Gothic corridor and the whole of this North Eastern entrance is modern, and bears the date 1801, having been erected by the fourth Earl of Darnley from the designs of Mr. James Wyatt. Over the central archway are the arms, of the Brooke family, of the Earls of Darnley, and of the Stuarts Dukes of Lenox. The date 1587 opposite the door, and another date, 1595, seen upon the leaden shooting of this corridor, were affixed by Mr. Wyatt to his own work in 1801, as memorials of the real date of the Hall itself.

ENTRANCE HALL (F G).

Entering through the doorway, we pass beneath the arms of Queen Elizabeth, encircled by the Garter, flanked by the letters

E. R., and dated 1599. These likewise were placed here by Wyatt, in the time of the fourth Earl of Darnley.

Passing up the Hall we see on our left a huge sarcophagus, of red Egyptian granite, 10 feet long and 6 tons in weight, originally formed for a bath. On the right hand we find one of the original mantel-pieces of coloured marble, erected by Lord Cobham. It reaches to the ceiling, is dated 1587, and was brought hither from the South wing, by the fourth Earl. The emblazoned heraldic coat of William Brooke, Lord Cobham, with its twelve* quarterings, its huge lion supporters, and its crest a Saracen's head, are fine examples of such Elizabethan work. Right and left of the upper portion are two narrow pilasters of black marble, upon which a pattern is incised. Upon other mantel-pieces in this house are some remarkable examples of similar work on a large scale. At the south end of this Hall, in the wall facing us is a doorway, somewhat to the left hand, which leads into the Eastern corridor, connecting the North wing with the South wing. This corridor, built by the third or fourth Earl of Darnley, forms the west side of the Kitchen-court; it has an outer doorway in the centre, at q. Further to the right, in the wall facing us, is a door through which we enter the Music Room or Gilt Hall, designed by Inigo Jones, the most gorgeous room in the house. At right angles, on the right hand, is the door of the Great Dining Room.

GRAND STAIRCASE (NORTH).

Leaving all these doors for the present we mount the grand staircase of stone. Its railings are of substantial iron, curved, twisted, and adorned with gilding. They seem to be part of the original work of A.D. 1601-3. The ceiling, however, over the staircase has been altered, and now shews in its centre the armorial bearings of the Dukes of Lenox, with their four quarterings for D'Aubigny and Stuart, their escutcheon of pretence for Lenox, and the motto "Avant Darnley." An anchor, which underlies the

* 1 Brooke, 2 Cobham, 3 Braybrooke, 4 Delapole senior—*Or* two bars wavy, *azure*, 5 Peverel, *gules* a fess between six crosses *sable* or *azure*—6 Bray (adopted from Troughton), 7 De Bray ancient, 8 Halliwell, 9 Norbury, 10 Butler, 11 Sudeley, 12 Montfort. Coats 6 and 7 are placed in this order, here; on a Chimney-piece in the Picture Gallery; on the tomb of George, Lord Cobham; on the south gate of Cobham College; and on the banners prepared for the funeral of William Lord Cobham. They are more correctly placed, in the reverse order, on the private seal of William Lord Cobham; on John Brooke's tomb in Newington Church; and on the emblazoned shield "*complementum armoriale Willelmi Brooke,*" in Harl. MS. 6157, p. 7.

shield, peeps out above and below it, to remind us that those Dukes were Hereditary High Admirals of Scotland.

To the left hand, but in the wall facing us, at the head of the staircase, we find the door of the Portrait Gallery, which looks into the Kitchen-court, and connects the upper story of the North wing with that of the South. It is 123 feet long and 10 feet broad.

Another door, facing us when on the top of the grand staircase, is a small one that opens into the little gallery of the Music Room, which contains a fine organ.

PICTURE GALLERY (G A).

Turning to the right, from the landing at the top of the grand staircase, we enter the Great North Gallery. It is 133 feet long by 24 feet broad, and, as remodelled by the fourth Earl of Darnley, consists of two vestibules, one at each end, with a continuous gallery between them. In both vestibules the windows, in each wall, though glazed and visible externally, are blocked by screen walls. In the mid-gallery all the north windows are thus rendered invisible, but those upon the south side, five in number, give sufficient light to the long gallery. The central window forms a rectangular bay over the original Tudor doorway of this North wing. It, unlike the others, contains four round-headed lights, two in front and one on each side, and is fitted up with seats. The other windows have broad, projecting, table-like sills, upon which are ranged valuable collections of china. Sèvres occupies the easternmost window; Dresden the next; and the others contain fine specimens of Oriental china. In the western vestibule there is a collection of old Derby ware, and upon a table on the north side a fine group of Chelsea china.

Upon the walls hang the gems of the Cobham Collection of Pictures. Titian reigns in the eastern vestibule, and Rubens in the western.

Six magnificent hangings of Flemish tapestry, of large size, are laid upon the floor for lack of space whereon to hang them. They are glorious specimens of Seventeenth Century work, and are of great value. One of them represents Cleopatra in the act of dissolving the pearl, and two others depict scenes in her history. It might perhaps be better to stretch them across the artificial ceiling of this gallery, than to suffer them thus to be trodden under foot.

The Tudor fireplaces, with their marble mantel-pieces, are very handsome. There is a small one in each vestibule, and there are

two, which reach to the ceiling, in the Gallery proper. The first (or easternmost) of these is the more handsome of the two. Its lower stage, containing the fireplace, is flanked on each side by two coloured marble columns with Corinthian caps. The two inner columns project considerable in front of the others, and their shafts are formed of black marble, banded with others of light colours. The cornice above them supports the second stage, which is boldly carved. The arms* of Henry, Lord Cobham, encircled by the garter, occupy its central space, which is flanked on each side by two demi-figures, issuing from small altars ornamented with flowers, carved in bold relief. Between each pair of altars and figures the space is carved with shields and weapons. The demi-figures support a large, projecting, quarter-round, cornice of marble. The date upon this mantel-piece is 1599, which shews that it was erected by Henry, the last and hapless Lord Cobham. Remembering this fact, it is very remarkable to read the motto inscribed upon the marble—"Sibi quisque naufragium facit." The second marble mantel-piece is very handsome, and reaches to the ceiling, but it looks poor and tame in comparison with the bold and massive character of its fellow. Throughout it is remarkable for the superficial flatness, or dead level of its design. Both the upper and under stages are flanked by pairs of Corinthian columns, sculptured, in delicately coloured marbles, but the columns are thin, and are all upon the same level. Neither they nor the cornices above them project as do those in the other mantel-piece; the effect therefore is very flat, in comparison. In the upper stage appears a sculptured representation of the Fates and their human victim, who sits in the middle of the design. A nearly vertical scroll of marble, on his right hand (our left), probable once bore a bronze inscription, descriptive of him and his fate. One of the Fates is seated above; another, with the distaff, is on his right hand; while the third appears upon his left.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S ROOM (SO CALLED).

A door at the south-west corner of the Picture Gallery admits us to a room (beside A), which was designed for the use of Queen Elizabeth. In this nearly square room, the large north and south windows are covered by internal screen walls, although externally

* These arms of twelve quarterings shew in ten of them the same coats as the escutcheon over the mantel-piece in the North Entrance Hall, but four and five are here Delapole junior and Wingfield, while the similar quarters in the Hall are the coats of Delapole senior and Peverel.

they are glazed and visible. Its one practicable window forms a bay with slanting sides, in the west wall. It is of seven lights (five in front and one at each side) divided by transoms into three tiers, and gives a pleasant view of the Park. The mantel-piece on the north wall reaches to the ceiling, and is boldly carved with an allegorical figure of Victory. She is represented as in the act of being crowned with laurel by a Cupid-like angel. She holds a palm branch in her right hand, and has beneath her feet various weapons and instruments of music used in warfare.

The ceiling in its present state is a patchwork composition, made by the Reptons for the fourth Earl. Its outer border shews in opposite corners the crests of the Earls of Darnley, and their monogram, both coronetted and both twice repeated. The shields of the Baronies of Clifton, Hyde, Stuart, and O'Brien, appear in the middle of the four sides of this outer border. Prettily moulded bands divide the ceiling into compartments. The centre ornament is a shield of the Royal Arms, encircled by the garter, and flanked on either side by the initials E. R., crowned. This has an older look than any of the devices in the outer border; but it is evident that the date 1599 is not upon the garter and is not of the same age with it, but a modern addition. The arms and crowned initials clearly refer to Queen Elizabeth, but there are other devices in the same composition, such as the thistle, and the Prince of Wales' feathers, which must be of a date later than Elizabeth's reign. The other devices are, a fleur de lis, a crowned lion regardant, an eagle with a flower in its claws, and a rose encircled by a garter which bears the motto of that Order, with the word "pense" spelt "paunse." Either the whole of this ceiling is modern, or the central portion may have been designed in the reign of James I or Charles I. It is intended to commemorate Queen Elizabeth's visit to Cobham Hall. We find, however, that when she came here in 1559 (July 18) and in 1573 (September 23 and 24) the present building was not in existence. On the 16th of June, 1600, she slept at the London house of Henry, Lord Cobham, in Blackfriars, but there is no trace whatever of her having visited his Cobham mansion in the year 1599. Probably Wyatt, or some one else, mistook the date 1559 for 1599. Hence the appearance of this misleading date, both here and in Wyatt's Gothic corridor at the Grand North-East Entrance.

SOUTH WING'S NORTH FRONT.

Returning through the Picture Gallery, we obtain from its windows the best view of the South wing's north face (D). In its upper story are nine rectangular windows, each of four lights, divided by transoms into three tiers. One of the windows projects, forming a bay with slanting slides. It stands over the doorway of the lower story, and is crowned by a stone balustrade. Above this bay window the wall is carried up, under a small gable, to a third story, which is pierced by a small window of three lights, each divided by a transom. On the ground floor there are but eight windows, three being to the east of the doorway, and five westward of it. These are all of four lights, and as lofty as the upper windows, but the lights are divided into two tiers instead of three. Two slightly projecting chimney shafts springing from the ground, and terminating each in two octagonal chimnies, break the dead level of the wall towards the western end of the façade.

CENTRAL FAÇADE.

From the Picture Gallery windows we may also observe the classical façade of the central building. It consists of three equal portions, each containing three sashed windows upon the first floor. The central portion is ornamented with four pilasters of brick or cement, having stone capitals and bases, of the Corinthian order. The arms of the Dukes of Lenox, with a date, 1662, form its central ornament on the top of the façade, while a doorway (C), with an ornamental head of semi-circular outline, broken for decoration in the middle, occupies the centre of the ground floor. The Music Room occupies the northern portion of this central building, and being two stories in height is lighted by two tiers of windows, three above and three below. On the ground floor of the central portion is the Vestibule, and the Library occupies the ground floor of the southern portion of this central building.

Passing out of the Picture Gallery, we notice that this upper story is upon a level with the North garden or pleasure ground; and that there is an inviting approach to it, from this point, over the corridor built by Wyatt.

PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Turning to the south, we enter the Portrait Gallery, which is 123 feet long by 10 feet wide. From its windows on the east side we survey the interior of the Kitchen-court. On its north side the

whole of the ancient Elizabethan brickwork shews a pleasing chevron pattern formed of black bricks running in parallel series along its entire length. On the south side are seen two of the Tudor doorcases of stone, but very much of the brickwork in that Court was either refaced or newly built by the fourth Earl of Darnley.

On the right hand of the (north) door is a portrait by Holbein, and on the left of it one of Martin Luther. The *west wall, on our right hand*, is covered with portraits, which are placed in the following consecutive order, but not bearing these numbers:—1 Guercino, 2 A Lady by Holbein, 3 Elizabeth of Austria (Holbein), 4 Dorothy, Countess of Sunderland (Lely), 5 Philip, third Earl of Leicester, 6 Sir Philip Sidney, 7 Shakespear, 8 George, Lord Goring, 9 Two Children, 10 Lords John and Bernard Stuart, 11 Charles I, 12 George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, 13 Sir Hugh Middleton, 14 Count Olivarez (Velasquez), 15 Lord Strafford and Sir W. Mainwaring, 16 Titian and a Senator, 17 Empress Catherine of Russia, 18 Locke, 19 Hobbes, 20 Dean Swift, 21 Sir William Temple, 22 Sir Richard Steele (Thornhill), 23 Lord Bolingbroke, 24 Betterton, the actor, 25 Principal Silvester, 26 Dryden (Kneller), 27 Pope, 28 Gay, 29 Thomson, the poet.

On the *left hand* (east wall), beginning from the north end, we find—1 A Reformer, 2 James I, 3 Philip III of Spain, 4 Mary, Queen of Scots, 5 Queen Elizabeth, 6 Mary of Modena (Kneller), 7 Prince Rupert, 8 Queen Mary II (Kneller), 9 Queen Henrietta Maria.

At the south end are portraits of Edward VI and of a child five years old. The chimney-piece here is worth a passing glance, the incised black marble is treated like an engraved wood block.

SOUTH WING (E R M).

From the south end of the Portrait Gallery a staircase to the east leads into the South wing (R M) of the Kitchen-court. Turning, however, to the right (west), we pass through some vestibules which contain portraits of King George III and his wife, Queen Caroline, George IV, Charles I and Henrietta Maria, and Edward, Earl of Clarendon. Here also is a most singular picture representing the genealogical descent of James I from Henry VII. Miniature portraits of all the parties concerned in this fragment of genealogy appear in five tiers. Each portrait is framed by an inscription, stating whom the miniature represents. The marriages

are signified by united pairs of hands. A male hand issuing from one miniature clasps the female hand which projects from the adjacent miniature. The armorial bearings of each couple are shewn at each side.

Passing onward we enter the upper story of the south wing (R D E), and see that it is divided into bedrooms, with a long broad passage running beside them. On its south wall and on the staircase hang old plans of the park and estate.

The staircase to the ground floor is of polished oak, wide and substantial, with handsomely carved balusters and moulded wainscotting, all designed by Wyatt. The ground floor contains the private rooms of the residence. Lady Darnley's boudoir, with its vestibule, is at the eastern end (R). It contains a fine collection of exquisite china, but its greatest ornament is a remarkable cabinet, overlaid with *plaques* of lovely Sèvres china. This had belonged to Lady Darnley's great grandmother, Amelia, Duchess of Leeds, daughter of the last Earl of Holderness. It was given to Lady Darnley by her aunt, Lady Amelia Jebb.

FAMILY DINING ROOM.

Next to them, westward, is the Family Dining Room, which contains several valuable family portraits. Three by SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS represent, Lady Frances Cole as a girl with a dog, Mrs. D. Monk (sister to the first Earl), and Lady Clanwilliam, sitting, in a pink robe; three by GAINSBOROUGH—of Mrs. Gore (sister to the first Lord Darnley), on the north wall, close to the east door; of Miss Theodosia Mc Gill (in a blue dress); and of the fourth Earl of Darnley (close to the west door, below a portrait of his son, the fifth Earl, by Phillips); one by DANCE, in the centre of the north wall, represents Mary, Lady Darnley, with her children (the fourth Earl and Lady Mary Palk); four by HOPPNER—of Edward, the fifth Earl, as a boy (next to Dance's picture); of Lady Elizabeth Brownlow (over the west door); and the same fifth Earl (over the east door); of Ladies Catherine and Sarah (daughters of the third Earl), on the west wall by the door; one by SANT of the present Lord Clifton; one by WEIGALL, of the present Countess of Darnley, and beside it a portrait of the Earl by TWEEDIE (on the east wall); one (over the fireplace) of Theodosia, Lady Clifton; and one (in the south-west corner) of Elizabeth, wife of the fourth Earl of Darnley, and her daughter Catherine.

The west door of this Dining Room opens into a passage



COBHAM HALL
AS SEEN FROM THE SOUTH WEST.

The 2nd Earl, Lith. 40, King St. Covent Garden.

that runs through the wing, between two large Tudor doorways, in the North and South fronts of this South wing. Westward (E) of this passage are the bedrooms and the private library of Lord and Lady Darnley.

CENTRAL BUILDING.

Retracing our steps eastward, and turning towards the north, we enter the Library, which occupies the south portion of the central building: it is 50 feet long and 19 feet broad. Adjoining it is the Central Vestibule, formerly a principal entrance, with outer door at c; its dimensions are 36 feet by 20 feet. Over the Vestibule and Library are State bedrooms, which were occupied by the Princess Victoria and the Duchess of Kent when they visited Cobham.

MUSIC ROOM, OR GILT HALL.

From the Vestibule we enter the elaborately gilded Music Room or Hall. Thirty-two feet in height, it occupies two stories of the building; it is 50 feet long and 36 feet broad; the walls are completely lined with veined white marble to the height of one story. The upper portion of the walls is decorated with elegant designs (in plaster) which are brilliant with gilding. At the north end, over the doorway, is an organ gallery supported by marble columns, and facing it there is a similar gallery at the south end. The crimson velvet cushions, on the balustrades, were placed there at the suggestion of Sir Edwin Landseer. The marble mantel-piece, by Sir R. Westmacott, is exquisitely carved, and above it are emblazoned the armorial bearings of the third Earl of Darnley. On the ceiling, which was designed by Inigo Jones, appear the arms of the Dukes of Lenox as a central ornament, and near them is the monogram of Charles the sixth and last Duke of Lenox and Richmond (C L R). The whole of the designs upon the ceiling were elaborately gilded or emblazoned by the fourth Earl, and that gilding has not been renewed. The present Earl, who, in 1868, added a parquet floor, caused the lower portions to be gilded. The celebrated picture, by Vandyck, representing Lord John Stuart and Lord Bernard Stuart, sixth and seventh sons of Esmé, third Duke of Lenox, stands over the handsome mantel-piece. Lord John, like his elder brother, George, Lord D'Aubigny, was killed in 1642, at the Battle of Edge Hill, *alias* Keinton, fighting for King Charles. With this battle the great Civil War actually commenced. The other brother, Lord Bernard Stuart, was killed in 1645 at Rowton Heath, near Chester,

in the battle which was the last warlike effort made by King Charles himself. A patent had been drawn out, by which Lord Bernard was created Earl of Lichfield and Baron Stuart of Newbury, but he was killed before the patent had passed the Great Seal. These titles were conferred upon his nephew Charles, who fifteen years later became sixth Duke of Lenox, and was the last Duke who owned Cobham Hall.

LARGE DINING ROOM.

In passing from the Music Hall to the Large Dining Room we notice at the foot of the Grand Staircase two fine columns of foreign marble, not at present put to any use. Turning to the left (westward), we enter the Large Dining Room, which is beneath a portion of the Great Picture Gallery. It is 50 feet long and 24 feet wide. In the middle of the north wall is a handsome marble mantel-piece of the Elizabethan age, reaching to the ceiling. The full length statue of Pomona, in the centre of the upper stage, is thrown up by a background of black marble, incised with pictures of some German town. The whole scene is flanked by bold carvings in marble, of vases of flowers and other designs. The slab of black marble immediately above the fireplace is incised with a representation of the bursting forth of water from the rock when smitten by Moses; the work seems to be German.

The fine portraits (framed as panels) upon each side of the fireplace are, on the west—Ludovic, second Duke of Lenox, represented in his official character as Lord Steward and a Knight of the Garter. To him James I, who was his second cousin, granted the Cobham estates in 1612. Next to him is George, Lord D'Aubigny, who was killed at Edge Hill. He is represented in a pastoral dress; he was the eldest son of Esmé, the third Duke, and father of James, the fourth Duke of Lenox. Between him and the mantel-piece is Charles I. Eastward of the mantel-piece appear (1) Frances, third wife and widow of Ludovic, second Duke of Lenox—a very remarkable portrait of a very remarkable woman; (2) James, fourth Duke, who built the central limb of the house, from Inigo Jones' designs; (3) Charles, the sixth and last Duke of Lenox. Next to his portrait we see on the east wall that of Hyde, Earl of Rochester. Opposite to it, on the west wall, appears Mary Queen of Scots, whose second husband, Lord Darnley, was the first cousin of the first Duke of Lenox. At the east and west ends of the room, facing each other, are two remarkable erections (reaching from floor to ceiling) of white marble, framed in black

marble. They form semicircular arched recesses of marble, for use as sideboards. The western window bay in the south wall is likewise fitted up with marble as a sideboard, upon which stands an antique marble fountain. The portrait on the east side of that window represents the Duke D'Anjou et D'Alençon, a suitor for the hand of Queen Elizabeth.

SMALL LIBRARY.

Passing out of the large Dining Room by its south-west door, we reach on our right a small Library, which was formerly the Chapel. It contains an elegantly designed mantel-piece of yellow marble, reaching nearly to the ceiling, inscribed with the motto—"Scire, Sapere, Facere;" it was brought hither from the South wing. The shields emblazoned in the window of this room are those of the fourth Earl of Darnley, and comprise the six coats of Bligh, Hyde, O'Brien, Clifton, Stuart, and Brownlow.

BILLIARD ROOM.

Westward of the little Library, still beneath the Picture Gallery, is the Billiard Room, which is simply interesting from the fact that it is panelled all around, with original panelling. Another Library, and rooms of no public interest, complete the suite on the ground floor of this North wing. They bear the name of the Clifton Rooms.

SOUTH DOORWAY (B) IN THE NORTH WING.

Passing out to examine the exterior of the south doorway in the North wing, we see that it is dated 1594. Over the porch Lord Cobham placed a pious dedication and ascription to the Almighty:—"Deo Optimo Maximo." Beneath which he added this Scriptural Address to all who entered:—"Custodi pedem tuum ingrediens" (Eccles. v. 1). These inscriptions are very appropriate for a door leading into the chapel. In the spandrels of the arch over the porch appear on one side the twelve-quartered coat of William Brooke, Lord Cobham, encircled by the garter; and on the other side, within a lozenge-shaped shield, the coat of twelve quarterings*

* These coats are:—

1. Cradoc (Caradoc) *alias* Newton, *arg.*, on a chevron *az.*, three garbs *or.*
2. Sherborne, *erm.*, 3 lozenges fesswise *sa.*
3. Angle, *or.*, 4 fusils fesswise *az.*, over all a bend *gules.*
4. Pyrott, *gu.*, 3 pears *or.*
5. Harvey, *sa.*, billetté and a lion rampant *or.*
6. Chedder, *sa.*, a chevron *erm.*, between 3 escallops *arg.* (*the escallops are omitted.*)

borne by his second wife, Frances Newton. In the second stage of the composition we see the same shield of Lord Cobham sculptured on a large scale, with lion supporters, and the Cobham crest. The whole flanked by huge vases of flowers sculptured in stone. It must be observed, however, that the greater portion of the huge coat of arms has been renewed by the present Lord Darnley, and that the tinctures of the heraldic shields have been marked on the stone.

It is interesting to notice the resemblance between this noble Hall and the still more stately pile erected at Hatfield by Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury. William Brooke, Lord Cobham, was his father-in-law, and it cannot be doubted that Cecil gathered many ideas, for the plan and details of Hatfield House, from what he saw at Cobham Hall. At Hatfield, however, building upon an elevated plateau, Cecil was enabled to place the whole of the servants' offices and rooms in the basement, and thus did not require a second (or kitchen) court. Hatfield is three and in some parts four stories high.

The following particulars, respecting Cobham Estate and Cobham Park, are of interest in connection with the history of the place.

1612, Aug. 13, King James I by Letters Patent granted to
"Lodovick, Duke of Lenox, K.G."—

(A) The Manor of Cobham with the Rents of Assise from Free Tenants there, amounting to 53s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

The Mansion House called Cobham Hall, with its garden and park, containing by estimation 200 acres, and with the rabbit warren, outside the park, of 160 acres, being together worth £6 13s. 4d. per annum.

The House called the Plott, with 200 acres of arable and pasture land thereto belonging (over and beyond 108 acres there—now parcel of the aforesaid warren), of the yearly value of £25, now or lately occupied by Haies Widow or her assigns.

Also 10 quarters of oats yearly payable and reserved out

7., *gu.*, a chevron *or*, between 3 fleurs de lis *or*.

8., *or*, on a chevron *gu.*, between 3 cinquefoils *az.*, 3 plates *or*.

9. Bitton, *erm.* a fess *gules*.

10. Furneaux, *gu.*, a bend between 6 cross crosslets *or*.

11. Harmynge, paly *or* and *az.*, on a chief *gu.*, 3 bucks' heads caboshed.

12. Gurney, paly of 6 *or* and *az.*

of the said messuage (the Plott), valued at 40s. per ann.

Also 10 cartloads of straw similarly reserved and valued at 15s. per ann.

The tenement called Bonham's Lodge, with the lands thereunto belonging, now or late in the occupation of James Godden, of yearly value of 100s.

The tenement at Cobham lately occupied by William Bolton, with the lands belonging to it, of yearly value of 40s.

The windmill there lately occupied by William Robins, of yearly value of £3 6s. 8d.

(B) Also lands in Stroud called the Head lately occupied by James Godden, of yearly value of £20.

(C) Also the Manor of Randall with all rights and appurtenances, and with its assised rents from Free Tenants, amounting to 24s. 4d. per ann.

The demesne lands of that Manor, viz. 40 acres of arable and pasture, lately occupied by William Younge, of yearly value of £6 13s. 4d.

Also 30 acres of arable and pasture in Okendon, lately occupied by Robert Mann, of yearly value of £7 16s. 0d.

Also 27 acres in Okendon lately occupied by Wm. Gouldhawke, of yearly value of £6 4s. 0d.

(D) Also the Manor of Merston and Greene in Shore, *alias* Shoreham, now or lately occupied by Richard Mellershe, gentleman, of yearly value of £50.

Also 20 acres of meadows called Merston Brooks, now or late in occupation of William Woodyer, of yearly value of £6 13s. 4d.

(E) Also the Manor of Gravesend with the assised rents from Free Tenants there, amounting to £5 0s. 6½d. per ann.

Also the demesne lands of that Manor, lately occupied by Henry Stace, and of yearly value of £60 3s. 0d.

Also lands in Gravesend called the Cleaves, and other lands there, lately occupied by Samuel Beare, of yearly value of £11 16s. 0d.

Also Great Lomepitt lands there, lately occupied by Stephen Coulte, of yearly value of £11.

Also lands there lately occupied by William Clarke, of yearly value of £13 4s. 0d.

Also lands there called Bromefields, lately occupied by Henry Pynnock, of yearly value of £5.

Also lands there called Salefield, lately occupied by Nicholas Middleton, of yearly value of £6 13s. 4d.

Also lands there called the Close, lately occupied by Wm. Berdsworth, of yearly value of 13s. 4d.

Also a garden plott in Gravesend, lately occupied by Widow Maynerde, of yearly value of 2s.

Also Dixon's Garden there, lately occupied by — Alberye, of yearly value £3 6s. 8d.

Also the yearly profits of the Tides from Gravesend to the City of London, lately occupied by Thomas Fortie, of yearly value of 22s.

All of which were portions of the possessions of Henry late Lord Cobham, attainted of high treason.

All these shall Lodovick, Duke of Lenox, hold as of our manor of East Greenwich by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not *in chief*, nor by *knight's service*.

But the said Duke and his heirs shall covenant to pay yearly to

- (i) — Neville, Esq., Lord of Manor of Luddesdown (for a rent resolute out of Manor of Cobham) 17s.
- (ii) Bailiff's Fee of Manor of Cobham 13s. 4d.
- (iii) Katherine Bellamy during her life (out of Manor of Merston and Greene) £30 0 0
- (iv) William Gosnoll, gentleman (out of same Manor), for his life £6 13s. 4d.
- (v) John Dodderidge (serj.-at-law), for his life out of same Manor £6 13s. 4d.
- (vi) Bailiff's Fee of Manor of Gravesend 40s.

Lord Cornbury, in 1698, made a valuation of the Hall and Park with its timber and underwood, which he sent to his father, together with the following letter:—

“My Lord,

“I here send your Lordshippe the valluation you desired which is the exactest that has yet been taken, and though it does in some things exceed that which I gave your Lordshippe formerly, yet the persons that have made it are ready to prove that it is a very reasonable valluation for a purchaser, if you would have any farther account of any of the farms if you please to let me

know it, I shall obey your commands who am, My Lord, Your Lordships most obedient son

“CORNBURY.

“Hammersmith July the 11th 1698.”

[To the Right Hono^{ble} the Earle of Clarendon].

At the foot of the valuation Lord Cornbury wrote the following note:—“If my Lord Jersey has any objection against this vauation, I desire that the persons employed by your Lordshippe and myself may be heard to make out their vauation, because his Lordships Agent did not goe along with them ouer the Lands, but made his obseruations by himself.”

Both the foolscap paper of this valuation, and the note paper on which Lord Cornbury's letter is written, have gilt edges.

VALUATION OF COBHAM HALL AND PARK, WITH ALL THE TIMBER AND UNDERWOODS. [1698.]

	YEARLY VALUE.		
	£	s.	d.
The house, gardens, and orchards	250	0	0
The paddocks, 38 acres of mowing ground	57	0	0
Little paddock, 14 acres	10	10	0
<i>Deer Park (800 acres).</i>			
200 acres at 15s. per acre	150	0	0
200 acres at 10s. „	100	0	0
100 „ 7s. 6d. „	37	10	0
200 „ 5s. „	50	0	0
100 „ 4s. „	20	0	0
	£675	0	0

Farms in the Great Park.

Ranscombe Farm, Budd's Close, Kitchen Fields, Mirrald's Ground, and Green's Hill, 416 acres at 7s. per acre	145	0	0
Knight's Place Farm and the old St foin, 221 acres at 7s. 6d. per acre	82	11	6
Platt's Farm, Kemp's Hill, the Warren Ground the House stands on, and all the warren ground within the three foot pale, 464 acres at 4s. 6d. per acre	104	8	0
	£331	19	6

Timber and Wood in the Deer Park.

	FULL VALUE.		
	£	s.	d.
Oak, ash, and elm in the Deer Park, 813 trees, making 542 loads of timber	1084	0	0
Limes and sycamores in the great walk, 173 trees, making 346 loads	346	0	0
Elms in the two walks by the great walk, 120 trees .	60	0	0
Pollards in the Deer Park, 1247	623	0	0
Shrubs in the Deer Park	150	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£2263	0	0

N.B. There are ten walks of limes and sycamores in the Deer Park and two in the paddocks which are not valued, nor are any trees valued which stand in the park pale.

Underwood in the Great Park.

	FULL VALUE.		
In the Great Park are several woods called—			
Colewood,	Great Cobhambury wood,		
Hayeswood,	Gibbs Elm,		
Broad oak wood,	Lower Temple wood,		
Collison's spring,	Wats Close,		
Bowmans hill,	East Northwood,		
Ravensnest,	Ditchwood,		
Upper Templewood,	Stockgate wood,		
Upper and Lower Birchwood,	Drapers wood,		
Head Barne wood,	Great Red wood,		
With several other groves in the said Park, containing 500 acres or upwards, viz. :—200 acres at £6 per acre; 200 acres at £4; 100 acres at 30s., for the underwood	2150	0	0

Timber in the Great Park.

Timber upon 200 acres of the Great Park, worth £15 per acre	£3000	0	0
Timber upon 200 acres more, worth £10 per acre	2000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	5000	0	0

100 acres having little timber upon them are not valued.

(The land upon which the said woods grow is valued as follows :
300 acres at 6s., and 200 acres at 5s., per acre *per annum*, £140.)

Underwoods and Timber.

Ashen bank, Middlewood, and Nothcutwood contain 45	£	s.	d.
acres of underwood, at £5 per acre	225	0	0
Timber in the above-mentioned woods	360	0	0
Little Redwood and Little Cobhambury wood contain			
10 acres of underwood	60	0	0
Timber in those two woods	150	0	0
Collegewood, 4 acres, timber and underwood	20	0	0
Atkins grove, Atkins wood, Cobham valleys and some			
more groves near them in Fenner's ground, con-			
tain 6 acres of timber and underwood	21	0	0
Two small groves near Newstead [<i>Nursted?</i>] Church			
contain 4½ acres, timber and underwood	23	0	0
Colewood, Shornewood, Gransdowne Spring, and Pickle			
wood contain 80 acres of underwood, at 7s. per			
acre	560	0	0
Timber in these woods	640	0	0
Brewer's and Potman's woods, 40 acres of underwood,			
at £4 10s. per acre	180	0	0
Timber in Brewer's wood, 400 trees	400	0	0
Mirralsd wood, 40 acres of underwood, at £6 per acre	240	0	0
Timber in Mirralsd wood	400	0	0
Chattenden wood, 30 acres of underwood, at £3 per			
acre	90	0	0
Timber in Chattenden wood	15	0	0
Puckle wood, 5 acres of underwood	16	0	0
Timber in Puckle wood	3	0	0
The Ruffs, 10 acres of underwood, at 30s. per acre	15	0	0
Timber in the Ruffs	5	0	0
Childers hill wood, 11 acres of underwood, at 5 per			
acre	55	0	0
Timber in Childers hill wood	66	0	0
Middlehedge wood, 19 acres of underwood, at £4 per			
acre	76	0	0
Timber in Middlehedge wood	152	0	0
Empson spring, 11 acres of underwood, at £6 per acre	66	0	0
Timber in Empson spring	55	0	0
Eleven elms by Muggs ground (where the underwood			
has been lately cut)	7	15	0

Total of all the woods and timber on the

whole estate

£13,313 15 0

This is the value of Cobham House and Park, and all the timber and underwoods, upon the whole estate in Kent, leaving out sufficient quantity of timber for repairs; all the hedge rows, and all the trees growing in the Park pale, being left out of the valuation for that purpose.

[*Annual value of House and Park with its Farms, £1,146 19s. 6d.*
Full value of timber and underwood, £13,313 15s. 0d., in A.D.
1698.]

Archæologia Cantiana.

Archæologia Cantiana.

NOTES ON SOME MONUMENTS IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

BY THE REV. EDWARD HAWKINS, D.D.,
PROVOST OF ORIEL COLLEGE, AND CANON OF ROCHESTER.

MY Merton College friends, I regret to say, have not been able to find the Memorandum which I sent to the College, when they made some alterations of their Founder's tomb, in 1849; but my recollection of what I then observed is so distinct, that I gladly comply with Mr. Scott Robertson's wish, that I should record what we then learned, respecting the remains of Bishop Walter de Merton.

There was a tradition that not only had the tomb been defaced and injured, at the time of the Great Rebellion, but that the Bishop's bones had been taken out of his coffin, and thrown about the church. This, however, was certainly not the fact. It is probably true that a Limoges effigy, which had originally been placed upon the stone coffin, was destroyed at that period; and that, instead of it, an alabaster recumbent figure, representing Bishop Walter de Merton, was prepared and laid upon his tomb, after the Restoration. This figure the authorities of Merton College did not value, and in 1849 they determined to remove it, and to place upon the tomb a new stone slab, engraved according to the style of the thirteenth

century, in which Bishop de Merton lived and died. They likewise re-opened a window which had thrown light upon the original effigy, and repaired the exterior of the tomb, placing in front of it a new ornamental railing. The alabaster figure, however, was not destroyed. At my suggestion it was laid in a recess of the wall, adjoining the Bishop's tomb, and was protected by the original railing.

Bishop Hobhouse, who was a Fellow of Merton College, tells me that the tomb had been opened, at a former period, when a chalice taken out of it was carried to Oxford, to be preserved at the College. This agrees with what was observed, when the slab was removed in 1849.

The bones of the right arm, on which the chalice may have been deposited, had certainly been taken out, and incorrectly replaced. The elbow-joint was attached to the shoulder, and *vice versâ*; the bones of the fore-arm were laid across the pelvis, though the finger-bones were under the right hip. All the bones of the arm were bleached, but the rest of the bones of the body lay in a natural posture in the coffin, not bleached, but covered with a kind of integument which I cannot well describe. On the legs there was a black mass, without shape, which had probably been the boots. There were fragments of wood and of cloth in the coffin, the remains probably of the dress and of the pastoral staff.

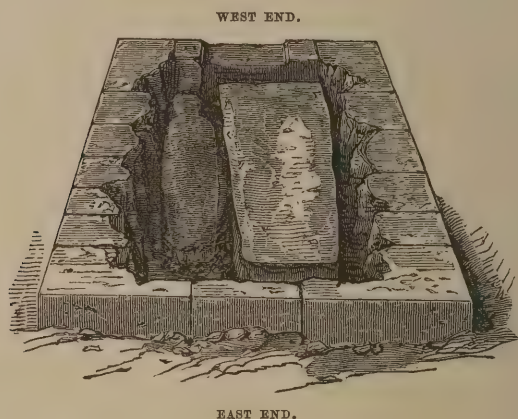
It is well known that the Bishop, Walter de Merton, was a great man in his day, but the appearance of his remains would not exactly accord with this idea. They certainly shewed that he had been tall, more than six feet in height, but his forehead was low, and his eyes were very close together. He

was great, however, not only in Church and State, as Lord High Chancellor and Bishop of Rochester, but in largeness of heart and in wisdom, as may be inferred, not only from his foundation of Merton College, but also from the statutes which he gave to it. They were the first statutes ever given to any College in England, and were copied in the statutes of Peter House, the earliest foundation at Cambridge, as well as in those of Oriel College, Oxford. Short and simple, they stated principles, but did not enter much into detail, and liberally granted a power of change under proper safeguards. In these respects they may be favourably contrasted not only with those of William de Wykeham, which gave a tone to succeeding statutes, but also with the most recent statutes of modern times.

During the late alterations in the Bishop's tomb, the inscribed brasses, put up by Sir Henry Saville, Warden of Merton, in 1598, and by Sir Thomas Clayton, Warden in 1662, were removed. All the inscriptions, formerly on the tomb, are recorded at full length in Rawlinson's *History of the Cathedral of Rochester* (1717), pp. 1, 2, 3, and in Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense* (1769), pp. 701, 702. At present, there are only two short Latin inscriptions on the wall, on either side; one records the Bishop's offices, and his death on the vigil of St. Simon and St. Jude, 1277; the other mentions the restoration of his tomb in 1849. In the crypt is preserved the stone inscribed by Sir T. Clayton.

It may be well that I should add a note respecting another tomb in the Cathedral which excited much curiosity two or three years ago. Immediately behind the present (new) reredos, there is a very large slab 9ft. 4in. in length, and 5ft. 8in. in breadth, from

which the brasses have been torn away. The matrix clearly shews the figures of a knight in armour holding the hand of a lady by his side. They are generally supposed to have lived during the fifteenth century. In the course of the re-seating and decoration of the choir, and the erection of the present reredos (which we owe to the munificence of the Rev. Dr. Griffith and his wife) it became necessary to remove, for a short time, the slab from this tomb. Beneath it, we found a leaden coffin under the figure of the knight, and under that of his lady there was the body of a woman closely wrapped in lead, not in a coffin. The appearance of the open tomb is represented in the accompanying woodcut.



No record, nor trace, nor tradition has yet been discovered by which we may identify the remains of this knight and his lady. Their names have been utterly lost; although, from the position of the monument, we must suppose that it commemorates one who was a considerable benefactor of the Church. Probably some investigator may yet discover who he

was, from the terms of some will in the Diocesan Registry. The crest of the knight seems to have a demi-bird, displayed, issuing from a coronet.

There were formerly two other monuments in the church, respecting which I would add a few words. Mr. Scott Robertson informs me that the earlier of the two is mentioned in the diary of John Manningham, of Bradbourne, published by the Camden Society. Under date 24th February, 1601-2, he says—

“In the Cathedrall church at Rochester.”

“Monuments: Of Jo : Somer of Newland, clerke of the Privy Signet, and Martin his wife, daughter to Ed. Ridge, late widdowe of Th. Colepepper. They had 6 sonnes, but all deade, and 2 daughters : whereof the one called Frances was married to James Cromer, by whom one daughter called Frances. *Versus.*”

“*Sunt nisi præmissi quos perisse putas.*”

It appears that the eldest daughter of John Somer was named Mary, and that she married twice. Her first husband was Thomas Peniston, and her second was Sir Alexander Temple. Thorpe in his *Antiquities of Rochester* appended to the *Custumale Roffense* (p. 244) after mentioning that William Camden has preserved the epitaph (formerly in the Cathedral) on Thomas Peniston, one of the Clerks of the Council to Queen Elizabeth, adds that it was on one of the pillars where the monuments of the Barrells now are, and that it was destroyed in the great Rebellion. Thorpe then proceeds to speak of the tomb mentioned by John Manningham. He says, the stately table tomb, belonging to the family of Somer, near the above columns, was at the same time battered to pieces; some of its alabaster shields were afterwards fixed to the wall, under the monument of Richard Somer, Esq., who died in 1682. That monument is

in the south aisle of the nave. In his *Registrum Roffense*, p. 710, Thorpe says that there were six such shields or coats of arms thus affixed to the wall, west of Richard Somers' monument. All traces of those shields, and of the tomb to which they belonged, have disappeared from the Cathedral nave, but it may be well here to record the fact that five of the shields are still preserved in the crypt. These shields* are accurately described by Thorpe (*Reg. Roff.*, 710) in his account of the table tomb of John Somer, which was seen by Manningham in 1602.

Another tomb which has vanished was also closely connected with the family of Somer. In the year 1635, a Norwich officer visiting Rochester Cathedral noticed particularly seven monuments. He says:—

“Her monuments are but few, yet are they very ancient. First 2 Bishops in blew marble in their pontificall postures lye flanking either side of the High Alter, so ancient as without name or inscription; yet one of them is supposed to be B^p Gundulphus who built a great part of the Castle, and that Tower yet standing there. The monuments of B^p Merton Two old monuments, the one in Freestone, and the other in blew marble. The monument of one Mr Stritton, who had been 9 times commaunder of the silver ore [mayor] there. Sir Alexander Temple's monument with his lady; and some few other of churchmen and citzens of later yeeres which I

* They bear coats which represent the marriages of Martin Ridge, an heiress, first to Th : Colepèper and then to John Somer, and likewise the marriages of the two coheiresses of John Somer, one to Tho^s Peniston, and the other to Sir James Cromer.

1. Ridge (*argent a gryphon segreant vert*).
2. Somer (*vert, a fess indented ermine*) impaling Ridge.
3. Colepèper impaling Ridge.
4. Peniston (*argent 3 Cornish choughs sable*) quartered with 8 other coats, impaling Somer and Ridge quarterly.
5. Cromer and Squerry quarterly, impaling Somer and Ridge quarterly.

will heere omit, and diverse others also of antiquity, so dismembred, defac'd and abused as I was forc'd to leave them to some better discovery than I was able to render of them; as also the venerable shrine of St William." (*Lansd. MS.* 213; *Arch. Cant.* vi. 63.)

We may notice, in passing, that this "*dismembred, defac'd and abused*" condition of the monuments, was prior to the great Rebellion, and that in this description "the stately table tomb" of the Somer family, which had attracted Manningham's attention thirty-three years before, is entirely overlooked. Was it, in 1635, already "dismembred?" Mr. Scott Robertson thinks, that from the military observer's notes, we may trace his progress through the church. He supposes that the officer commenced his notes at the east end of the choir, passed into the north-east transept to see Bishop Merton's tomb, proceeded along the north aisle of the choir until he came to the tomb of Mr. Streaton, nine times mayor, and issued into the north-west transept, where he noticed the tomb of Sir Alexander Temple and his lady. Yet St. William's shrine, which he mentions last, is on the east side of the north-east transept.

With respect to the burial of Sir A. Temple, there are some interesting facts. I have not found any registers of burials in the Cathedral of so early a date, but Dr. Denne, Archdeacon and Canon of Rochester, who transcribed from the registers before him the entries of burials for above 100 years, added also a list of burials not entered in the registers of the Cathedral, which he obtained from the books of Wharton, Godwin, and other authorities. In this list appears the name of "*Sir Alexander Temple, Knight*" buried in the Cathedral in 1629, with a reference to the register of the adjoining parish of St. Nicholas.

This parish, which at one time had only a parochial altar within the Cathedral nave, was permitted to erect a church within the Cathedral grave-yard. The Church thus built, between the Cathedral and the street, was consecrated (in the absence of the Bishop of Rochester) by the Bishop of Dromore in 1423. (*Regist. Roffense*, p. 570.) In the register of St. Nicholas parish, I find an entry which records that the body of Sir Alexander Temple, Knt., was carried through the church of St. Nicholas to be buried in the Cathedral in December, 1629. This is one of several instances of bodies being carried through St. Nicholas church, to be buried in the Cathedral church or grave-yard. Perhaps they were laid in the church at first, when brought from a distance. Just three months before, in the same year, occurs an entry which states that a knight of the Kentish family of Sandys was carried through St. Nicholas church, to be buried in Canterbury Cathedral, the fee being 16s. 8d. The entry respecting Sir A. Temple records that in his case the fee was paid by Mr. Somer.

I have been unable to find the records of Lady Temple's marriage or burial. The registers of St. Margaret's, next Rochester, where her father's family resided, do not go back far enough to give us any information. In all probability, Mary Somer was married at St. Margaret's, or at St. Mary's in Hoo, to her first husband, Thomas Peniston, eldest son of Thomas Peniston of Beaconsfield; but he died young, during the lifetime of his father, and was buried in Rochester Cathedral. By him she had an only son, who in 1612 was created a baronet, as Sir Thomas Peniston of Leigh, in Sussex. He inherited his mother's property. She married as her second

husband Sir Alexander Temple, but when or where I cannot say. Her burial, no doubt, took place in Rochester Cathedral, but no record of it remains, save that the Norwich officer says he saw, in 1635, the tomb of Sir Alexander Temple *with his lady*. Sir Alexander was a younger brother of Sir Thomas Temple, first baronet, of Stow, whose son Sir Peter married Christian Leveson, the great-great-granddaughter of William Brooke Lord Cobham. Sir Alexander's great-grand-nephew Sir Richard Temple, a lieutenant-general in Marlborough's army, was consequently created Viscount Cobham, in 1718, with remainder to his sisters Hester and Christian, from the former of whom the Dukes of Buckingham have descended. The connection of Mary Somer with the Temples became doubled when her son Sir Thomas Peniston, of Leigh in Sussex, married, as his second wife, Martha, fourth daughter of Sir Thomas Temple, first baronet of Stow, by whom he had no issue.

Lady Temple's sister Frances, wife of Sir James Cromer, died in 1597, leaving but one child, Frances, who married Sir Matthew Carew.

Manningham's *Diary* records the inscriptions upon two other tombs, which have disappeared from Rochester Cathedral (Harl. MS. 5353 fol. 16^b, and printed edition, p. 25.)

"In Navi Ecclesiæ.

"Thomas Willowbee, Decanus 3^o, obiit anno 25 Reg. Elizab.,

"76 ætatis suæ, et 10^o decanatûs.

"Gualterus Phillips, nouissimus prior et primus decanus,

"obiit 23^o Nouemb. 1570, ætatis 70, decanatûs 30^o."

Aug. 26, 1876.

EDWARD HAWKINS.

MEDIÆVAL EMBROIDERY IN EAST LANGDON CHURCH.

THE little church of East Langdon, three miles and a half from Dover, contains one of the few relics of mediæval church embroidery now remaining in England. Canterbury Cathedral possesses the embroidered velvet surcoat of the Black Prince, who died in 1376, but it is probable that the only example of mediæval ecclesiastical embroidery, remaining in a Kentish church,* is that represented in the accompanying plate. The uses, to which this velvet has been converted, illustrate the purposes for which similar vestments were sometimes retained in churches during the reigns of Edward VI and Elizabeth. Latterly this beautiful work of art was used as the pulpit cloth in East Langdon church; but it had been, earlier, employed as a covering for the Communion Table. To fit it for these uses a fringe of silk was sewn around its edges. Before the Reformation, this artistic example of the mediæval embroiderer's skill had been worn as a cope, by the Rector of East Langdon.†

* The velvet coverings for Communion Table and Pulpit at Hollingbourne were embroidered between 1650 and 1660 by the Ladies Culpepper. They are not mediæval.

† Our thanks are due to the present Rector, the Rev. W. D. Astley, for his kindness in facilitating our desire to obtain pictures of this embroidery, and also to Mr. Lambert Weston, of Dover, for generously photographing the cope for us.



One twelfth of real size.

MEDIEVAL EMBROIDERY IN EAST LONDON CHURCH.



Orate specialit' p Aia Dne Xpne dudu vxoris Matthei Phelip Cuius
et Aurifabri ac quonda Maioris Ciuitatis London que Migravit ab hac balle
Miserie xrb' die Maii A' dni Millmo CCCC lxx' Cuius Aie ppiciet' de' Ame.

MONUMENTAL BRASS OF CRISTINA PHELIP, FROM HERNE CHURCH.

When considering this richly-ornamented velvet as an illustration of mediæval art and manufacture, it becomes necessary to ascertain its date, to examine its materials, and to scrutinize its design and construction.

As the principal ornament of the cope was a picture of the Annunciation, we have, in the figures of the Virgin Mary and the Archangel Gabriel, details of costume which enable us approximately to fix the date of that portion of the work. The dress and the attitude, of the Virgin, so closely resemble those depicted upon a monumental brass in Herne church that we have caused the effigies upon that brass to be engraved, for comparison with our plate representing the embroidery. This Kentish brass commemorates Dame Christiana Phelip, who died in the year 1470. Not only is her long, outer, sleeveless gown, fastened with the same peculiar arrangement of very long cord, huge bead, and enormous tassels, but her hands are represented in the same peculiar attitude that we notice in the embroidered figure of the Virgin. We know no earlier representation of a female with her hands thus placed; but there are several instances of later date. We may then, I think, fairly assign the embroidered figures on the old cope, to the second half of the fifteenth century. The date of the nineteen devices, which surround the embroidered picture, it is not so easy to ascertain. There seems to be no reason for restricting their manufacture to the fifteenth century. So far as we can tell they may have been wrought, fully a century, before the figures in the scene of the Annunciation. The capital letters, employed in that admirable monogram of the Virgin, which gracefully condenses the name **MARIA** into the

smallest possible space, may have been wrought in the reign of Edward III. The figures and the devices were all made separately and completely, each in a (*tambour*) frame, before they were sewn on (*appliqué*) to the velvet. There is evidence, at the base of the central picture, to shew that it was added after the devices were sewn on. This fact suggests that the cope and the devices may have been of earlier date than the figures. There are stalks, of two thistle-like devices, peeping from beneath the base of the central picture, which over-lies them. We have here, then, certainly a work of art of the second half of the fifteenth century, and perhaps some work also of the fourteenth.

The materials must next engage our attention. The velvet, of which the cope is made, was of a very rich crimson colour, and from 21 to 22 inches wide. The central breadth of the cope shews, between the seams, exactly 21 inches, but to that breadth we must add something for edges turned in. The velvet (without any fringe) is 64 inches long at its greatest actual length, but at the bottom its convex outline measures 70 inches. At the top its concave outline measures 44 inches. The greatest depth of the velvet is $39\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but as a piece has been inserted in the centre (where the cope had been sloped out to fit the neck) its central depth originally did not exceed 3 feet. The sloped sides measure 41 inches each. The foundation, upon which the embroidery was wrought, is formed of two layers of white linen; the lower layer is of coarse canvas, and the upper layer, which would by us be called coarse linen, was, no doubt, the fine linen of the middle ages. The gold thread is of two sizes, but each contains a core of silk, around which are rolled thin strips of silver-gilt foil; this foil is one

thirty-second part of an inch in width. Silver thread, not gilt, is likewise used. The spangles are circular pieces of silver gilt, one-eighth of an inch in diameter, having in the centre a circular perforation, through which pass the three silk stitches whereby each is affixed to the velvet. These spangles have convex surfaces and are not flat. Silk and crewel and thread, together with white cords, are the other materials employed. Each device, when completed and cut out, was applied to the velvet by sewing around its edges with stout black crewel.

The scene of the Annunciation, represented in the central picture, occupies a space 26 inches wide, and 20 inches high. Its central object, the lily, standing between the Archangel and the Virgin, rises to a height of 15 inches, from the base of its vase to the tip of its tallest stamen; while its flowers extend over a width of 8 inches. The graceful two-handled vase, 6 inches high, is ornamented with three broad bands of gold embroidery. Over the rest of its surface, the upper layer of fine linen foundation, which now appears to be bare, was originally wrought with white, or pale coloured silk, of which traces still remain. The handles are wrought in gold thread, over thick cord, between two broad edges of black crewel. The lily flowers are of silver thread, the edges and curves of their petals being defined by white cord, laid on in double rows, over which the silver thread was wrought. They are shewn in every stage of development, from the small bud to the fully-expanded flower, with its long stamens, each formed of four parallel rows of thick gold thread. The leaves and stems are wrought in dark yellow silk, amongst which there were originally some green lines. Possibly all

the dark yellow silk may have been green originally, but this is mere conjecture and nothing more.

The Virgin is represented as kneeling at a *prie-dieu*, with a book of devotion open before her. Her figure, without the nimbus, is 13 inches high. Her hands are upheld, in a position which denotes surprise and awe, each palm appearing open, in front of, and above the corresponding shoulder, while the elbows are held close to her waist. Her outer robe, a long sleeveless gown, wrought in gold and lined with ermine, is fastened over her chest by a long cord. This cord, threading two jewelled eyelet-holes in the robe, falls in two lines until they reach a large gold bead, through which they pass, and finally terminate far below it in two huge and heavy tassels of bullion, one of which is hidden by the *prie-dieu*. The sleeveless gown is very long, and falls in heavy folds upon the ground; its folds are admirably defined, by means of cord sewn on before the gold thread was applied. The ermine lining was simply depicted, by powdering the bare white linen with occasional stitches of black crewel. Beneath this graceful robe the Virgin wears a tightly-fitting gown, with neither plaits, gathers, nor join at the waist. It is wrought in yellow silk, crossed by diagonal lines one quarter of an inch apart, formed by long stitches of double gold thread. Upon her hands there would seem to be some kind of covering, gloves or mittens, but the sleeves of the close gown terminate at the wrist, and there are no gauntlets to the gloves.

To indicate her face and neck, the white linen is wrought with a few stitches of black and pale brown crewel, or thread, defining the eyes, mouth, nose and ear. Her long golden hair (wrought in silk) is bound

by a narrow black fillet, upon which there is a central jewel. Her front locks are turned gracefully back over this fillet, and mingle with the mass which flows down her back to the waist, as indicated upon each side of the sleeveless robe. The large *nimbus* around her head has its outer portion wrought thickly with gold thread, but coloured silk or crewel was mingled with the gold as the nimbus approached the head, thus producing a rainbow-like effect. The silk or crewel has been worn away. At its highest point the nimbus rises $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch above the crown of the head; its greatest width is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from side to side, and it comes down to the level of the Virgin's mouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches below its own highest point. From her mouth issues a scroll, inscribed with her reply to Gabriel's salutation: "*Ecce ancilla domini fiat michi secundum*" The *prie-dieu*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, supports a cushion which has small bullion tassels at each corner, and on the cushion is an open book. On the front of the *prie-dieu* there is a low shelf, whereon stand two clasped books bound in cloth of gold. The whole of the carpet or lawn, beneath the figures of the picture, is wrought in yellow silk, but it is crossed by horizontal lines of gold thread one quarter of an inch apart. This carpet or lawn is studded with growing roots of the Marguerite or daisy, of which twenty distinct plants are indicated. Their recumbent leaves are defined by edges of gold thread and black crewel; their slender flower stalks are formed of gold thread and green crewel; and on each plant are buds in various stages of development; only two plants, however, shew completely expanded flowers with their golden eyes. One eye is formed of a gold spangle, the other by stitches of gold thread.

The Archangel Gabriel holds in his left hand a jewelled staff, which terminates in what seems to be a five-tongued flame. With his right hand he points to a scroll which winds around, and also floats above the staff. This scroll is one inch wide, and is inscribed with the words of salutation—“*Ave gracia plena dominus tecum.*” The Archangel’s wings are very prominent objects. From his right wing’s curved apex to the point of its longest pinion feather, the length is 11 inches. In its half-expanded state the right wing, which is nearest to us, occupies a width of four inches. Of the left wing we see only the top of the outer side, and the extremity of its four longest pinion feathers; but of the right wing the downy inner side is shewn. To produce this downy effect, the linen foundation has been simply powdered with a few stitches of black and buff crewel. The outer side of each wing is entirely wrought with gold thread, the surface of the linen foundation having been previously divided into feather-like compartments, by cords sewn in diamond shapes. The effect is further assisted by the method in which the gold thread is fastened down: those stitches, of yellow silk, which secure the gold thread, form large diamond devices outside the lines of the previously underlaid cords.

The Archangel’s golden hair (wrought in silk) flows in luxuriant curls down his back, skilfully hiding the junction between it and the wings. Upon his head he wears an open narrow circlet of gold, which in front rises into the shape of a tall cross. His face is as simply wrought as that of the Virgin. He wears a cope wrought entirely of gold thread, but its lining is wrought in pale buff or drab silk. Beneath the cope is a garment reaching to his feet; it has rather wide



Half real size.

EMBROIDERY AT EAST LANGDON.

The^{rs} Hall, Lithographer
40 King St Covent Garden

sleeves, with ornamental cuffs wrought in gold thread. The garment is wrought in yellow silk, crossed by diagonal lines of gold thread one quarter of an inch apart. An alb, or white garment with narrow sleeves, appears at the wrists beneath this silken robe. One foot of the Archangel is shewn. It is encased in a white shoe, unwrought. The body of Gabriel is 13 inches high, but his wings are higher, and tower far above his head.

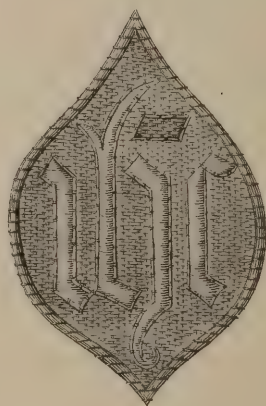
Below the central picture there has been an inscription, commemorative of the benefactor who gave this cope to East Langdon Church. The letters are wrought in black thread upon white sarcenet, which covered the linen foundation. The capital letters were of red thread, but they are much obliterated. We cannot read the donor's surname, which seems to have been formed of six or seven letters. The inscription was "*Orate pro anima Johis dd.*"

The floral devices upon the cope are of three patterns, which are repeated again and again. No verbal description could give an adequate idea of their details, but the accompanying plates accurately represent them, at one-half the size of the originals. The outlines of these devices were engraved, very inaccurately and on a very small scale, in the first volume of the *Archæological Journal*, pages 330-331, as illustrations of the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne's "Treatise on English Mediæval Embroidery," which was afterwards published as a separate work.

The acanthaceous, or thistle flower device, represented on Plate II, occurs four times near the bottom of the cope, and twice upon the shoulders. The flower, with its case of overlapping triangular leaflets, is four inches long; its outer sheathing sepal is one

inch and a quarter long, and its stem one inch and three quarters. The whole device (without its nine surrounding sprigs and the two tendrils at its base) is thus seven inches high; its greatest breadth (across the flanking leaves) is five inches. The stem is represented as springing, in a graceful curve, from a portion of the branch or stalk on which it grew. This piece of stalk lies horizontally, and, at both its ends, the clean-cut sections of the stem are wrought with a few stitches of black crewel; similar black stitches shew where three spurs, or spines, or branches have been cut off. The flower and its pinnatifid leaves are mainly wrought in gold thread, but one small part of each leaf's under side is worked with yellow silk, while the bundles of shorter outer florets are wrought in white silk, and have gold spangles upon them. The stiff triangular leaflets, which form a sheath for the florets, are well defined; the gold thread being sewn over little triangular bunches of white cord; while, above the gold thread, several long stitches of yellow silk or crewel, form an irregular series of inverted V's. Above each of the two large flanking leaves, there is a piece of reticulated work, in yellow crewel on a black ground. It is just possible that this thistle-like device may have been intended to recall some idea of the crown of thorns. A device somewhat similar to this, is engraved in *Archæological Journal*, vol. iv. 298, from a pulpit cloth at Forest Hill, Oxon.

On Plate III is represented (at half the original size) a very singular device, which recurs four times at the bottom of the cope. It may perhaps be derived from the fruit of some large species of Passion Flower. Such fruit is cone-like, and has four sheathing leaves; but I cannot pretend to identify with any certainty



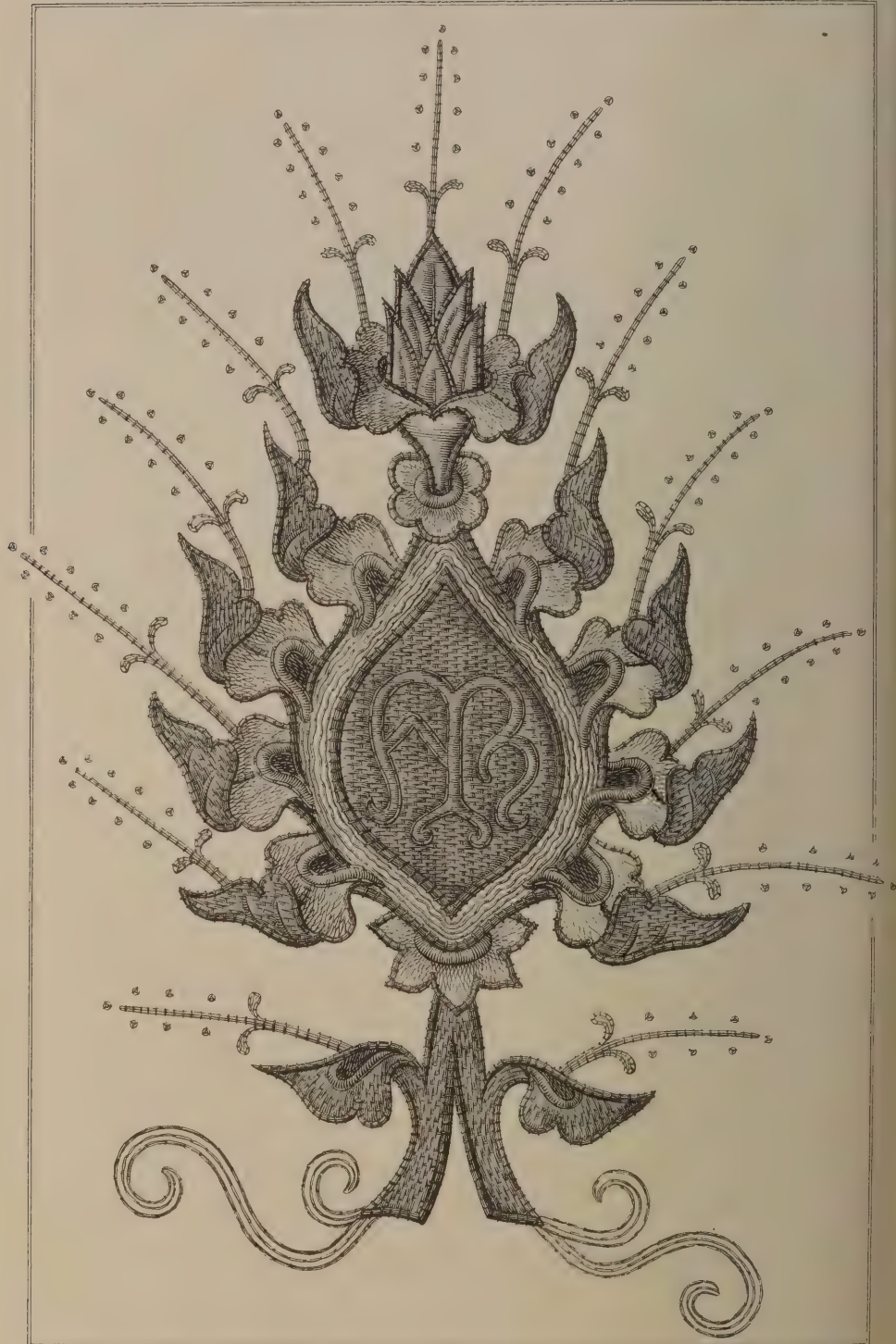
Half real size.

the origin of this device, which Mr. Hartshorne says occurs upon another ancient cope, now used as a pulpit-cloth at Hullavington in Gloucestershire. The tapering cone or seed-pod, six inches long, is wrought in a manner peculiar to itself. Upon the linen foundation were laid forty-one horizontal rows of white cord, one above the other, each upper row being shorter than that below it. Of these cords, thirty-five are above the two front lower leaves, and the six longest cords are below those leaves. Over these horizontal cords gold thread was laid on vertically, and secured in a peculiar fashion. Taking, for the purpose of examination, any pair of adjacent horizontal cords, we find that six vertical threads of gold have been sewn across them, by means of three horizontal stitches above the upper cord, and the same number beneath the lower cord. Then, looking either right or left of these six threads of gold, we see that they are flanked on each side by other six, which are secured differently; the three horizontal stitches, which sew them down, being inserted *between* the pair of cords in question. The effect is extremely good, and resembles fancy basket-work. Of the four sheathing leaves, two stand up beside and behind the cone, while the lower two lie almost at right angles to the cone and in front of it. The cone itself protrudes for three quarters of an inch below the leaves. The leaves have escaloped edges, and while the upper surface of each is wrought in green and yellow silk, overlaid with a spangle in each escalop, the undersides of the leaves are of gold thread stitched on with yellow silk. Seven spangled sprigs of gold thread, each from two to three inches in length, spring from and surround the upper portion of this device. These spangled sprigs, throughout the entire

cope, are invariably wrought upon the velvet itself, after the devices have been sewn on; they are not *appliqués*.

The sacred monogram "i h c" upon Plate III, belongs to the large floral device which appears upon Plate IV. That device bears sometimes this sacred monogram, and sometimes that of the Virgin, the one alternating with the other. The sacred monogram on Plate III is wrought entirely of gold thread, stitched over letters, previously formed, of white cord. The edge of the oval device is of black crewel. The method in which the gold thread is stitched, upon the groundwork of the monogram, is well shewn on this plate. Horizontal lines, each consisting of two gold threads, are fastened down by vertical stitches of yellow silk. The silk, after confining one pair of threads, passes beneath the next horizontal pair, and reappears below them, to fasten the following pair, which lies third from the top, with a second stitch vertically below the first, and so on to the bottom. On each side of this first vertical line of silk stitches, we see another line parallel to it, and at the distance of one-twelfth or one-sixteenth of an inch from it, which fastens down such alternate lines of gold thread as have been left unconfined by the first line of stitches. The effect produced, by these exactly vertical lines of silk stitches, crossing the horizontal lines of double gold thread, is that of very fine basket work. This method of applying the gold thread is employed throughout the greatest portion of the embroidery on this cope. It will be observed that thus, unlike silk or crewel, the gold thread is kept always on the surface of the material, and never passes through it in the form of a stitch.

The handsome device in Plate IV, which bears



DESIGN FROM MEDIAEVAL EMBROIDERY IN EAST LANGDON CHURCH.
(REDUCED ONE HALF, IN SIZE.)

Theo. Kell Lithographer
40, King St. Covent Garden.

the monogram of Our Blessed Lord or of the Virgin Mary, is repeated nine times; five with the monogram "MARIA," and four with "i h c." Without its two curled tendrils at base, and its thirteen straight and spangled sprigs, each about 3 inches long, this device is 23 inches in height, and at its greatest width measures 7 inches. It has two stems, which, passing through the centre of a passion flower, spread into an oval form, and again narrowing to a point, pass through the centre of a small flower of six round-edged petals, probably a Marguerite or daisy, and terminate in a cone-like fruit, which is seated upon, or issues from, two large curled leaves. The two stems may refer to the two flowers. The connection of the stems throughout the device is well defined by their broad edges of black crewel, and by the manner in which the gold thread is laid on. The general direction of the threads of gold is vertical; but it follows the curved upward course of the outline, and is sewn down with silk stitches at right angles to its direction. The central portion, of oval form, which is thus framed by the stems, contains the monogram.

The passion flower is admirably depicted. Its pointed petals are edged with two parallel rows of the larger gold thread, sewn on with yellow silk; but the petals themselves are worked with crewel, or silk, of pale blue and white. The central ring of the flower is formed of gold thread, laid over white cord. The colour blue is used in this device only, and appears both in the passion flower and in the upper small flower at the apex, above the monogram. The materials, colour, and method, used in the small flower are exactly similar to those employed in forming the passion flower. The eight large curling leaves,

which surround the monogram, are entirely formed of gold thread stitched on with yellow silk; cords, previously sewn upon the linen foundation, produce the effect of veins and stems. No two of the eight leaves are exactly alike; each is curled in a different way, shewing more or less of its upper and its under surfaces. The two fruit leaves, above the upper flower and below the cone-like fruit, have their upper sides wrought with yellow silk, which in one instance shades off into green; the under sides alone being of gold thread. Upon all the leaves, one edge (generally the under one) is formed of six parallel threads of black crewel stitched tightly on with similar material, while the other edge is formed either of similar rows of white crewel, or of two twisted threads of gold or silk. The cone-like fruit, at the apex, is formed of gold thread sewn down in a peculiar way. Single threads, of yellow crewel, are laid upon the surface of the gold and fastened by a few slight stitches, in such lines as serve to define the somewhat triangular shape of the leaflets, or sections, of the fruit. From the centre of each triangle's base, ascend two or three long stitches of silk, which produce the effect of veins.

East Langdon Church is a small building, with a Norman chancel arch. The south arcade of the nave was also Norman, but it has been altered in modern times. Upon the pulpit there is a good example of an iron stand for the hour-glass, of which we give an engraving. The custom of placing an hour-glass upon the pulpit seems to have come in with the Reformation. In the Bishops' Bible, printed by John Day in 1569, Archbishop Parker is seen, in the frontispiece, with an hour-glass at his right hand. At Leigh parish church, in Kent, the iron stand bore the date 15.7,

but as the third figure was long ago broken off, we cannot tell its exact date; it could not be later than 1597. At Strood, the churchwardens purchased an hour-glass in 1592; and in 1612 they paid 8d. for a "new running glass." In 1620-1 the churchwardens of Godmersham paid 12d. for an hour-glass, and in 1675 a glass for Hawkhurst church cost 7d. The frame or stand for the hour-glass at Stockton in Norfolk cost 2s. 2d. in 1635, and 3d. more was paid for colouring it; but at Mellis in Suffolk, the hour-glass, in 1629, cost 9d., while its frame cost no more than 8d. In 1655, at Ash next Sandwich, the frame for the hour-glass cost one shilling.



HOURL-GLASS STAND IN EAST LANGDON CHURCH, KENT.

ANCHORITES IN FAVERSHAM CHURCHYARD.

RECORDS of Anchorites in Kent are so rare as to be of unusual interest. Hasted states that an anchoress had her cell, at the east end of St. Mary's Church, in Sandwich, in 20 Henry VIII. The *Registrum Roffense* (p. 124) mentions one as a donor to the Priory, "Sungiva reclusa dedit velum." There are, however, fuller records of a female recluse, or anchoress, whose cell stood on the north side of Faversham Church; and of a male "inclusus," or anchorite there, who had been Vicar of the Parish.

The first distinct mention, that I have found, of the female recluse, occurs in the will of Richard Wynston,* of Faversham, which is dated March 16th, 1464. He leaves a small legacy to the Anchoress in these words "*Item lego Anacarit', ij^d.*" Six years later we find John Beverley directing that his grave shall be dug, in the north part of Faversham churchyard, opposite the door of the Anchoress's cell. Mr. Giraud has kindly informed me that a deed, dated 5 Sep. 1510, mentions "a little chapel set in the north-east corner of the churchyard." Beverley's will,† made on the 12th of March, 1470, directs that he shall be buried

"In cimiterio ecclesie beate Marie de Faversham predicte ex parte boreali ex opposito hostium Anachorisse ibidem."

* Register of Archdeacon's Court at Canterbury, Book i., fol. 59a.

† *Ibidem*, Book i., section 16.

A third will contributes the information that the Faversham anchoress possessed a servant. This fact is recorded in the will* of William Thornbury, Vicar of Faversham, which is dated on the 7th of December, 1480, but was not proved until the 19th of March, 1483 [in modern style 1484]. Making provision for a perpetual remembrance of himself, to be observed in Faversham Church every year, upon the anniversary of the day of his death, he directs small payments to be made to the various church officials, upon every such anniversary. After thus providing for the attendance and expenses of the Vicar, four chaplains, their clerks, four boys, two wax candles, four bells, and alms to the poor, he adds "to the anchoress 4d.; to her servant 2d.; the bellringer 2d." (*Anachoriste iiij^d, servienti suo ij^d, le belman ij^d.*) The peculiar nature of this bequest, which was in fact a perpetual annuity, proves that in the opinion of the testator the cell of the anchoress would be occupied in perpetuity by a succession of recluses; he classes the anchoress with the permanent officials of the Church. It is therefore evident that this cell was no temporary erection, but was the established and recognized residence of a female recluse. The three wills, which I have quoted, extend over a period of sixteen years, but there is a record, connected with Davington Priory, which may possibly suggest that this cell had been occupied for a century, or more. In the original manuscript obituary, of Davington Priory, which I discovered in the British Museum,† there occurs this entry—

16 Kal: Februar' Hic obiit Celestria monacha & anachorista; Heruia sacerdos; & Petrus vicarius de Fauersham.

* Register of Archdeacon's Court at Canterbury, Book iii., sec. 28.

† *Cotton MSS. Faustina*, B. vi., folio 101b.

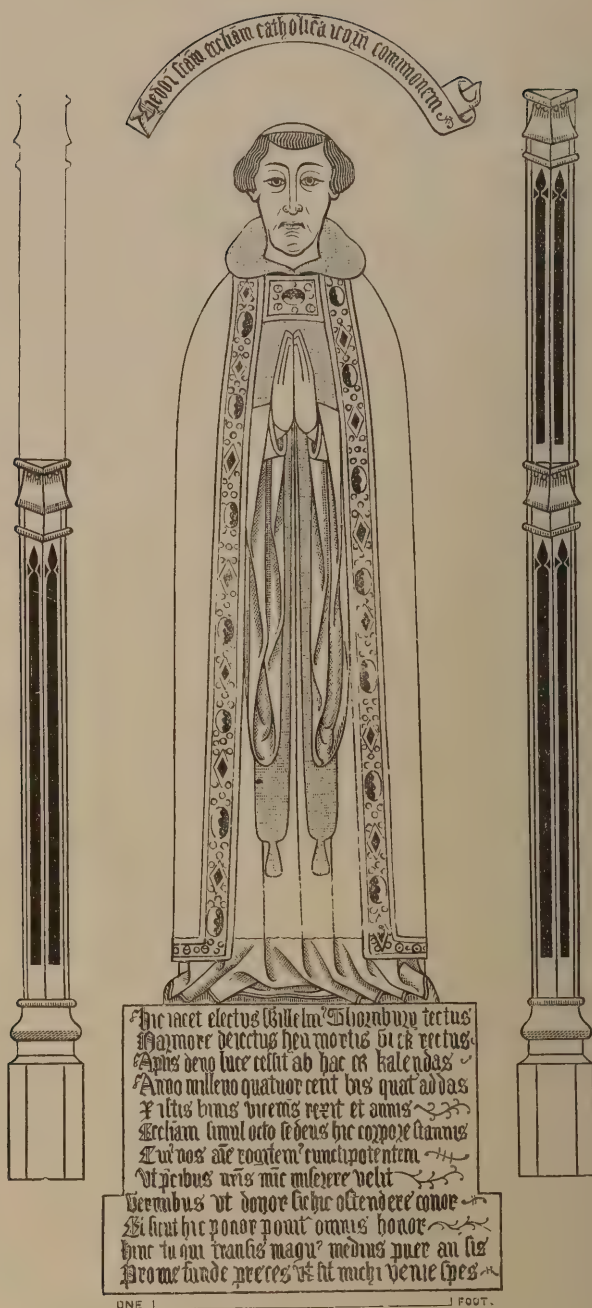
It is of course possible that there was an anchoress' cell at Davington Priory, as well as at Faversham Church, but considering how closely adjacent the two parishes are, it seems much more probable that the Nun Celestria entered the cell at Faversham, than that there were two anchoress cells within a mile of each other. As this obituary was written about the time of King Richard II, it would carry the date of the Nun's seclusion far back into the fourteenth century, or perhaps into the thirteenth century, as her name is entered first of three upon the sixteenth day before the kalends of February. In the same obituary we find another similar entry on the 10th of December, "*Hic obiit Adilda monacha et anacharita.*"

It would be possible that two curious cruciform loopholes, or windows, found in the west wall of the north transept of Faversham Church, may have been connected with the cell of an anchoress, but they were probably too small for such use. They are said to have belonged to the Early English period, and were closed on the outside by wooden shutters; a stone jamb, with an iron gudgeon on which the shutter hung, was discovered built into one of the existing pillars of the transept.*

The male *inclusus*, or anchorite, at Faversham Church was William Thornbury, the Vicar. In 1472 he was preparing for his "*inclusion*," and on the 3rd of Aug. he empowered Wm. Smyth to deliver seizin of his lands and tenements, to nine feoffees, who were to hold them on trusts defined by his will. On the 16th of October, 1476,† his successor Richard Lewys was admitted to the Vicarage, which Thornbury had resigned. His last will was not made until the 7th

* Messrs. Donne and Giraud's *Guide to Faversham*, p. 49.

† Bouchier's Register at Lambeth, folio 114^b.



MONUMENTAL BRASS OF WILLIAM THORNBURY IN
 FAVERSHAM CHURCH.

of December, 1480. Where did he spend the intervening years? We learn from a clause in his will that, in 1480, he possessed in Faversham churchyard a chapel and a parvise which, in all probability, he had built. This clause enjoins that the vicar and churchwardens shall sufficiently repair and sustain certain tenements, which he had left to them as trustees, and likewise *his chapel and his parvise in the corner of the churchyard*.* This may mean the building, in which a piscina still remains, at the west end of the south aisle, or the "little chapel" formerly in the north-east corner of the graveyard, *or both*. What use was made of "his chapel and parvise" we may infer from one of the lines in the rhymed inscription, which yet remains upon his monumental brass, in the chancel:

X, istis binis vicensis rexit et annis
Ecclesiam, *simul octo sedens hic corpore stannis*.

The meaning of the word *stannis*, in this connection, had puzzled every reader, until the facts above stated suggested to me that Thornbury retired from the outer world, and became an *inclusus*, or anchorite. Our much esteemed, and now alas! our much lamented, friend and Vice-President, Mr. Thomas Godfrey-Faussett, then removed all difficulty, by shewing that, according to Du Cange, the word *stannum* was sometimes used for "a cell." It thus became manifest, that the monumental inscription states that Thornbury passed the last eight years of his life as an *inclusus* or anchorite at this church.

The very remarkable inscription, which is given in a note below, has been thus happily rendered by the late Mr. Thomas Godfrey-Faussett:—

* "ac capella' sua' et p'vis' sui in Ang'lo cimeterii paroech' ib'm situat'."

Here William Thornbury, the elect, lies hidden,
 Cast 'neath the stone, and by death's might o'er ridden.
 On March the twenty-third he life gave o'er,
 The fourteen hundredth year with eighty more.
 Years twenty-two his rule this church invested,
 Years eight, in cells hard by, his limbs he rested.
 Now to th' Almighty let our prayers be said,
 That on his soul He mercy deign to shed.

How I to worms am given a prey, I thus endeavour to display;
 And as I here am lowly laid, lowly must every glory fade.
 O thou, in passing pilgrimage, in youth, in manhood, or in age,
 Pour, for my sake, a prayer of thine that hope of pardon may
 be mine.*

Very little is known respecting William Thornbury, beyond the fact that the family, of which he was a scion, held a high social position in the neighbourhood of Faversham. His only brother Richard Thornbury was a man of good standing. Their armorial shield, which appears upon one corner of William's monumental brass, bears, on a bend engrailed, three roundels. They were probably the sons of John Thornbury, who was sheriff of Kent in 24 Henry VI, and who joined Jack Cade in his rebellion in 1450. He was one of the feoffees appointed by Humphry Eveas to hold in trust, for his widow Theobalda Eveas,

* Hic jacet electus Willelmus Thornbury, tectus,
 Marmore dejectus, heu mortis vi quoque rectus.
 Aprilis deno luce cessit ab hac que kalendas,
 Anno milleno quatuor cent bis quatuor addas
 X, istis binis vicensis rexit et annis
 Ecclesiam, simul octo sedens hic corpore stannis.
 Cujus nos anime rogemus cunctipotentem,
 Ut precibus nostris nunc miserere velit.

Vernibus ut donor, sic hic ostendere conor,
 Et sicut hic ponor, ponitur omnis honor.
 Hinc tu qui transis, magnus medius puer an sis,
 Pro me funde preces ut sit michi venie spes.

the manor of East Hall in Murston. William Thornbury was beneficed at Eastchurch and Sandwich before he became Vicar of Faversham. An entry in Archbishop Kemp's Register, at Lambeth, states that he resigned the vicarage of Eastchurch in 1453,* and was succeeded in it by one John William, *alias* Mershfield, who was formally admitted to the benefice on the 10th of October in that year. Upon the same day Thornbury (by John Chamberlayn his proxy) was admitted to the rectory of St. Peter's, Sandwich, upon the presentation of the Abbot of St. Augustine's, that living being then vacant through the death of John Smale.* Mr. Giraud tells me, he is mentioned as vicar of Faversham, Dec. 12th, 1459, in Widow Johne Sturey's (of London) warranty of a new tenor bell for the church. The bell weighed 35 cwt. 14 lbs., and cost 26s. per cwt. Thus, Thornbury "ruled this church" from 1459 to 1481; and was an "*inclusus*" from 147 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 148 $\frac{0}{1}$. Of his will we give a translation:—

"This is the last will of me William Thornbury, vicar of the Parish Church of Faversham, made on the Vigil of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and eighty, respecting the disposal of all his lands and tenements in the aforesaid parish of Faversham, or elsewhere in the county of Kent.

"*Imprimis* he wills that his feoffees shall permit the vicar of the said parish church, for the time being, and his successors, and the churchwardens for the time being and their successors, for ever, annually to receive and have all issues and profits arising from the same lands and tenements in time to come, and that such vicar and churchwardens shall have the management of all the said lands and tenements, and the administration of all monies arising from them, to be disposed of in the following manner, namely:—he wills that the day of his Anniversary shall be observed annually, for ever, in the church aforesaid, by such vicar and churchwardens; and that upon every such

* Kemp's Register, folio 326a.

30 ANCHORITES IN FAVERSHAM CHURCHYARD.

Anniversary the vicar there, for the time being, who shall be present and celebrate mass, at his exequies, with laudations and commendations and high mass, shall have then and there 12d.; four other chaplains for the same cause every one of them 8d.; to two clerks, for each of them, 10d.; for four boys, 4d.; for waste of wax in two tapers, 10d.; for four bells, 8d.; for alms to the poor, 6s. 8d.; to the Anchoress, 4d.; to her servant, 2d.; the "belman," 2d.; in oblations at mass, 6d.; the Mayor of the town for the time being, and his successors, if he attend at the High mass, shall have 9d.

"And he wills that such aforesaid vicar and churchwardens, and their successors for the time being, shall have annually, the vicar 20d., and the churchwardens 6s. 8d., out of the aforesaid lands and tenements (the charges due upon them being first paid every year, and all and every of the aforesaid provisions being satisfied) to the intent that they shall sufficiently repair and sustain the aforesaid tenements, and likewise his chapel and his parvise situated in a corner of the parish churchyard there. Also that they shall let those tenements out to farm, the rents thence accruing to be diligently managed for the due performance and satisfaction of all and singular the provisions of this will. He wills also that Richard Thornbury his only brother shall have the full execution of this will during the life of the said Richard. Likewise he wills that Agnes Boonner (?) shall have for her lifetime the messuage in which she dwells, so that after her death that messuage shall remain like the other tenements aforesaid to be used for the purposes of this will in the manner aforesaid."

Probate was granted 19th March, 1483, to Richard Thornbury.

It will be observed that this will was not proved until the 19th of March, 1483 [*i.e.* 1484], while the monumental inscription seems to say that Wm. Thornbury died upon the 23rd of March, 1480 [*i.e.* 1481]. In 1490, as Mr. Giraud informs me, Thornbury's two tenements in Middle Row were leased to John Hoode, a carver, at 12s. per annum. His bequests to the churchwardens of Faversham are thus noticed in the Certificates of Colleges (Kent 28, No. 124) at the time of the dissolution of monasteries. "Obite lands gyven & bequethed to the Parishe church of Feversham by the laste and severall willes and testaments of Wil-

liam Thorneberyes and John Redebournes to thentent and purpose that their severall obitts should be yerelye kepte within the said parish churche for ever :—yerely value of the same lands xx^s; whereof in Rentes Resolutes xii^s ii^d, and so remaneth clere viii^s x^d.”

In the *Registrum Roffense* (page 124) we read of an anchorite, or *inclusus*, at Hartlip—“*Robertus inclusus de Hertlepe dedit calicem argenteum.*” An anchorite at Dartford, was a legatee under the will of the third Lord Scrope, dated 1415; but that anchorite’s sex is unknown. I have not found written records of any other “*inclusus*,” or male anchorite, in Kent, yet no doubt many have existed. We must remember that the life of an Anchorite, or *Inclusus*, differed very greatly from that of a Hermit. The two vocations were entirely distinct. Hermits travelled hither and thither; they often dined in the Halls of the wealthy; some devoted themselves to lighting travellers at night across a ferry or a ford; and in several dioceses, bridges, and highways, were maintained in good repair by the efforts of hermits, whose occupation it was to solicit alms for the bridge, or highway, committed to their charge. On the other hand, the *inclusus* or anchorite never left the cell, or church, in which he or she was immured. It is narrated of some anchoresses, whose cells stood beside St. Mary’s Church at Mantes, that when William the Conqueror burned that town, they perished in the flames, because they thought it unlawful for them to leave their cells.*

* William of Malmesbury is the narrator quoted by the Rev. Chas. Kingsley in his “*Hermits.*” Ralph Coggeshall tells a similar story:—“Oppidum quod Mantua dicitur cum ecclesiis combussit ubi et duo reclusi combusti sunt.” (*Chron. Anglic.* ed. Martene. *Vet. Script. ampl. collect.* V. 803.)

But although not permitted to leave their cells, they were allowed to have a servant to live with and wait upon them, and they were able to hold conversation with the outer world, through a window well barred. They received alms and food from the devout, who resorted to them for their counsel and their prayers. Sometimes the Lollard teaching of an anchoress, through her window, had such influence as to alarm the authorities. In the year 1388 there was an anchoress of Lollard principles, whose cell in the churchyard of St. Peter's, Leicester, was so frequented that Archbishop Courtenay issued his mandate "for bringing back to the way of truth, Matilda," the said recluse. The mandate is dated November 5th, 1388, and is extant in Courtenay's Register, on folio 144^a.

Probably there were more anchoresses during the thirteenth century than subsequently. St. Richard, Bishop of Chichester, in 1252, left bequests to three such females, who were immured at Houghton, Stopham, and St. Mary of Westoute, in Sussex. Early in that century a book called "The Ancren Riwe" was written for three young ladies, who had immured themselves at Kingston Tarrant in Dorsetshire. In the parish of St. Peter, Cornhill, London, a piece of ground which the parishioners had enclosed and built upon, during the reign of Edward II, is said to have been previously the residence of an anchoress, who must have lived in the preceding century.*

This order of recluses continued in favour until late in the fifteenth century, and even down to the commencement of the sixteenth. King Richard III confirmed to the "*Ankeresse of Westminster*" an annuity of six marks, to be derived yearly during her

* *Rotuli Parliament.*, i. 419.

life from the revenues of Nottingham.* Early in the same century Stephen second Lord Scrope of Masham left 20s. to the recluse at Kyrby Wysk, and a like sum to Robert, a recluse at Beverley.† Henry, third Lord Scrope of Masham, left bequests to every anchorite and anchoress in the kingdom. His will, dated 1415, names many individually.‡ In 1453 the will of the fourth Lord Scrope names three “anacoritæ.” The will of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter,§ made on the 29th of December, 1426, mentions three anchoresses, to each of whom the Duke bequeathed the sum of 20s. One of them is described as “*a female recluse within Bishopegate, London;*” another is called “*the Lady Joan a recluse in the Church of St. Clement outside Temple Bar;*” the third is called “*the Lady Alicia a recluse at St. Albans.*” The town of St. Albans seems to have contained two or three cells of such female recluses. The Register of William Wallingford, Abbot of St. Albans, mentions such a cell, or “anchorage,” in the year 1480, in connection with St. Peter’s Church||

* *Harleian MSS.* 433, folio 41a.

† *Testamenta Eboracensia*, iii. 32 (Surtees Society).

‡ Scrope’s *History of Castle Combe*.

§ Archbishop Chichele’s Register, part i., folio 397a to 399a.

|| Memorandum quod secundo die mensis Januarii anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo nono et anno regni Regis Edwardi Quarti decimo nono, Littera Dominicalis B, ad instantiam serenissimi principis Domini Edwardi, Regis Angliæ prænominati et inclitissimæ Principissæ Domine Elizabethæ consortis suæ (ac mediis et supplicationibus diversorum magnatum, in hospitio Domini Regis supradicti habitantium) Domino Abbati factam, quædam generosa, nomine Elizabeth Katerina Holsted, vidua, admissa fuit et professa, in Anachoritam Sancti Petri infra villam de Sancto Albano: Domino Abbate illo die Missam solempnem in pontificalibus celebrante (printed in *Abbot Whethamstede’s Register*, vol. ii., p. 202, in the series *Rerum Brit. mediæ ævi Scriptores*).

there; and another annexed to the church of St. Michael,* next St. Albans, is the subject of a grant made in the year 1483. The latter was still occupied by a recluse in the year 1503. On the 7th of March, in that year, Elizabeth of York gave 26s. 8d. "*to Thancoresse of St. Michelle besides St. Albons.*"† The same Princess gave 20d., on the 25th of November, 1502, "*to an ancoresse at Gloucestre.*"‡ Pontefract contained a recluse to whom the King himself did honour. In the fourth year of Edward IV (1464), "*Alice Ripas, Anchoryse, included withynne the chapell of St. Eleyne of Pountefret,*" was by the Act of Resumption protected in the enjoyment of 40s., which had been granted to her by the King's Letters Patent.§

The Grant made by Abbot Wallingford to Symon Appulby, in 1483, permitting him to occupy the Anchorage, or cell, annexed to St. Michael's near St.

* Willelmus, permissione divina, Abbas exempti Monasterii Sancti Albani, Anglorum Prothomartiris, dilecto nobis in Christo Domino Symoni Appulby Capellano salutem. Cum nuper, ex parte tua, nobis humiliter extiterit supplicatum, ut domum sive mansionem ædificatam et annexam Ecclesiæ Sancti Michaelis juxta villam Sancti Albani, in qua Domina Margareta Smythe, Anachorissa, jam residet, cum jam primo et proximo, post datam præsentium eandem de Anachorissa vacare contigerit, et fore destitutam, tibi concedere dignaremur, ut tu in eadem domo in Anachoritam profiteri possis, et in ipsa in ordine prædicto vivere, ac quoad vixeris Deo servire valeas: Nos, supplicationibus tuis, in hac parte, favoribiliter inclinati, petitionibus humilibus tuis, et supplicationibus cum tempus vacationis domus supradictæ advenerit in Anachoritam ibidem recipiendum et profitendum quantum in Domino possumus, concedimus facultatem. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum præsentibus apponi mandavimus. Data 26 die mensis Aprilis A.D. 1483. (*Registrum Whethamstede*, vol. ii., p. 257.)

† *Privy Purse Expenses of Elizabeth of York*, p. 102, edited by Sir Harris Nicolas.

‡ *Ibidem*, p. 67.

§ *Rotuli Parliam.*, V. 546b.

Albans, when it should happen to be vacated by the anchoress Lady Margaret Smythe, who then occupied it, is quoted at length in the note.* It proves that the same cell might be occupied at one time by a female recluse, and at another time by a male recluse. But I believe that this was an exceptional case, and that the majority of male anchorites dwelt within the church, and were men in Holy Orders. That grant, and the other extract, quoted from the St. Albans' Abbey Register, shew that these recluses were under strict supervision of the Bishops, or other Ordinaries; and that they were "professed" to the life of an anchorite or anchoress in a solemn and formal manner. In the year 1233 the Archdeacon of Lincoln was ordered to inquire whether any Anchorites' cells had been built without the Bishop's permission.† In 1246, Bishop de la Wych (St. Richard) of Chichester issued a synodal statute respecting the windows and the visitors of every anchorite.‡

A form of religious service to be used at the walling up of an anchorite is included in the Pontifical of Lacy Bishop of Exeter, and in the Sarum Manual. It is therefore very surprising to find that there is scarcely any mention of anchorites or their cells in the Episcopal Registers. In the Chichester Registers there is but one instance.§ It occurs in that of Bishop Reade (fol. 105) and records his

* See note * on previous page.

† See C. Kingsley's *Hermits*, last chapter, on Anchorites.

‡ Includis etiam præcipimus, ne quam personam in domibus suis recipiant vel habeant de qua sinistra suspicio oriatur. Fenestras quoque arctas habeant et honestas: eisdem etiam cum his tantum modo personis secretum tractatum habere permittimus, quarum gravitas et honestas suspicionem non admittit (Wilkin's *Concilia*, i., 693).

§ *Sussex Archæological Collections*, vol. xii., 135-136.

License for the "inclusion" of William Bolle, rector of Aldrington, upon the request of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester; it is dated in December, 1401. Yet it is known that there were also male recluses at St. John's, Lewes, at Pagham, and at Hardham, as well as those females, or anchoresses, to whom St. Richard left bequests. From the Registers of the Bishop of Coventry, Dugdale in his *Antiquities of Warwickshire* has quoted a licence, granted in 1362, for the "inclusion" of an anchorite in Coventry, at the solicitation of Isabella, wife of King Edward III. The Ely Registers abound in records of hermits, but I have not found in them any mention of anchorites. In the Archiepiscopal Registers at Lambeth also, there are several entries respecting hermits, but very few concerning anchorites; and of those few none relate to anchorites in Kent. Archbishop Langham granted an Indulgence of forty days to all the benefactors of two anchorites who were "*inclusi*" in the churchyard of St. Lawrence, Jewry, in London.* One of these was Brother Richard de Swepeston, a priest, the other was his "consocius," Geoffrey Richards. The date of this grant of Indulgence is 9 kal Feb. 1367. I have already mentioned the mandate of Archbishop Courtenay, respecting a Leicester anchoress. The only other record of an anchorite which I have yet found, in the Archiepiscopal Registers, is the mandate of Archbishop Arundel, for the inclusion of a Chertsey monk, Brother John Kyngeston. As usual with the male recluses, his place of "inclusion" was a parish church, that of St. Mary of Brawghton, in the dio-

* Langham's Register, folio 63a.

cese of Lincoln. The record is thus epitomised by Dr. Ducarel:—

“Mandatum Abbati et Conventui Monasterii de Certeseye ordinis Sancti Benedicti Wynton. dioc. directum pro fratre Johanne Kyngeston ut ipse solitariam vitam in ecclesia parochiali B. Marie de Brawghton-Lyncoln dioc. secundum ordinationem et dispositionem quorundam amicorum suorum venerabilium inclusus sive reclusus degere possit. Data in Hospitio nostro London.” 14th April, 1409.

(Arundel's Register, fol. 125*b*.)

Dr. Rock in his *Church of our Fathers* (vol. iii., part i., p. 114-116) describes very lucidly the usefulness of those anchorites who, like William Thornbury at Faversham, being shut up in a church or chantry, never left the sacred precincts. He says

“Not unoften was the Chantry priest an Ankret, whose footsteps never went beyond the threshold of that building, within which he had vowed to live and die.* There he dwelt, either in a room above the vestry, or in some little cell communicating with, and near to the chantry chapel itself.† Thus while he watched over the safety of the church night and day, and fulfilled his founder's wishes, and at early morn offered up the holy sacrifice, and at noon and eventide said the canonical hours, of his portos or breviary, at the dead man's grave, this recluse was ever ready to guide, by his instructions and warnings, those amongst the living who chose to come, and amid the stillness and loneliness of the churchyard, speak of their trials, their sorrows, and their weaknesses to him, through his grated window which was usually built low down in the wall at the south-west corner of the chancel. Knyghton mentions a priest ankret who was shut up in one of the churches of Leicester.‡ Among several

* *Testamenta Ebor.*, p. 244. “Thoma Coke presbitero ac anachorita in eadem capella cantariæ de Kexby.

† An Ankret lived in St. Cuthbert's Church, Thetford, and performed Divine Service therein. (Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, ii. 75.)

‡ “In quadam camera infra ecclesiam ipsum receperunt propter sanctitatem quam sperabant in eo, et ei ex more aliorum sacerdotum procuraverunt victum cum pensione.” (Hen. de Knyghton (ed. Twysden), ii. 2665.)

uses for the low side window, with its bars and shutters, one assuredly was that the recluse or ankret, dwelling therein, might speak and be spoken with through its iron grating, after public service time and when the doors of the church were shut.* Ankret rule required, for all communication with lay folks, the use of a barred small window."

This graphic description enables us to picture to ourselves the life led by William Thornbury, during the last eight years of his existence. It enables us to understand why he could still be called Vicar of Faversham, by the scribe who penned his last will; doubtless he had performed priestly functions in the church up to the last. There are to this day, low down in the east wall of the chancel, two grated windows through which he may have communicated with persons in the churchyard. The exterior aperture of each is $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; splayed, on the inside, to $3\frac{5}{8}$ feet, by 4 feet. Stow in his *Chronicles*, p. 459, tells us that Richard II confessed himself to an Anchore before going forth to meet Wat Tyler and the rebels. Perhaps William Thornbury may have heard confessions, through the grated and unglazed windows of the eastern wall. Yet what Dr. Rock says with respect to low side windows must be taken with some reserve. As a fact, I believe, very few indeed of the low side windows were grated; they were unglazed, but closed with a wooden shutter. Where an anchorite or *inclusus* actually existed, as at Faversham, we may find the grated

* Roger de Wendover says of St. Wilfric, "In Contona villa a Bristol octo milliaribus distante per annos aliquot sacerdotis officium exercuit. Ad aliam directus est villam, nomine Haselbergam, ubi in cellula ecclesie contigua Christo se consepeliens, multo labore multaue carnis ac spiritus afflictione Christi sibi gratiam comparavit. Cujus sermones coelestem quandam harmoniam audientibus redolebant, licet hominibus semper clausa fenestra loqueretur." (*Flores Hist.* ii. 274.)

window; but as Dr. Rock himself states, this construction of a window for an anchorite would be but one of several uses for low side windows, and that not the commonest. In the church at Upchurch a wall painting in the south aisle shews, at its west end, the cell of a recluse whose hand is extended through a window, in the attitude of benediction. The window of the cell is not low, but at a high level. A Bavarian manuscript, ascribed by Holstenius to the twelfth century, directs that an anchorite's cell should be twelve feet square, and have three windows—one towards the choir of the church; another, opposite to it, outside which he must place his jar and cup for food; and a third to admit light.*

Mr. M. H. Bloxam read a most learned paper, "*On the Domus Inclusi*," at the General Meeting of the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society, held in Nottingham, on the 2nd of June 1853. He mentions additional records of Anchorites, or recluses, at Coventry (*Bablake*, or *St. John's*); Norwich (*St. Julian's*, *St. Etheldred's*, *St. Edward's*, *St. John, Evangelist*, *St. John Baptist*, *All Saints*, *Holy Sepulchre*, and *White Friars*); York (*St. Mary's, Gilligate*); Gloucester (*St. Nicholas*), Castre; Gainsborough; Hampole; Kneesall; Kenby Ferry; Leek; Newcastle; Peesholme; Shrewsbury; Staunford; Stafford; Thorganby; Wath; and Wigton. He likewise mentions several parvises, and traces of chambers, still existing in churches, which he believes to have been *domus inclusorum*.

* *Bavaria Sancta*, of Raderus, tome iii. p. 118, printed at Munich in 1704. See *Gentleman's Magazine*, April 1860, page 334.



MEDIÆVAL GOLD SEAL
OF THE
JURISDICTION OF SALTWOOD.

COMMUNICATED BY LAMBERT WESTON.

THE seal here engraved bears this inscription, "*Sigillum Jurisd' de Saltwode*," i.e. "The seal of the Jurisdiction of Saltwode." I noticed it amongst a fine collection of rings, reliquaries, shrines, and other works of art, belonging to Mrs. Dyneley, widow of Richard Dyneley Dyneley, Esq., of Bramhope, J.P. and Dep. Lieut. in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It is not clearly known how it came into the possession of the Dyneley family. The seal has been examined by authorities, at the British Museum, and is pronounced by them to be of the fourteenth century. It is of the finest gold, and the reverse of the seal, as shewn in the engraving, was formed with a loop, whereby it was attached to the chain of office. It appears that the Archbishop of Canterbury had a

“peculiar” jurisdiction at Saltwood. This jurisdiction was exercised by a steward or other officer (appointed by the Archbishop), whose seal would be attached to all documents in connection with the liberty, the parks and the manor of Saltwood.

The manorial rights extended over Hythe, and the conjoined parks of Saltwood and Lyminge. This seal may possibly have been made about A.D. 1385, in which year Archbishop Courtenay improved Saltwood Castle, and added the ancient park of Lyminge to that of Saltwood. The church of Saltwood was dedicated to Saint Peter and Saint Paul, whose emblems, the key and the sword, appear prominently upon this seal. The heads of those saints are shewn, within quatrefoils, in the upper portion of the seal.

The parish of Cliff at Hoo was formerly the site of a “peculiar jurisdiction,” which was exercised by the rector, in matters ecclesiastical. His ancient seal bore this inscription “*S. Officialit' ✠ Jurisdictionis de lib'a p'och de Clyff.*” The modern seal was inscribed “*S: Peculiaris: Jurisdictionis: Rectoris: de: Clyff:*” *

* Hasted, *History of Kent*, 8vo, iii, 514.

MEDIÆVAL WALL-PAINTING AT UPCHURCH.

BETWEEN Chatham and Sittingbourne, on high ground overlooking the Medway, stands the church of St. Mary, at Upchurch. It consists of three aisles, three conterminous chancels, north and south porches, and a low western tower, with a shingled spire made, like that at Willesboro, in two parts, the lower portion being four-sided, while its upper cap is hexagonal.* In the chancel are three chair-like sedilia of stone, which were engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. xii, p. 100, and beneath the north chancel is a *capella carnaria*, or charnel house. The nave arcades do not commence at the east wall of the tower, but several feet of blank wall (possibly, part of an earlier tower) interpose between the tower and the first pier of each arcade. From the tower staircase (which projects into the nave) a doorway, several feet above the floor, formerly led into a room over the north aisle, for a priest, or an *inclusus*, similar to one at Chislet. The chamfer stops, throughout this church, are greatly varied in detail, yet all are of similar outline.

While this church was under restoration, in 1875, several traces of wall-paintings were discovered. Within a fragment of Early English arcading, at the north-east corner of the nave, close beside, but north-west of, the chancel arch, is seen the head of an arch-

* At Brookland, the spire is made in three distinct portions.





A

B

C

D

EASTERN PORTION OF WALL PAINTING IN UPCHURCH CHURCH.



E.

F.

G.

H.

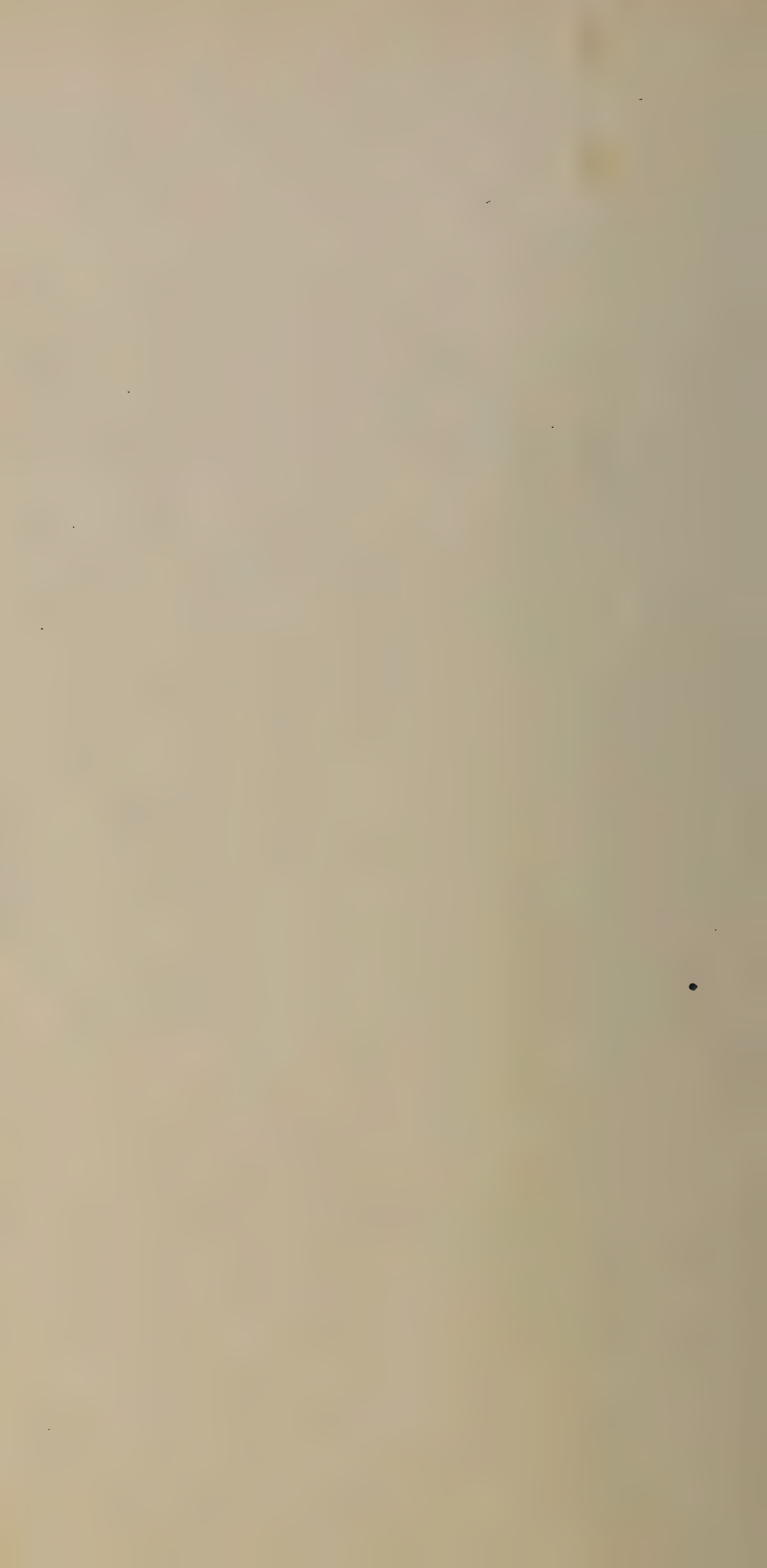
I.

K.

L.

M.

MIDDLE AND WESTERN PORTIONS OF WALL PAINTING IN THE SOUTH AISLE OF UPCHURCH CHURCH.



bishop with his cross. Beneath the east window of the south chancel, appeared some fragments of designs upon a smaller scale. In one, were two knights in combat; in another, two priests; other designs seem to have flanked the same window.

In the south aisle of the nave a more important discovery was made. High up, beneath the wall-plate of the south wall, there is a long series of figures, boldly sketched with broad black outlines, but very sparingly coloured. These figures form six distinct scenes, and extend along the whole wall, between the south door and the arch of the south chancel. The space thus occupied by the painting is about seventeen feet long, by four feet wide. The figures vary from 2ft. 9in. to 3ft. in height. The Rev. B. St. John Tyrwhitt, Vicar of Upchurch, caused the painting to be copied, and its design is now given on the accompanying plates. For the purpose of inserting two Decorated windows, the painting has been mutilated, where the heads of the windows occupy portions of wall formerly covered with parts of the painting. This fact gives a clue to the date of the work, and seems to suggest that the paintings were executed during the Early English period. Arcading of that period still appears at the east end of the high chancel, on its north and south walls; fragments of similar arcading have been discovered on, and west of, the north pier of the chancel arch; and Norman plinths, of the piers of an earlier chancel arch, have been uncovered and are now visible. There can be little or no doubt that this series of painted figures adorned the south aisle of the Early English fabric, in the thirteenth century. The painting was probably obliterated in the fourteenth century, when the exist-

ing arcades of nave and chancel, and most of the windows, were inserted.

The subject of the painting is very obscure. One of the best living authorities upon such matters, Mr. J. G. Waller, has devoted some attention to it, and has kindly favoured us with the following communication :—

“The subject is certainly of unusual interest.

“As these paintings are in the south aisle, we must look to legendary sources for a solution. Biblical subjects are found in the chancel, if at all. The aisles, I think I may say invariably, illustrate the life of some saint. Nor ought we to be obliged to go far to find out which saint is referred to, but at present I have not been able to do so. I am sorry I have not seen the paintings themselves. No figure has the nimbus; this is remarkable. Is there not an omission? This is how the painting reads :—

(i)—A is a bishop at the altar, officiating at the mass, and B is a deacon at the lectern reading the Gospel.

(ii)—C is the same bishop, and D is a woman having in her hands a chrisom'd child; perhaps a dead child.

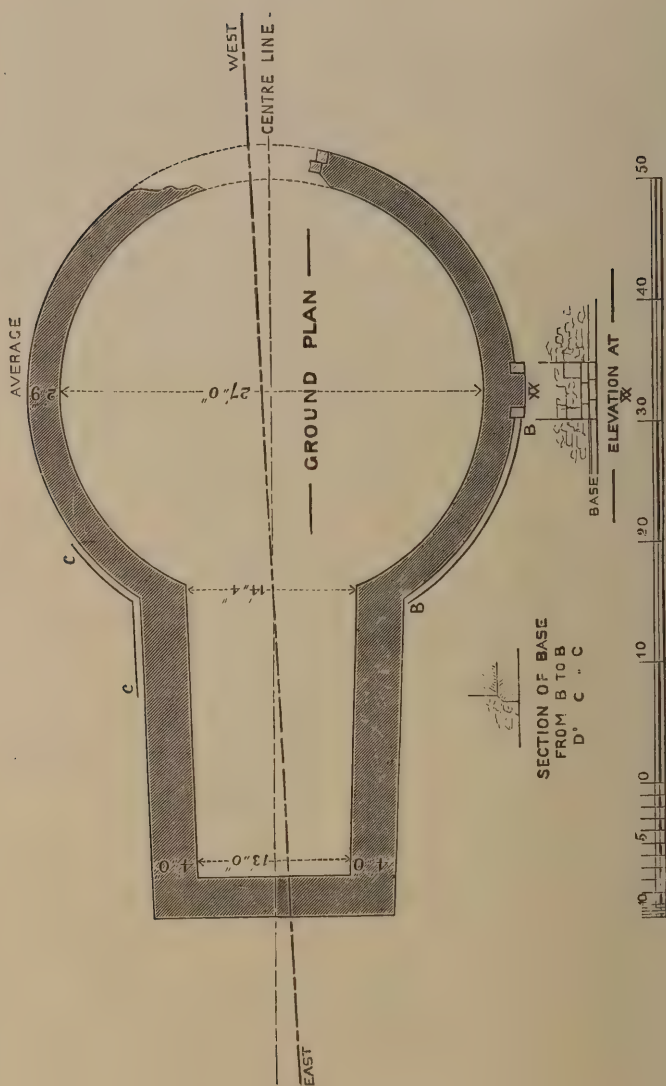
(iii)—E, the same bishop again, who may have brought back the child alive to the mother F.

(iv)—G is the same bishop, emptying out of his chasuble what appear to be consecrated wafers; but into what?

(v)—I may be the husband of the woman; he seems to be enjoined by the bishop (K) to go upon a pilgrimage; perhaps on account of the restoration of the child.

(vi)—L is perhaps the husband, again; he seems to be on pilgrimage and to be receiving the benediction of an anchorite, whose hand protrudes from the window of his cell, M.

“The Bishop is the important person, in these scenes, and ought, I should say, to be nimbed. I have no doubt of being able to find out the subject, but it will require some research.”



PLAN OF THE RUINS OF A ROUND CHURCH ON THE WESTERN HEIGHTS AT DOVER (CALLED THE TEMPLARS' CHURCH).

RUINS OF A ROUND CHURCH, AT DOVER.

FROM a drawing kindly lent by Mr. Edward Knocker, F.S.A., we are enabled to engrave the plan of a Round Church, which formerly stood overlooking the sea, on the western heights, at Dover. Its foundations were discovered at the beginning of the present century. Having been completely excavated, they are now carefully preserved and guarded by a fence. By the popular error which ascribes all such round churches to the Knights Templars, this ruined church has been called "The church of the Templars in which King John surrendered his crown to the Pope's Legate."*

The fact is that such round churches were built in imitation of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, before the Order of Knights Templars was

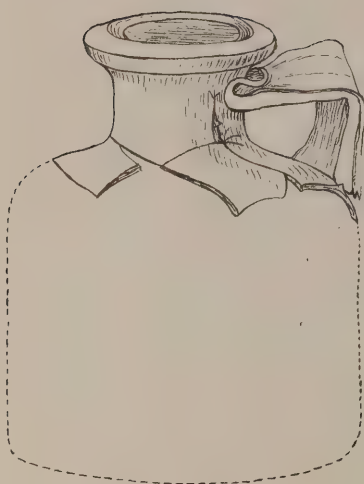
* Roger of Wendover says, "Convenerunt apud Doveram decimo tertio die Maii [1213] . . . rex et Pandulphus cum comitibus. . . ." (iii. 248). On that day, May 13th, the king signed a charter of submission "Teste meipso *apud Doveram*." The king's surrender of his crown is thus narrated by Roger de Wendover (iii. 252), "Rebus, ut jam dictum est, expeditis convenerunt iterum, rex Anglorum et Pandulphus cum proceribus regni, *apud domum militum Templi juxta Doveram*, decimo quinto die Maii in vigilia scilicet Ascensionis ubi rex, juxta quod Romæ fuerat sententiatum, resignavit coronam suam, cum regnis Angliæ et Hiberniæ, in manus domini papæ cujus tunc vices gerebat Pandulphus memoratus." The records of the Templars shew that their house near Dover was at Ewell. The king's surrender of his crown is thus dated "Teste meipso apud domum militum Templi *juxta Doveram* . . . xv die Maii anno regni nostri decimo quarto" (Roger of Wendover, iii. 254).

founded. Of the four round Churches now existing in England, only one (the Temple Church in London) was built by the Templars. At Cambridge, the round church of the Holy Sepulchre was consecrated in the year 1101. At Northampton, the round church of the Holy Sepulchre was built about A.D. 1120. The Order of Knights Templars obtained no possessions in England until the year 1134, although that Order was founded abroad in 1118. The round church at Little Maplestead, in Essex, is dedicated to St. John of Jerusalem, and was erected about 1186 for the Knights of the Hospital of St. John. There is a round chapel in Ludlow Castle, and there was a round church on the western heights at Dover.

The dimensions of the round church at Dover were in some respects identical with those of St. John's, Little Maplestead, in others the Dover church was slightly the smallest of the two. It consisted of a circular nave, with a chancel which was oblong but not rectangular. The exterior diameter of the nave was thirty-five feet; the interior diameter being twenty-seven feet, and its walls four feet thick. The interior of the oblong Chancel was twenty-five feet long; its width at the west end was fourteen feet four inches, and at the east end thirteen feet. The only distinctive architectural feature now remaining is the Norman plinth, of Caen stone, several feet of which are found at the north-east portion of the nave, and also, on the south-east, at the junction of the nave and the Chancel. The orientation of the building is not perfect, as the central line inclines slightly towards the south.

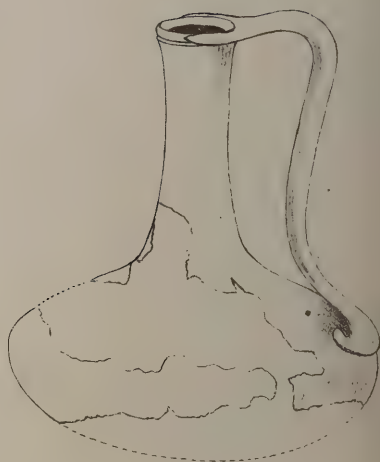
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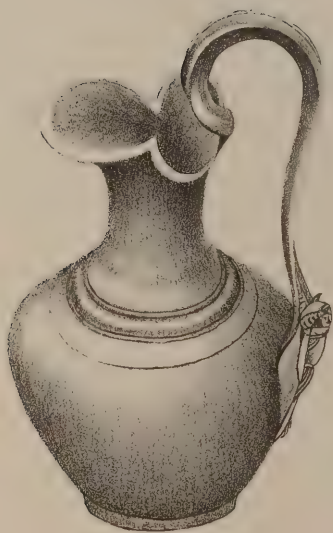


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B

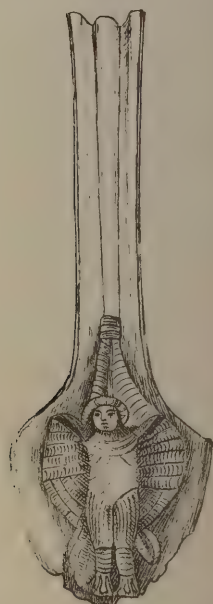


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D²



$\frac{1}{2}$ SIZE.

ROMAN VESSELS FOUND AT SITTINGBOURNE.

ROMAN INTERMENT DISCOVERED AT SITTINGBOURNE.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have very great pleasure in sending you an account of the discovery, on the 7th of March, of a Roman Interment at Bayford, in Sittingbourne. I enclose drawings of the principal objects found. The field, where these interesting remains were interred, lies about a hundred yards to the east of Bayford orchard, the footpath, through the brickfields to Murston, being but a few yards from the site of the present discovery. The following is a descriptive list of the articles :—

A.—A green glass vessel containing calcined bones. Height, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diameter of body, $7\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of neck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

*—Two necks and fragments of small vases of white glass.

B.—A goblet of copper. Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diam. at its widest part, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam. of neck, $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

C.—Bronze Lamp. Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diam. of larger circle, $3\frac{5}{16}$ in.; crescent-shaped handle 3in. wide; weight, 1lb. $2\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

D.—A Copper Jug, its mouth being in the form of a compound radiate leaf, with a handle (D 2) bearing the figure of a siren, in relief, upon its termination. Height, 6in.; diam. of body, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 2lb. $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

E.—A Glass Jug (pale green) ornamented with a raised ribbed pattern. Height, $8\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. widest part, 6in.; diam. neck, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. base, $2\frac{3}{16}$ in.

A Copper Bowl with handle (G) terminating with the head of a deity, bearded and represented with horns. Diam. of bowl from rim to rim, measuring from outer edge, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in.; length of handle, 5in.; weight of whole, 3lbs.

H.—A lecythus, of copper, ornamented with four medallions in relief, representing heads of an African type. Height, 2in. ; diam. of mouth, 1½in. ; weight, 6oz.

*—Fragments of an iron Strigil. These were found attached to the lecythus by corrosion, and as the latter has a hole in its rim, for suspension, it is probable that they were fastened together by a ring, when placed in the grave.

Fragments of animal bones.

Six pateræ of Samian ware.

Three cups of Samian ware.

*—Two minute urn-shaped vessels of a brownish coloured pottery.

In the British Museum, where I lately saw a set of bathing requisites, consisting of strigils and a lecythus, two glass phials and two small vessels of pottery, arranged together as found, it became at once apparent to me that I had discovered a similar set. The articles which form the set are marked with asterisks in the above list. It is needless for me to say how gratified I am to be enabled to lay before the Kent Archæological Society such admirable examples of Roman art, owing to my good fortune in being summoned to the spot within five minutes after the discovery of the first relic.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE PAYNE, JUNIOR.

Sittingbourne, March 28th, 1877.

Canon Scott Robertson,

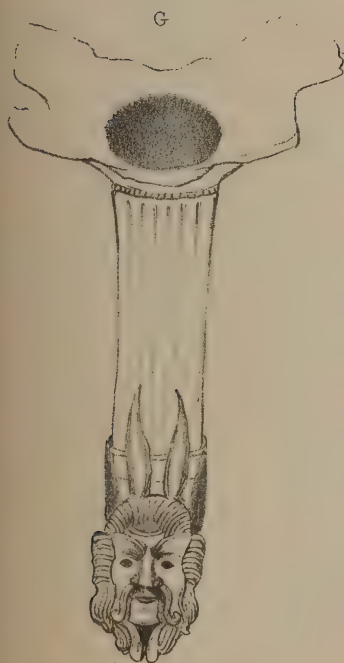
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$\frac{1}{4}$ OF ACTUAL SIZE.



ACTUAL SIZE.



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ROMAN VESSELS FOUND AT SITTINGBOURNE.

THE
LORDS OF COBHAM, THEIR MONUMENTS,
AND THE CHURCH.

BY J. G. WALLER.

THE village of Cobham, four miles from Gravesend and about the same distance from Rochester, is situated on the top of one of the downs of the chalk formation which characterizes the district. It probably derives its name from this feature, as the prefix "Cob" signifies "head" or "top," and is an analogue to the German "kopf;" the familiar termination "ham" is as the German "heim," *i. e.*, home. The church is large, and consists of nave with aisles, a spacious chancel, and an embattled tower at the west end, with a beacon turret at its north-west angle. A porch with room above it, on the north side, forms the principal entrance. The oldest portion of the structure is the chancel of Early English architecture; it is finely proportioned, but of great size, when compared with the rest of the church. It appears to belong to the first part of the thirteenth century, and is lighted by five lancet windows on each side, with a lancet triplet at the east end. The present roof may have been substituted in the fourteenth century, when it appears that the chancel was in a bad state of repair, but the original roof was at a higher pitch, in agreement with the style, and some corbels remain

which aided in its support. It appears that on March 19, 1326-7, a meeting was held in the chancel by the Bishop of Rochester, "Sir John de Cobham, knight, and other parishioners being present, at which the Bishop enjoined on the Prior of Levesham, who had the chancel to his use, to put it into a fit state of repair, as well as the books and vestments, before the feast of Easter next ensuing, under a penalty of xi shillings sterling, and sitting in judgment, he fined the Prior xl shillings unless the defects were sufficiently repaired by the feast named."* If the roof was not lowered at this time, when it is clear that the chancel was not in good condition, the substantial change may have taken place at a later period, when a great deal was evidently done to the church.

On the south side are three sedilia, and a piscina of great beauty of design, which belong to the second half of the fourteenth century. Close behind are the remains of a staircase, which, from its unusual position, makes its purpose a matter of speculation. When, at the restoration of the church in 1860, this was opened, several heads of female saints, and other fragments, were discovered in it, which appear to have formed portions of a screen or reredos. A close examination will shew that the cornice of the piscina is broken away at the south-east angle, as if there had been a return at that point. Supposing it to have been so, the reredos would have been carried across the chancel from that point, leaving a vacant space between it and the eastern wall. Such an arrangement is unusual. It is clear, from the relics of statues found on the staircase, that this screen must have been of an ornate character, of the same style

* Ex. Regist. Spirit. Episcopi Roffen.

and date as the sedilia. With it the staircase would be connected, and the stairs would lead to a gallery or loft, constructed of wood, behind the top of the reredos; still indicated by mortice holes in the roof above it. The use of such a gallery might be as a rood-loft, which could not have been made in this church at the usual place, or for the exhibition of relics, the conservation of which behind the reredos, as in some continental churches, would explain the use of such a structure, independently of its beauty as a decoration.

The fragments found on the staircase shew that the reredos was of tabernacle work, enriched with figures, of different sizes, beneath canopies. Amongst them are three female heads crowned, one of these would be the Virgin Mary; another St. Katherine, one of the most popular of female saints; the third possibly St. Ursula, also popular, being of supposed British origin, and of royal parentage. There are also portions of figures of the apostles, so that, in all probability, the whole composition would have been the familiar one of Christ in glory, accompanied by apostles, martyrs, and saints. It was highly enriched, as traces of colour and gilding remain, and it must undoubtedly be referred to the munificence of John de Cobham, the founder of the College. He is spoken of as having repaired the church, "a work not a little sumptuous," and as having liberally given books, vestments, and ornaments.* The list of the numerous and costly vestments, as given in the *Registrum Roffense*, suggests a ritual of imposing character.

"Reparaciones multiplices quas dictus Johannes in eadem ecclesia fieri fecerit opere non modicum sumptuose et nonnulla alia bona, libros, vestimenta, et ornamenta per ipsum Johannem in eadem ecclesia liberaliter data," etc.—*Registrum Roffense*, p. 234.

The ancient altar slab with five crosses incised upon it, emblematic of the five wounds of Christ, still remains at the east end, and beneath it, in 1860, was found an earthen pot containing bones, possibly sacred relics.

The arch which connects the nave with the chancel was constructed in 1860, to supersede an older one, which was much smaller. The nave, which has a clerestory, is divided into aisles by four arches on each side, supported upon circular columns, the date of which, like the chancel, may be referred to the thirteenth century. Screen-work of oak, formerly enclosing a space at the east end of the north aisle, is now utilized at the west of the south aisle to form a vestry. The tower is the latest part of the structure, it belongs to the Perpendicular style, and is pierced with lofty arches on three of its sides. South of the church is the college with its ancient hall, formerly connected with the church by buildings now in ruins, which had one door communicating with the nave, and another admitting to the chancel.

Cobham church is distinguished above all others as possessing the finest and most complete series of brasses in the kingdom. It contains some of the earliest and some of the latest, as well as some of the most beautiful, in design. The inscriptions are also remarkable, and the heraldry for its intelligence is in itself a study. There is an interest also in the fact that for the most part they refer to one great family. The last memorial to them is an altar tomb of great beauty, possessing some special features. In describing these memorials, one must necessarily enter, even if briefly, into a history of the Lords of Cobham and their family, who, for centuries, took an active part

in public affairs, and whose final extinction in the seventeenth century is a remarkable illustration of the instability of worldly grandeur: but it has been obscured by a veil of fiction and romance for above two hundred years. To dispel these illusions, and thus to vindicate the dignity of history, will be one of our duties.

The family of Cobham, which took its name from the village, first comes into notice in the twelfth century, when one Serlo de Cobham was possessed of property in the parish. His son Henry purchased the manor of Cobham, with the marshes of Bulham and Swanpool, from William de Quatremere, in 10 John (1208), and it is said that he was one of the crusaders present at the siege of Acre in 1191. Of this fact, perhaps, the crest of the Saracen's head, which was borne equally by both of the families who descended from him, was a memento. He held the office of Lieutenant of Dover castle, and died 12 Hen. III (1225-6). John, his son, often called the "elder," in the first year after his father's death made a division of the estates with his two brothers. In 21 Hen. III (1236-7) he was Keeper of Rochester castle, an office of importance, which, it will be seen, was often held by his descendants. In 26 Hen. III (1241-2) he was Sheriff of Kent, and was one of the Justices Itinerant from 1244-1246, being also a Justice of the Common Pleas from Michaelmas 1244 to 1251, in which year he died. He purchased the manors of Cowling and West Chalk in 1241. He was twice married, first to Maud, daughter of Warine Fitz-benedict, secondly to Joan, daughter of Hugh Neville (one of a Hertfordshire family), widow of John de la Lynde of Bolbroke, Suffolk, from whom descended

the Sterborough branch. She survived her husband and was living in 1275.

John, his son by the first wife, distinguished as "the younger," at his father's death was still in his minority, and in ward to his uncle Reginald. His first public office seems to have been as sheriff of his county, 44 Hen. III (1258-59), which he continued to hold until 1261. He was at the siege of Rochester castle in 1264 under the Earl of Leicester, the celebrated Simon de Montfort, in the great struggle between Henry III and the barons. This fact gives us a little insight into his character, for it shews that he took the constitutional side upholding the principles of the great charter, as against the crown, a precedent which we shall find followed by his great-grandson. And it may be yet more worthy of remark as the fortunes of Montfort were on the wane. The king had been ravaging the county of Nottingham, where his opponents had many manors. Upon this Montfort resolved to besiege Rochester and its castle, held for the king by John, Earl Warrenne. The bridge and part of the town had been taken, when Montfort heard that the king had come to London, upon which he left the siege and quickly returned. The king, however, leaving London aside, took the castle of Kingston, and then set out for Rochester, where he defeated and put to flight those who still besieged it.*

In the 52 and 55 Hen. III (1267-8 and 1270-1) he was one of the Justices, both Itinerant and of the Common Pleas, and had £40 granted to him yearly for the office, in which he continued until 1270; in the following year he was a Justice of the King's

* Matt. Paris.

Bench. In 1273-4 (2 Edw. I) he was Justice Itinerant in the county of Middlesex, and was made one of the King's Serjeants-at-Law in 1275, when he again appears as Justice of the King's Bench, and was appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer. In 8 Edw. I, 1279-80, he was appointed Constable of the castle and city of Rochester for life. Yet he remained on the list of judges, as, in the following year, he was on the Common Pleas and also a Baron of the Exchequer. Sixteen years now pass away when he re-appears as taking part in the march into Scotland in 1297-8. This was the expedition which ensued upon the revolution headed by Sir William Wallace, and which terminated in the victory of Falkirk; want of provisions to supply his army compelled the king to return to England, and Sir John scarcely survived much more than a year after. He died in March, 1300, at the age of seventy-one years, within three weeks after he had been summoned, with other judges, to a Council at a Parliament at Westminster;* perhaps his last public service. It shews us how much he was esteemed by his sovereign, when we find that on the day of his burial in Cobham church, a solemn mass was said, for the repose of his soul, before Edward, the king's son, at his chapel at Westminster.† After his death his executors had a dispute with Richard de Gravesend, Bishop of London, as to the delivering up of the castle of Rochester. He was twice married,

* Parliamentary Writs, vol. i., 540.

† Oblaciones } 27 die Marcii in oblationibus participatis ad
participate } missam celebratam in presencia Domini Edvardi
filii Regis in capella sua pro anima Domini Johannis de Cobeham
defuncti et eodem die sepulti.

Liber Quotidianus Contrarotularis Garderobæ 28 Edw. I.

first, *cir.* 1258, to Joan, daughter of Sir Robert de Septvans, and one of the coheirs of Rose, widow of Stephen de Penchester, who died before 1298, secondly, to Methania, probably of a Hertfordshire family named Kirkeby, who was still living in 1301-2. His tomb in Cobham chancel has long lost its brass, but, in 1574, a small portion still remained, for in Glover's MS. of that date, in the College of Arms, it is thus noted: "The stone whereon appeareth the place where the brasse of an auneyent knight hath ben wth a lyon under his foot and at the upper end the arms of Cobham with the lyons and the lyk on his brest in a great seucheon of brass." This shews that the character of the memorial was probably similar to that of Sir John Daubernoun, at Stoke Dabernon, Surrey (1277), and the "great seucheon of brass" was the shield, the only part remaining. The stone is still preserved, but its surface has been long decayed. He was the first who changed the Cobham arms, from *gules*, on a chevron *or*, three fleurs-de-lis *azure*, by substituting for the latter three lions rampant *sable*.

We have now arrived at the time in which the memorials begin in Cobham chancel. The fine brass which lies next to the slab just mentioned commemorates Joan de Septvans, first wife of Sir John de Cobham, of whom we have just spoken.* In

* The identification of this monument as that of Joan de Septvans is now complete, but it has been rendered a matter of difficulty from its having been attributed (by Thynne, in his history of the family, published by Holinshed in his Chronicle) to Joan Beauchamp, the first wife of John de Cobham, second Baron, who died after 1343. Gough follows this authority without question, being little critical respecting dates of effigies, as established by costume. As regards this latter point, the identity of character, both in execution and style, with our earliest brasses renders it

character the brass agrees with the earliest known in England, the inscription being arranged around the verge, and composed of large Longobardic capitals, each letter distinct and separately inlaid, between narrow fillets, all of brass. The figure is in a long loose robe, called a "bliaus," having loose sleeves, covering a closely fitting garment, of which but the tightly buttoned sleeves are shewn. A veil is over the head, and the throat and neck are concealed by the wimple or gorget. The garland or coronal, usually made of fine beaten gold, is shewn above the forehead. There is a pedimental canopy, with slender shafts, and it is the only one of this description which has been preserved. The monument had four coats of arms, but there is only record extant of two, viz.,

impossible to refer it to so late a date as 1343. The brass to Margaret Camoys in Trotton church, Sussex, is identical with this in character, and is probably by the same hand; the date of her decease was 1310. The position of the monument is also opposed to the theory that it represents Joan de Beauchamp, for it is against all precedent for a husband to be buried on one side of a chancel and his wife on the other, especially when the intervening space was entirely free.

We have evidence, from a pedigree in the College of Arms, that John de Cobham was buried on the *north* side of Cobham chancel, and also that he was the first who used the lions in his arms. (Ph. Δ 57b, 59b.) This testimony to his interment, and also to the remains of the brass extant in 1574, determines that the now blank and much worn slab, by the north side of that under consideration, is the tomb of John de Cobham. It bore the three lions which he was the first to adopt in place of the fleurs-de-lis. He may have used the earlier shield as his "sigillum secretum," as it appears in documents, 16 Edw. I (1287-88), yet as early as 49 Hen. III (1264-65) he bore the lions on the chevron. The brass to "Dame Jone" lies by *his* side; in 1574 it had still remaining the arms of Cobham, with the lions, and the same with a label of cadency marking the eldest son. Now there were but four

Cobham, *gu.* on a chevron *or*, 3 lions rampant *sab.*, and the same with a label of 3 points. The first represents her husband, John de Cobham, the last her son Henry, through whom doubtless both monuments were made.

✠ DAME : JONE : DE : KOBHAM : GIST : ISI : DEVS : DE : SA
ALME : EIT : MERCI : KIKE : PVE : LE : ALME : PRIERA : QVARA-
VNTE : IOVRS : DE : PARDOVN : AVERA.

This is a very common formula of that period, and the length of indulgence from canonical penance, to all who should pray for the soul of the deceased, is generally fixed at "40 days." It is rarely met with on tombs after the end of the fourteenth century; but, it is needless to add, that the abuse of the doctrine of indulgences was a primary cause of

male members of the Cobham family entitled to bear these arms. Of these, two have still their brasses in Cobham chancel, viz., John second, and John third Baron; one, Henry first Baron was not here buried; the fourth is John de Cobham "the younger." The reasons stated above, are fatal to the attribution of the memorial to Joan Beauchamp, who was probably not buried at Cobham at all, but may have been at Stoke-under-Hamden, her birth-place; or in Rochester cathedral, if the arms "*vaire*," from a tomb there, though obviously incorrectly attributed in Glover's MS., associated with the Cobham arms, represent Beauchamp of Somerset. (*Vide* Roll of Arms, Parl. Writs, i., p. 410). The position of the brass by the side of John de Cobham's now denuded slab, and its style, completely in accord with the date assigned, leave no doubt that it represents Joan de Septvans, his first wife. The arms with the label would then be for Henry, her son, and indicate that he placed this monument to his mother's memory, as, doubtless, he did that to his father, who died so soon after; both brasses were probably executed at the same time. In fact, this label cannot possibly be accounted for in any other way, for if the theory of Joan de Beauchamp is held, then it would follow that the memorial was put up by John de Cobham, "the Founder," which the costume and style prove to be impossible.

the Reformation in the sixteenth century. Henry, eldest son of John de Cobham, by Joan de Septvans, was forty years old at his father's death, and was called "the younger," to distinguish him from his uncle Henry of Roundall. Like his father, he seems to have had a busy and active life, not only in ordinary public affairs, but also in those of Kent. He was in the expedition to Scotland, in 28 Edw. I (1299-1300) and on the 14th of January, 1304, was made, like his father before him, Constable of the castle and city of Rochester for life. In the 34th of Edw. I (1305-6), he was appointed to the still more important offices of Constable of the castle of Dover and Warden of the Cinque Ports. It is clear that he must have been held in high esteem, for such honours to have followed each other so rapidly.

Edward II now ascended the throne, and in the fourth year of his reign (1310-11) another expedition against Scotland took place, in which Henry de Cobham served; and in the same year he was made Justice of Oyer and Terminer in Kent. The following year was marked by the prosecution and dissolution of the Order of the Templars, and he was appointed custodian of all their lands in Surrey and Sussex (except the manor of Wucherflet), to hold them during the King's pleasure. He was summoned to Parliament as Baron from January 8th, 1313, until January 22nd, 1336, being thus the first Baron of Cobham. As Constable of the castle of Rochester, he received into his custody Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Bruce, King of the Scots, whose descendants, the Dukes of Lenox and Earls of Darnley, became, three centuries afterwards, the possessors of his own Cobham estates. This illustrious lady was taken

prisoner by Aymer de Valence, in the island of Cantire, in 1307, soon after Robert Bruce had been crowned king; and, a short time after, his daughter and sister also fell into Edward's hands. Christopher de Seyton, the husband of the latter, was executed as a rebel, the others were sent to England, with orders to be properly treated, and they were severally disposed of in convents. They were ungenerously kept in long captivity, and our records tell us of their being shifted from one place to another. After six years, a mandate was issued, March 12, 1313-4, to the Sheriffs of London, to conduct Queen Elizabeth Bruce, then dwelling in the convent of Barking, to Rochester castle, to remain under the safe custody of Henry de Cobham, the Constable. He was to be paid twenty shillings a-week for her maintenance, out of the issues of his bailiwick.* She was at fit times to be allowed to walk out, within the castle or the priory of St. Andrew, in safe custody, so that they might be secure of her body; and by a further instrument, directed to the Constable, she was allowed to have in attendance upon her Elena Edger, John de Claydon, Samuel de Lynford, and William de Preston. Later in the same year, July 18, the prisoners were conveyed to York, and thence to Carlisle. This was immediately after the defeat of the English at Bannockburn, which took place on June 14, and possibly all the prisoners were then liberated. In the following year Henry de Cobham was, with others, directed by the King to receive certain Cardinals landing at Dover.

In 1314, Lord Cobham was again appointed Constable of Dover castle and Warden of the Cinque

* Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. ii., pt. 1, p. 648, *et seq.*, wherein she is indifferently called also Isabella, another form of same name.

Ports; it is therefore clear that his previous tenure was limited. War with the Scots still continuing, he was ordered to remain in the north during the winter campaign of 1315. In the four following years he was again summoned to do service against the Scots. But whether these services were all fulfilled in person is perhaps uncertain, as he was Sheriff of Kent 9 Edw. II (1315-16), and Constable of the castle of Canterbury. In the next year, he and his brother James had custody of the vacant See of Worcester, to which Thomas de Cobham, their brother, was consecrated, on the 22nd of May. In 12 Edw. II (1318-19) he was Justiciary for gaol delivery at Maidstone, so that he could scarcely have been in the north at the same time; there is a writ four years later discharging him from all further attendance. In that year, (1323-4) 17 Edw. II, he was made Governor of the castle and honour of Tunbridge, and guardian of all the lands forfeited by the King's enemies in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex.

A struggle was then going on between a confederation of the Barons and the King, who endeavoured to rule independently of Parliament. At the head of the Barons was the Earl of Lancaster, (equally with the King a grandson of Henry III), who for some time was all powerful. Gaveston, the king's favourite, was exiled, and, having returned, was put to death. Despensers, who succeeded him in the King's affections, was also sent out of the kingdom. At length, however, Lancaster's party waned in strength, and he was defeated at Boroughbridge, March 16, 1322; taken prisoner, and put to death, at Pontefract, with many of his adherents. Lord Cobham seems to have remained firmly on the side of the King, but several

writs are addressed to him and others on the subject. In one (1321) he is ordered to co-operate in quelling disturbances, and to refrain from attending illegal assemblies, and particularly those of the "Good Peers."* In the following year he is commanded to raise as many soldiers as he can, and march with them to the King, to muster at Coventry for service against the adherents of the Earl of Lancaster; he may therefore have been present at the battle of Boroughbridge. He presided at Canterbury when Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere, was arraigned as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster, April 14, 1322. Badlesmere was condemned to be drawn for his treason, hanged for robberies and homicides, and beheaded for his flight; as he was Seneschal of the king, the latter ordered his head to be spiked on the gate of the city of Canterbury.† His fate was perhaps hastened by the insult offered to Isabella, the Queen, at his castle of Leeds, where hospitality was refused to her by Lady Badlesmere.

War between France and England was again imminent, and in 1324 Lord Cobham was ordered to hold himself in readiness for service in Aquitaine, and to raise all the forces in his power in addition to those contingent upon his tenure. During this and the following year, service in France was talked of, and preparations were made, Lord Cobham being appointed leader of the detachments from the county of Kent. This array was, however, suspended July 10th, 1325. In the following year, he was appointed to blockade the shores of the Thames, from

* Rymer's *Fædera*, vol. ii., pt. 2, p. 18; also Parliamentary Writs.

† Parliamentary Writs, vol. ii., p. 292.

Rainham and Rochester, to prevent the landing of emissaries from France. This was no doubt occasioned by the intrigues of Isabella, the Queen, whose landing afterwards in the Orwell was the forerunner of those changes which were fatal to the King.

In the succeeding reign, 1332-33, he received a mandate to restore certain lands and tenements belonging to John Colpeper, an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster, shewing that many of the acts consequent on the Earl's defeat were now reversed. In the following year, he and his son John were appointed Constables of the castle and city of Rochester jointly for their lives. He was now seventy-three years of age, and though he lived six years longer no further mention of him occurs in our records. He died at Stoke-under-Hamden in Somersetshire, August 25, 1339, and was there buried. His funeral was attended by his son John, details of whose journey and expenses were still extant in 1574. He married Maud, daughter of Eudo de Moreville, and widow of Matthew de Columbers.

On the death of Henry, Lord Cobham, John, his eldest son, succeeded to the barony, and some dispute took place, between him and his brother Thomas, as to the distribution of the property, especially in relation to the Manor of Chissebury and advowson of Pipard's Cliff. During his father's life he had been chosen knight of the shire for Kent, in 6 Edw. II, 1312-13, and also in the last year of that reign, when he received a writ for expenses during attendance in Parliament for 67 days, £26 16s.* Again in the 4th Edw. III (1329-30) and in the 9th (1334-5). In the latter

* Parliamentary Writs, vol. ii., 365.

year he was made Admiral of the King's fleet from the mouth of the Thames westward, and next year Justice of Oyer and Terminer in the county of Kent. He was summoned to a council, September 12, 1342, on the eve of the King's departure for Brittany, and in the following year was ordered, among others, to furnish men-at-arms and archers for service abroad, where the King had already begun his campaign. As Constable of Rochester castle, he received mandates respecting the Scottish prisoners retained there. In 1347, one Duncan Macdowell and his son are mentioned, whom, in the same year, he delivered into the custody of John de la Dale.* He had a summons to Parliament as Baron, November 24, 1350, which was continued up to March 15, 1354-5. In the last year of his life (1355) his name occurs on the council, together with Sir Reginald de Cobham of Sterborough, for debate on the propriety of submitting the disputes with France to the arbitrament of the Pope, who seemed at all times anxious to put an end to the long strife between the two countries.†

Of his special military services there is no record, yet he probably took part in the active movements of the early portion of Edward III's reign, for he would hardly else have had conferred upon him the high military dignity of a banneret, in the last year of his life, when an annuity of 100 marcs per annum, out of the issues of the county of Norfolk, was bestowed upon him to support that dignity.

He married twice: first, Joan, the daughter of Sir John Beauchamp of Stoke-under-Hamden, in 1314, who was alive in 1343; secondly, Agnes, daughter

* Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. iii., part i., pp. 7, 19.

† *Ibid.*, vol. iii., part i., p. 100.

of Richard Stone of Dartford. He died February 25, 1354-55.

The brass of this John, second Baron Cobham, belongs to a series of which very few are now extant. The hand of the artist is strongly defined, especially in the treatment of the features, as seen in that of the third Baron, John "the Founder," and that of Thomas, his uncle. Only two others similar to these are known; one is at Mereworth in this county, the other at Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks. The armour, that belonging to the age of Poitiers and Crecy, is one of transition, when the interlaced mail was overlaid with plate. The mail is of that description called "banded," and the thighs are defended by pourpoint.* The inscription is very remarkable, and no other exactly like it is known. It begins by asking the by-passers to pray for the soul of John de Cobham, "the courteous host," who passed away on the morrow of St. Matthew, 1354 (Feb. 25, 1354-55), when the Almighty grants that he dwell with him, and it ends thus:—"those mortal enemies he made lie low."

✠ Vous qe passez icy entour Priez pur l'alme le cortays
viaundour Qe Johan de Cobham auoit a noun Dieux luy face
uerray pardoun Qe trepassa lendemayn de seint Mathi Le
puisaunt otrie a demorer oue *ly* *En lan de grace* Mil ccc l qatre
Ces enemis mortels fist abatre.†

The "cortays viaundour," which I have translated "courteous host," is, as regards the second word, an expression perhaps literally meaning "meat

* See a paper on the brass of Sir Roger de Northwode in Minster church, Shepey.—*Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. ix.

† The italics here, and in all other instances, shew what words were wanting in 1837, and have been since restored.

giver" from the French "viande," and is an extremely interesting relic of the language then used by the nobles, which was soon to give way to the developed English tongue, as seen in the poems of Chaucer. The virtue of hospitality is often spoken of on monuments, and on that of Sir Reginald de Cobham, 1402, second Baron Cobham of Sterborough, in Lingfield church, Surrey, we find it expressed by "dapsilis in mensis."* Still later at St. Mary's Cray, Kent, on a brass to Richard Manning, 1605, the same idea occurs in these words—

"Houskeper good and joyed moch to welcom frem (*stranger*) and frynd."

The termination is extremely curious. The "mortal enemies" are Hell, Sin, and Death, and the allusion carries us back to ancient customs observed in the early ages of Christianity, remains of which continued, in many places, long after the Reformation. The deceased was considered as a conqueror, and was conveyed to his rest with songs and hymns of triumph. Thus it is that Shakespear makes Horatio say at Hamlet's death—Act v, scene 2.

"Good night, sweet prince,
And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest."

* This expression is used, 1291, in describing the character of Thomas de Inglethorp, Bishop of Rochester. "Hic vir laudabilis mitis et affabilis, jocundus et hilaris, ac in mensa *dapsilis*, locetur cum beatis. *Edmundi de Hadenham annales*."

It would be unbecoming of the writer, whilst alluding to the hospitality of the past, not to recognize that this traditional virtue still rests at Cobham Hall. One cannot but acknowledge the noble hospitality accorded to the Society by the Earl of Darnley, on July 27, 1876, so unostentatiously given and so gracefully carried out.

The same idea occurs also in "Cymbeline," Act v, scene 2. Arviragus, speaking of Imogen, says, "Sing him to the ground." Many early Christian writers record the custom.

Before we continue the genealogical descent, it will be as well to turn to those monuments which would interfere with our narrative, and which strictly follow in chronological order. The first of these is to Thomas de Cobham, brother to John, second Baron, of whom we have been speaking. The brass itself is so identical in style (being by the same hand) with that of John de Cobham, "the Founder," that a description is reserved for the latter. The inscription is in French, similar in character to the last :—

✠ *Vous qe par icy passetz pur l'alme Thomas de Cobham prietz
Qe trespasa la veille seynt Thomas le Apostre Tout puisaunt luy
ottrie ademorer en companie le vostre en lan de grace M'ccc lx
Septisme le haut Trinite luy soyt defendour denfern abisme.*

There were two coats of arms, *gules* on a chevron *or*, three crescents *sable*. The crescents formed a difference adopted by him in distinction from the main stem, and thus mark the Cobhams of Beluncle, and they were also adopted by Reginald, his brother, the Rector of Cowling, only differenced by an annulet *argent* in chief on the dexter side.

Of Thomas de Cobham there are but few notices; and the dispute with his brother about the division of their father's property has already been mentioned. His will, made on the day of his death, Dec. 20, 1367, desires his body to be buried in the church of St. Mary Magdalen, at Cobham, and bequeaths 100s. to the master and chaplain of the college; a dun coloured horse to his nephew, John, Lord Cobham;

to Reginald, his brother (priest), a chesnut horse; to Robert Roos, a gown with a furred border; and to John Pryk, a long cloak of various colours. He made his wife, Juliana, his executor, and the remainder of his goods were to be divided among the poor.

The next brass in point of date is that of Margaret de Cobham (1375). This was the most mutilated of the series, as it had lost all the canopy, arms, inscription, and a portion of the left arm of the figure. The latter is in a closely fitting corset, buttoned in front, and the skirt is comparatively short. A dog lies at the feet. The head has that curiously formed cap with veil, so prevalent at this time. A point to be remarked, in this figure, is the absence of the widow's costume, usually represented on the brass of any lady who had once been in that estate. The inscription ran thus:—

✠ *Icy gist dame Margarete de Cobeh'm iadis feme a Will' Pympe chiualier qe morust le iiij jour de Septembre lan de grace Mil. ccc lxxv de qi alme dieu pur sa pite eit mercy. Amen.*

This lady was the daughter of Henry de Cobham, first Baron, and sister of the two last mentioned. She was married twice:—first, to Matthew Fitzherbert, secondly, to Sir William Pympe.

Next to hers lies the brass of Maud, sister or daughter of Sir William Pympe, and wife of Sir Thomas de Cobham of Roundall (1380). It shews the figure of a lady, in closely fitting gown, having a flounce curiously defined, and over all a mantle. Her head-dress is of similar description to the last, and a dog is at her feet. She stands beneath a canopy, and the inscription is on a fillet round the verge;

most of it was lost, as were the coats of arms and portions of the canopy.

✠ Icy gist dame Maude de Cobeh'm *qe fust la feme Sir Thomas de Cobeh'm qe deuia le ix jour de aueril lan de grace M'ccc lxxx . . .*

Deviating now, for the sake of convenience, from the chronological sequence, we will pass from the series in the chancel to a brass in the north aisle, which commemorates Reginald de Cobham, the priest, son of Henry, first Baron. It is of elegant design, and represents a priest in a cope, almuce, and surplice, standing beneath a canopy or tabernacle, which is supported on a stem, whereon was this inscription: *Orate pro anima Reginaldi de Cobham clerici*.* Nearly all this stem, the head of the figure, and the arms, were lost. These latter, two in number, on each side of the stem, were Cobham of Beluncle, viz., *gules*, on a chevron *or*, three crescents *sable*, an annulet *argent* for difference.

This Reginald must have been a busy man, a type of the priest of family connections with a good look-out for the honours of his order. He was educated at Oxford, and if the same person is meant when the name occurs in documents at this time, and there was no other "Reginald" of the family then in orders, he must have lived on to a great age. So early as 1332-3 he is spoken of as Parson of Cowling, and thirty years later his name is of frequent occurrence, in connection with the College of Cobham. He was one of the executors of his brother Thomas, whose bequest to him has already been mentioned.

* The authority for this reading and for all restorations both of arms and inscriptions, shewn in italics, is Glover's MS. in College of Arms, dated 1574. Collated with Collections of Nicholas Charles, Landsdowne MS. Brit. Mus. 874.

We find the name as Parson of Northfleet in 1380, as well as Canon of Salisbury. In 1399 he is "canonicus apud Wingham et Sarum," and he was also Rector of Chartham. He died in 1402, and could not have been less than ninety years of age. The numerous deeds in which his name occurs shew him to have been a most active man of the world, and as a *clerk*, he, doubtless, had much influence with his family.

Returning now to the chancel, we notice a small brass bearing the demi-figure of a knight, holding in his hand the commemorative inscription, with a shield of arms beneath: *gules*, on a chevron *or*, three cross crosslets *sable*, in dexter chief a star *argent* for difference. The inscription is as follows:—

Rauf de Cobham de Kent Esquyer
 Qe murrust le xx jour de Januer
 lan de grace mill cccc ij gist icy
 Dieu de sa alme eyt mercy.

The arms are those of Cobham of Chafford. Ralph de Cobham was descended from Thomas, third son of Henry de Cobham, of Roundall. His will gives nearly all we have of him that is of any interest. He appointed his wife Elizabeth, and William Tannere, Master of the College of Cobham, with two others, to be his executors, and bequeathed to his nephew, William, some of his armour with swords, jackes, and defensible sloppis. We shall see presently that he was included in an elaborate settlement of the estates.

Having dismissed these brasses which intervene, and break the continuity of our history, we now come to the story of John de Cobham, "the Founder," third Baron of Cobham; the last male of his line, and in many ways the most interesting, if not the most con-

siderable person amongst the Cobham barons. It is not often that we can gather from the dry records of the past, consisting but of meagre outlines of duties or offices, sufficient materials for the delineation of character. In this case, however, we can deduce, with some show of probability, the general disposition of the man. The founding of Cobham college; the reparation of the church with rich adornments, part of which may still be seen and bear out the word "sumptuous," which was applied to it; a share in the building of Rochester bridge; and even the construction of Cowling castle, made, as announced on the tower, still remaining, for the defence of the country; are public acts which must be viewed in the spirit of the time. In the part which he took in Parliament, he represented the wisdom and the power of the barons of England, and their eminent services in the cause of constitutional freedom.

The poet Gower (who subsequently chose him to be one of the executors of his will), has left us a picture of this Lord Cobham in some Latin lines,* which we give in a note below. "He was worthy, patient, pious, and liberal, provident and just, strong in the virtue of manners; he was not an indirect, but a true friend of the kingdom." Let us now enter into the details of his career, as far as we can gather them.

He was the eldest son of John de Cobham, second baron, by Joan Beauchamp, his first wife. The first

* Unus erat dignus, patiens, pius atque benignus
 Providens, et justus, morum virtuti robustus
 Non erat obliquus, regni sed verus amicus
 Hunc rex odivit, in quo bona talia scivit
 Ut dicunt mille, dominus Cobham fuit ille.

(Holinshed's *Chronicle*.)

information we obtain of him has relation to his marriage, which must have taken place as early as 1332-3, if we can trust the correctness of a document by which his father concedes to him and Margaret Courtenay, daughter of Hugh Earl of Devonshire, certain lands, doubtless as a settlement.* By this union he became allied to one of the noblest families of Europe, to whose history Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," has dedicated a whole chapter. Her mother was Margaret daughter of the Earl of Hereford, an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster, who was killed at Boroughbridge in the early part of the action. John de Cobham, the father, appears to have entered into a covenant with Hugh de Courtenay, in 1345, to entail the manor of West Chalk on his son John, Margaret his wife, and their heirs.†

Ten years later a receipt was given to John de Cobham, by his father-in-law, for a year's maintenance of his wife. The sum paid was £15. 6s. 8d. "for the sojourn and other necessities of Margaret de Cobham our daughter his companion."‡ Perhaps

* *Collectanea Topographica*, vol. vii., p. 323.

† *M.S. penes* F. C. Brooke.

‡ Receipt given by Hugh Earl of Devonshire to John de Cobham for payment of a year's maintenance of Margaret his wife. April 8, 1355:—

"Conue chose soiet a totes gentz que no' hughe de Cortenay counte de Deueneschire anons receu de Joh^an de Cobeh^am chiualier filtz mons' Joh^an de Cobeh^am de Kent chiualier quynsze lyures sys south & oyct deniers pur le soiourn & aultres necessities Margarete de Cobeh^am n're fyllle sa compaigne del terme de pasche darroyn passe come pleyneme't apieret p' endentures entre no' feates. Des queaux quynsze lyures sys south & oyct deniers no' no' tenoms pleyneme't estre paietz et lau^anet dict Joh^an quytes p' icestes no' presentes lectres daquytaunce du n're seal enseales. Done a Colecomb le viij^{me} iour de April Laan du regne notre sogno' le Roi Edward teroys' puis le conquete vynct & neofy'sme." (*Penes* F. C. Brooke.)

John de Cobham was absent with the army in France, where Edward III, exasperated at the double dealing of Philip, had begun an active campaign.

On his father's death in 1355 he became Lord of Cobham, and was first summoned to Parliament on September 20, in that year. In 1359 he was in the expedition into France,* consequent on the refusal of the French to assent to the treaty made by their King, John, then a prisoner in England. So large an army, and one so well appointed, Edward III had not before assembled. If Froissart is to be believed, and he seems to have been an eye-witness, it must have been popular with the nobles, for he says, "Each man got himself ready as fast as he could; there was not knight, squire, or man of honour, from the age of twenty to sixty years, that did not go, so that almost all the earls, barons, knights, and squires of the realm went to Dover (the place of assembly), except those whom the King and his council had ordered to remain to guard his castles," etc., etc.† On the King meeting them at Dover, he addressed them on the expedition, and affirmed that he would not return without an honourable peace. With loud, approving cheers, to the cry of "God and St. George," the army embarked, and arrived at Calais on October 30, 1359.

On the next morning it set forth, and the historian commends the brilliant array, the discipline, and above all, the immense baggage train, which occupied two leagues in length; "it consisted of upwards of five thousand carriages, with a sufficiency of horses to carry the provisions for the army, and those utensils

* Rymer's *Fædera*, vol. iii., part 1, p. 7.

† Froissart's *Chronicles*, Johnes, 1844, vol. i., p. 269.

never before accustomed to be carried after an army, such as hand-mills to grind their corn, ovens to bake their bread, and a variety of other necessary articles." Siege was laid to Rheims, but the King abandoned it impatiently, and wasted all the country up to the gates of Paris. Ultimately, however, the Treaty of Bretigny was concluded on the 20th of October, 1360, at Calais. King John of France then returned home in freedom, a large number of the nobility of France, including several of royal blood, becoming hostages for him.

Sir John returned to England with the rest of the army, and we next hear of him as founder of the chantry or College of Cobham, in 1362. It consisted of five priests, or chaplains, one to be master, or warden, whose duty it was to say masses for the repose of the souls of Sir John Cobham's ancestors, for the good estate of himself and family while living, and for all Christian souls. For this purpose he gave the manor of West Chalk, with one messuage and one toft in Cobham, 250 acres of marsh called Rewe Marsh and Slade Marsh, lying in the wardship of St. Werburgh, Hoo, as well as an annual rent of twenty quarters and three bushels of barley, payable by divers of his tenants in Chalk.

The provisions of the treaty of Bretigny were not fulfilled, as they were most distasteful and humiliating to the French. But the royal hostages, the Dukes of Orleans, Anjou, Berry, and Bourbon were allowed to go to Calais, with a view of obtaining their ransom. In 1363, the Duke of Anjou and others broke their parole and escaped, so that about that time Lord Cobham was sent to Calais to take charge of the hostages, through whose defection King John

returned as a prisoner to England, where he died. Three years afterwards, war was renewed (on occasion of King Charles summoning the Black Prince to do homage for Guienne and Aquitaine), and during the years 1366 and 1367, Lord Cobham was again in France engaged in the war. In the latter year, he was sent ambassador to Rome, to obtain from Pope Urban V, the appointment of William of Wykeham to the see of Winchester.* In the same year he obtained a grant of a market and annual fair at his manor of Cobham. In 1370 he was made a banneret, a high military dignity often conferred upon the field by the king in person, as on Sir John Chandos by Pedro of Castile in the preceding year. Notwithstanding various successes, the fortune of war gradually went against the English. Their great leaders died off one by one, whilst in Du Guesclin the French possessed a general of great ability. In the last years of Edward III peace was again talked of; first as a truce up to the 1st of May, 1375. The commissioners, on the English side, were the Duke of Lancaster, the Earl of Salisbury, the Bishop of London, Sir John de Cobham, and Sir Arnold Savage, together with Master John Shepeye and Master Simon Multon, doctors of law. The negotiations were conducted at Bruges, and at length a truce for one year was agreed upon. When the time for its expiration drew nigh, which was the feast of All Saints, it was prolonged until the feast of John the Baptist (June 24th), 1376, and the commissioners remained in Bruges during the winter. The Black Prince died on Trinity Sunday, and his young son Richard was acknowledged as heir apparent to the crown. The

* Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. iii., part 2, p. 136.

truce coming to an end, another effort was made to treat for peace, and Lord Cobham, the Bishop of Hereford, and the Dean of London (St. Paul's) went again to Bruges, on the part of England, and with them was the poet, Sir Geoffrey Chaucer. Yet, no place of meeting could be agreed upon, whereat to discuss the articles of peace, so war recommenced as the King of England expired, on the 21st June, 1377.*

Only a few days afterwards (30th June, 1377), Sir John Cobham was ordered, among others, to prepare for the defence of the County of Kent† against expected invasion. The French, a short time previously, had landed and burned many of our towns. On the 20th July he was appointed one of the councillors to Richard II, then in his minority, and he also appears at this time on the list of those who lent money to the king: he advanced £100.‡ But affairs abroad still continued in a most unsatisfactory condition, and Lord Cobham was for several years employed in diplomacy. In 1378 he was one of the commissioners to receive from the Duke of Brittany the castle of Brest; of which Richard Abberbury and John Golofre were appointed keepers. His parliamentary life during this reign was particularly active; his name constantly occurs amongst the triers of petitions. In 1379 he was one of the commissioners associated with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishops of London and Rochester, the Earls of March, Warwick, and Stafford, Lord Latymer, Guy de Brien, and Roger de Beauchamp, to inquire into the revenues of the crown, the expense of the king's household, etc.,

* Froissart's *Chronicles*, vol. i., p. 510.

† Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. iii., Part 3, p. 61.

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. iii., Part 3, pp. 64-70.

and whether they were managed to the profit of the people. This commission was in consequence of the disorder and waste occurring at the close of Edward's reign, in which his dotage on Alice Piers had some part.*

In 1380-1 he had a license to crenellate and fortify his mansion of Cowling,† the re-construction of which commenced some years before, and the work went on for several years, being still in progress in 1385. On one of the towers flanking the entrance, yet remains a beautifully executed inscription, in copper enamelled, imitating the form of a deed with a pendant seal of the arms of Cobham. A copy of it is given on a plate in a subsequent portion of this volume. It is rarely, if ever, correctly printed, but it runs thus :

Knouwyth that beth and schul be
That I am mad in help of the cuntre
In knowyng of whyche thyng
Thys is chartre and wytnessyng.

In 1382 he was on a committee to consider a petition of our merchants asking for due protection on the high seas, reminding us of Chaucer's sketch of his merchant pilgrim who

"Souning alway the encrese of his winning
He wold the see were kept of any thing
Betwixen Middelburgh and Orewell."

In fact, pirates of a fierce and truculent character were roving the North Sea and Channel, and in 1379, Sir Hugh Calverley and Sir Thomas Percy put to sea to repress them. Walsingham relates, how, in this same year, Flemish pirates captured a Cornish ship, bound for Fowey, on the feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist (June 24th), putting all on board to death and sinking the vessel. A boy, however, was saved

* Rot. Parl.

† Rot. Pat. 4 Ric. II, Part 2 m. 24.

by jumping on board their ship and secreting himself. They put into an English port, when the boy, hearing his own language, rose up, called for help, denounced them, and they were seized. Two years later, the men of Rye saw an English ship, called the Falcon, once belonging to Lord Latimer, whose cognisance gave its name, which had been taken. They went alongside endeavouring to persuade the pirates to surrender it, but, having for answer nothing but laughter, they attacked, were victorious and brought the ship into port.* The sinking of a ship from Yorkshire is also related by the same. Acts like these aroused the indignation of our merchants, and hence the appeal to Parliament.

In the same year he was appointed to confer with the Commons on the grant of franchise, and the manumission of villeins. This followed the memorable uprising in several of our counties, especially that in Kent under Wat Tyler, Jack Straw, and others, during which the king granted charters of freedom, which on its suppression were recalled and set aside. The excesses committed alarmed all parties above the condition of the serf, but the Commons boldly declared, that the risings had been provoked by the burdens laid on them by a prodigal court; and they insisted on a charter of pardon, for offences committed, before they granted a subsidy.†

The year following, Lord Cobham was sent to treat with the Count of Flanders, who had long been at war with his subjects. He had been several times defeated by the men of Ghent, under Philip of Artevelt. The Flemings sought the friendship of England, for

* T. Walsingham, *Hist. Ang.*, London 1574, pp. 229, 308.

† Rot. Parl.

Charles, king of France, had taken up the cause of the Count, and had advanced into Flanders. But the alarm raised by the uprising in England caused their overtures to be received coldly. Curious complications also arose from the crusade against the Clementines, of which the Bishop of Norwich was leader, as commander of the Urbanists. This true member of the church militant fought independently against the Count of Flanders, whilst there was an alliance between England and the men of Ghent. After various successes on either side, the capitulation of Bourbourg, by the English, brought the war to an end, and the latter quitted Flanders.

Lord Cobham, associated with the Duke of Lancaster, the Earl of Buckingham, the Bishop of Hereford, and others of the Council, received full powers to conclude a peace or truce with France. Each negotiator, says Froissart, kept up a grand state; but, notwithstanding many conferences, they could not agree upon a peace.* The Count of Flanders desired the men of Ghent to be excluded from the treaty; to this the English would not consent. Ultimately they were included, as well as all other allies, and a truce was drawn up to last until Michaelmas, 1384.

As war with France seemed again imminent on the expiration of the truce, so also was it expected on the side of Scotland, and in 1385 Lord Cobham was summoned to do military service against the Scots.† This summons was probably not for personal service, but for such as he was bound to supply according to his feudal obligations. He was also one of the supervisors of the subsidy granted to the king in Parliament.

* Froissart.

† Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. iii., Part 3, p. 184.

Then came that period, in Richard's reign, which was so full of events pregnant with future trouble. In this, Lord Cobham took a part which belongs to our constitutional history. In 1386, he was with others appointed by Parliament to examine into the state of the king's court, revenues, grants, and officers' fees, and made one of the king's great and continual Council for one year. This Council, which restrained the king's power, was afterwards to feel his full resentment; but the outcry against his rule made itself heard early in the year 1388, in the memorable impeachment by the Commons, of Michael de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, the Chancellor; De Vere, Duke of Ireland; the Archbishop of York, and others. Amongst the names of the Lords Appellant, we find that of John de Cobham. On the day fixed for the meeting of these Commissioners, an armed ambuscade was placed at the Mews, under the command of Sir Nicholas Brembre, Lord Mayor of London, to waylay them on their route to Westminster. Being duly warned they avoided the snare, and then demanded a safe conduct under the king's own hand.*

On the day appointed, the Barons came well attended, and the records of our Parliament contain no more exciting scene. The Lords Appellant brought in a long list of charges against the accused, none of whom appeared, and in the presence of the king flung down their gages on the floor of the house, ready to make them good by battle. In the meantime Sir Robert Tresillian, the judge, one of the accused, was taken in disguise within the precincts of the abbey, and produced before the Lords. With great spirit he offered to defend himself by wager of battle, but this

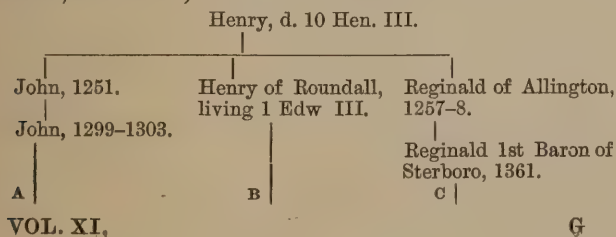
* Rot. Parl., vol. iii.

was disallowed. Judgment was recorded against him, and he was drawn on a hurdle to Tyburn and there executed. Subsequently the same fate befell Sir Nicholas Brembre, "that false knight" as he is called in the records.

In 1389 Lord Cobham sat as a member of the Court of Chivalry, in the celebrated case between Scrope and Grosvenor, concerning the right to bear certain arms.* In the year following, he signed a statement of grievances, presented to Pope Boniface; and in 1392 he was again on a Court of Chivalry, in the dispute between Morley and Lovel. During this year he was one of the plenipotentiaries to treat for peace with France, a matter with which he had been so frequently occupied. At this time, also, he rendered some assistance towards the completion of Sir Robert Knolles' new bridge over the Medway, at Rochester, and three years later he erected at his own cost a chapel opposite the east end of the new bridge, dedicating it to the Holy Trinity. He then lost his wife, Margaret Courtenay, and this trouble was a forerunner of others. Perhaps, foreseeing the dark cloud on the horizon, or anticipating the probability of his dying without a direct heir, his sole child having died; or perhaps swayed by both these considerations, he, at this period, executed an elaborate deed of entail, which included several members of the family.†

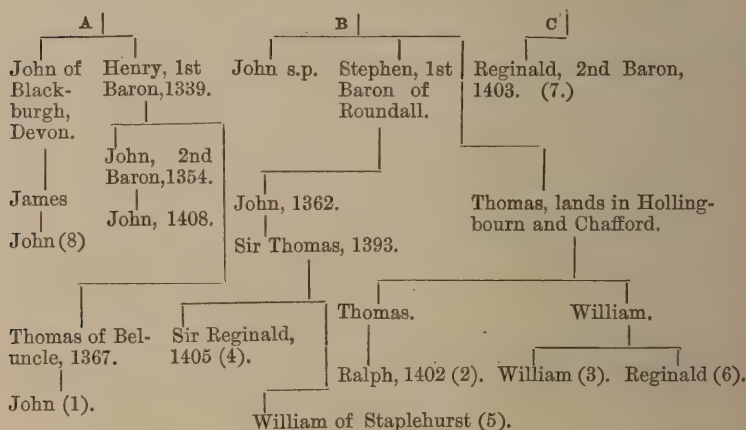
* Rymer's *Fædera*, vol. iii., part 4, p. 38-59.

† PEDIGREE OF COBHAM, SHEWING NAMES OF THOSE ON WHOM JOHN DE COBHAM, 3rd BARON, SETTLED THE ENTAIL:—



It was only just in time, for in the following year the storm burst upon him. A Parliament had been assembled, in which the King had, by special writs sent to the sheriffs, tampered directly with the elections,* and thus gained a party entirely in his interest. Immediate steps were taken against those who had acted upon the Commission of 1387-88, and Lord Cobham, fleeing to the monastery of the Carthusians in London, renounced the world. That did not protect him, for he was drawn from this seclusion, and, with Sir John Cheyney, committed to the Tower. He was then brought before the Parliament, which had already condemned the Earls of Warwick and Arundel; the former having been banished, the latter executed, even in contempt of accorded pardon.

The proceedings, as recorded in the Rolls of Parliament, are interesting, as they certainly justify what



Finis ultimi Johannis de Cobham militis familiarum divisiones explicans.
19 Rich. II, 1396.

N.B.—The numerals shew the order of succession.

Heralds' College.
{ Phil. c.i. 97.
{ Ph. Δ. 60.

* Hallam's *Middle Ages*, vol. iii., 179.

the historians of the time have said, respecting Cobham's simplicity and good faith. When called in question by the King, concerning the Commission of 1388, he replied "that touching the making of the Commission he was not culpable, and touching the use and exercise of the same Commission, he would not have used it, nor meddled with it, but with the command of the King." To which the King replied, "That he was under such governance, at that time, that he could not otherwise say, by reason of those who were around him." Lord Cobham was adjudged guilty, and condemned to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. All his estates were confiscated. But, for mere shame, as an historian has said, the King commuted this sentence on the venerable noble into banishment for life to Jersey, with the proviso, that if he escaped, the sentence should have full effect. In this sentence there was a saving of entail, which is worthy of note, as shewing the jealousy of Parliament over estates which might otherwise pass into the hands of the crown.* Not long afterwards, this sentence was made an article of accusation against the King himself.

Two Lords Cobham were in exile at the same time, for Sir Reginald, second Baron Cobham of Sterborough, was included in the condemnation. The numerous and powerful families connected with them, the Arundels, Staffords, Beauchamps, and others, had each their own special wrongs against the King. The general discontent is well expressed by Froissart. Henry of Bolingbroke was urged by the Archbishop of Canterbury, himself an exile, to return. Starting from Vannes in Brittany, and coasting along the shores

* Rot. Parl., vol. iii., 381. Holinshed erroneously says "Guernsey."

of England, he eventually landed at Ravenspurⁿ* in Yorkshire, and among the few knights in his train was Sir Reginald Cobham. The event is well known as one of great moment in our history. The exiled nobles returned, and Parliament called King Richard to account for the sentences passed on Lord Cobham and the other Lords Appellant. A solemn surrender of his crown took place in Parliament, which decreed that the deposed monarch should be placed in safe keeping, and on the record appears the name of John Lord Cobham. A few years later, in 1406, he signed the entail of the crown upon the four sons of Henry IV, and this was the last of his public acts.†

His whole life was an unbroken succession of services rendered to the State, at one of the most critical periods of English domestic history, when the power of Parliament was rapidly developing and the Commons shewed themselves to be growing in strength. There was no matter of public importance, either at home or abroad, in which his advice, as a councillor or as a diplomatist, was not sought and given. It is evident, even from the scanty information contained in our records, that John de Cobham, the "Founder," must be placed among the most eminent statesmen of his time. He died January 10, 1407-8, and must have reached a very advanced age, for at least seventy-four years had elapsed since his marriage contract. Allowing for extreme youth at that time, he could scarcely have been less than ninety-two. His wife also, who died in 1395, must have lived considerably more than seventy years.

He seems to have held cordial relations with the Cobhams of Sterborough, who had promised certain

* Rymer's *Fædera*,

† Rot. Parl., vol. iii,



JOHN, LORD OF DOBHAM. OB: 1408.
DOBHAM CHVRCH, KENT.

endowments to the College of Cobham. Lady Joan, the relict of Sir Reginald de Cobham, the first baron, who died in 1361, in her will enjoined her son Reginald to fulfil the above-named obligation, and she leaves to John Lord Cobham,

“ One pax silver gilt with a crucifix, with St. Mary standing on the right and St. John on the left. Also a gilt cup, with a cover to match ; under the foot of the said cup three lions standing, and bearing the said cup. Also I bequeath to the same lord a book called the Apocalypse and in the beginning of the said book stands the image of St. Paul. Also I bequeath to each priest officiating in the College of the Lord Cobham 6s. 8d., also to the principal clerks there 2s. apiece, and to each chorister there 12 pence.”

He was one of the executors of Sir Reginald, second Baron Cobham of Sterborough, who died in 1403.*

It would be natural to assume, that Sir John de Cobham was interred beneath his effigies in Cobham chancel, among the bones of his ancestors ; nor can we say he was not. Still it is necessary to note, that there is a record of a monument to a John de Cobham, Baron of Kent, once existing in the church of the Grey Friars, in London. The record referred to states that, “ in a tomb raised up at the end of that altar by the door under the cross (transept) lies John de Cobham, Baron of the County of Kent.”† It is difficult to see to whom this can refer, if not to this John de Cobham, for we must remember that his brass at Cobham (Pl. 1) was done in his lifetime, and therefore can give no certainty to the supposition that it actually covers his remains. That brass represents him as holding the model of a church in his hands, and is one of the most interesting of this class of monuments. From its exact resemblance in character

* Vide *Surrey Archæological Collections*, vol. ii, pp. 180, 181.

† *Collectanea Topographica*, vol. v., p. 387 and 274.

and detail to that of Thomas de Cobham his uncle, 1367, it is evident that it was executed by the same hand and at the same time. So that we have here a memorial put down forty years before his death; a very unusual circumstance indeed. In contrast with this we may mention the brass to Sir John de Lisle at Thruxton, Hants, the character of which places it twenty years later than the year of his decease, which was the same as that of John de Cobham, shewing us a divergence of sixty years one from another. Thus it is, that one memorial alone cannot be depended upon as a guide to costume. The canopy under which the figure is placed was surmounted by the Virgin and Child seated. The inscription follows a formula common at that time, viz. 1367, and runs thus,—

“ De terre fu fait et fourme et en Terre et a terre suy retourne Johan de Cobham foundeur de ceste place qi fu iadis nomme Mercy de malme eit la seinte Trinite.”

The two coats of arms lost were those of Cobham, viz., *gules* on a chevron *or* three lions passant *sable*. His wife's brass lies at his left side, and is of simple and yet elegant design (Pl. 2). The figure in gown and mantle, with veil and cap, like those previously described, and dog at feet, stands beneath a canopy, surmounted with Virgin and Child seated; it is in good preservation. The shields of arms bear Cobham, and Cobham impaling Courtenay, viz., *or*, three torteaux, a label *azure*. The inscription around the verge runs thus—

“ Sy gist dame Margarete de Cobeham jadyz fille a noble Sr le Counte de Deuenschir feme le sire de Cobeham foundour de ceste place qe morust le secounde jo^r dil moys Dagust lan de grace m^ccclxxxv lalme de qy deux eyt mercy Amen.”



MARGARET, LADY OF COBHAM. OB: 1395.
COBHAM CHURCH, KENT.

Lord Cobham and the Lady Margaret had but one child, a daughter named Joan. She was married in 1362 to Sir John de la Pole, whose mother Margaret was sister and coheiress of John Peverel of Castle Ashby. Joan de la Pole (*née* Cobham) died about 1388, when the Prioress of Higham received £35 to pray for the souls of Sir John de la Pole, his wife and children, John de Cobham, and all Christian souls defunct. She lies buried in Chrishall Church, Essex, beneath a monumental brass which represents her husband as affectionately taking her by the hand. The inscription, now gone, was in French, of which the words “*sa feme priez*” remain, together with three escutcheons of arms, for Cobham and De la Pole.

Again there was a failure of male offspring, and the De la Pole heiress was a daughter named Joan, after her mother. This lady must have had a remarkable life, and it would be satisfactory could we penetrate into its details more clearly. Like Chaucer’s Wife of Bath, the young Joan de la Pole had five husbands. At a very youthful age she was married to Sir Robert Hemenhale, of a knightly family in the county of Norfolk. By him she had a son named William, who died in infancy, and no issue of this marriage survived her. Sir Robert died in 1391, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Her second husband, whom she probably married about two years afterwards, when yet under age, was Sir Reginald Braybrooke, son of Sir Gerard Braybrooke, as his monument tells us. His family was ancient, and at this time came into note and importance. Robert de Braybrooke, Bishop of London, one of the most considerable of its members, took an active part in the

conduct of public affairs during the troublous reign of Richard II.

Of Sir Reginald we hear very little; but he was with Richard during his expedition into Ireland, in 1399. By him Lady Joan had two sons, Reginald and Robert, who were evidently named after her two husbands, but they both died young; and a daughter, again named Joan, who, as we shall see, became heir to the Barony of Cobham. Sir Reginald Braybrooke died at Middleburgh, on the Scheldt, September 20, 1405, and the great heiress, doubtless besieged by importunate suitors, or pressed by her friends on account of the lack of a male heir, took for her third husband, Sir Nicholas Hawberk.

The Brass to the memory of Sir Reginald is of beautiful design, the work of a hand which may be traced, here and there, during the early part of the fifteenth century, as marked by a lightness and elegance not found elsewhere. Its style is distinctly English, having little or no analogy with foreign examples. The figure of the knight, in armour, stands beneath a triple-arched canopy, the apex of which is surmounted by a symbolic representation of the Trinity, consisting of a figure of God the Father, seated upon a throne, holding the cross upon which hangs Christ crucified, over whom a Dove appears descending. At the knight's feet are representations of the two sons, standing upon pedestals; inscribed "*Hic iacet Robert' fili' eor'*". *Hic iacet Reginald' fili' eor'.*" Above are two shields of arms:—viz., *argent*, seven mascles 3, 3 and 1, *gules*, for Braybrooke; and the same impaling Cobham. The inscription on a fillet round the verge runs thus:



SIR REGINALD BRAYBROKE, OB: 1405
GOBHAM CHURCH, KENT.

✠ Hic iacet d'ns Regenaldus Braybrok miles filius Gerardi Braybrok militis ac maritus d'ne Johanne d'ne de Cobh'm heredis d'ni Johannis de Cobh'm fundatoris istius *Collegii* qui quidem Regenaldus obiit apud myddelburgh in fflandria vicesimo die mensis Septembris *anno domini* Mill'mo Quadringentesimo Quinto Cuius anime propicietur deus Amen. AMEN.

His wife is here described as the "Lady Joan, Lady of Cobham, heir of John de Cobham, the founder of this college," so this memorial could not have been placed until after the decease of the founder, her grandfather, in 1408, or she would not be called the "Lady of Cobham." The costume shews few material changes, but in it plate armour has superseded the pourpoint on the thighs, and the arms and legs are more completely covered by plate. (*Vide* Pl. 3, and compare with Pl. 1.)

Sir Nicholas Hawberk, whom she must have married not later than twelve months after Sir Reginald's death, was probably a soldier of fortune, for we hear of no family of that name; indeed, as far as we know, he appears to have been the only one who ever bore it. The name itself is but a soubriquet derived from the interlaced mail tunic; a fitting one for a soldier. In fact it is easy paralleled, as belonging to the same class as Shakespear, Breakspear, Bonnelance, Longespée, and Fortescue. He may have been one of the many free companions, of whom the time was but too prolific, to whom war was a trade, and who amassed fortunes out of plunder, or from the ransom of their prisoners. Two of his contemporaries, Englishmen like himself, Sir John Hawkwood and Sir Robert Knollys, have left famous names as leaders of free lances, and the latter has already been mentioned in connection with the Cobhams as constructing Rochester bridge. Froissart's *Chronicles* give a graphic

account of the doings of the free companions, particularly in the story of a Gascon squire, who relates that they held in bondage a large tract in the richest part of France, and "no knight, squire, nor rich man dared to quit his home unless he had compounded with us,"* a confession which shews them to have been little better than brigands.

It must not, however, be supposed that all free lances, or soldiers of fortune, were such as that Gascon squire. The ordinary rule of warfare made ransom the reward of a captor, and Froissart tells us that the English in the wars of Edward III "of happy memory," by their victories and ransom of towns, castles, and men, gained such wealth that the poorest knights became rich; and those that were not gentlemen by birth, by gallantly hazarding themselves in these wars, were ennobled for their valour and wealth.† Hawberk had evidently some esteem at the court of Henry IV, or he would not have been selected as one of six knights who formed part of the train of Queen Isabella, widow of Richard II, on her return to France, in June 1401,‡ nor of the escort when the King went to Cologne in 1402, to marry his eldest daughter Blanche, to Louis, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria. There is good mention of him in the jousting held at Smithfield in 1393, where John Stow tells us:—

"Certain Lords of Scotland came into England to get worship by force of arms: the Earl of Mare challenged the Earl of Nottingham to joust with him, and so they rode together certain courses, but not

* Froissart's *Chronicles*, Johnes, vol. ii., p. 103.

† *Idem*, vol. ii., p. 518.

‡ Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council, Sir Harris Nicolas, vol i., p. 137.

the full challenge, for the Earl of Mare was cast both horse and man, and two of his ribs broken with the fall, so that he was conveyed out of Smithfield, and so toward Scotland, but died by the way at York. Sir William Darell, knight, the king's banner bearer of Scotland, challenged Sir Percie (Peter) Courtney, the king's banner bearer of England; and when they had run certain courses, gave over without conclusion of victory. Then Cookeborne, esquire, of Scotland, challenged Sir Nicholas Hawberke, knight, and rode five courses, but Cookeborne was borne over horse and man," etc.

In Cobham chancel still hang two fine specimens of tilting helmets of this time, and it can scarcely be doubted that they belonged to Sir Reginald Braybrooke and Sir Nicholas Hawberk. Hawberk's helmet may be identified, as his peculiar crest, a fish within a ring or garland, required some special means of attachment, which may be seen in the four staples on the apex.

Sir Nicholas was twice married, his first wife's name being Matilda. She was living 1 Hen. IV (1399-1400), but nothing is known of her parentage. He died at Cowling castle October 9th, 1407, leaving by a deed made on the 6th, all his goods and chattels, excepting 100s. of silver which he reserved, to Sir Hugh Lutterel, Sir Arnold Savage, William Cobham, Esq., and John Giffard, as it would appear in trust, by whom they were confirmed to Joan, Lady of Cobham, his widow, the same year.* His son by her, named John, perhaps after Lord Cobham, died an infant. A few months afterwards, on the death of John, the aged Lord of Cobham, January 10th, 1408, Joan de la Pole, already thrice widowed, became the Lady of Cobham.

The Brass to Sir Nicholas may be considered as about the finest of English military brasses of the time.

* *Collectanea Topographica*, vol. vii., p. 342.

It is of similar design to that of Sir Reginald Braybrooke last described, excepting that it has in addition figures of the Virgin and Child on the right side of the Trinity, and St. George on the left. At his feet is a small figure on a pedestal, on which is inscribed "Hic iacet Joh'nes fils' eor'." The arms are pendant on the shafts of the canopy. His own are of an unusual and remarkable blazon, viz., chequy *argent* and *gules* a chief chapourné *gules* and *or*. On the sinister side, the same coat impales that of Cobham. His arms had in both shields been wilfully defaced, as if by the heralds, in officious exercise of their craft. Hawberk by them was evidently not considered entitled to bear them. His head lies on a helmet and crest, as above described, which was destroyed. The inscription is in similar form to that of Braybrooke:—

✠ Hic iacet dn's *Nicholaus* Hawberk miles quondam maritus d'ne Joh'ne d'ne de Cobh'm Heredis d'ni Joh'is de Cobh'm fundatoris *istius Collegii qui quidem* Nicholaus obiit apud Castrū de Cowlyng Nono die Octobris Anno domini Mill'mo Quadringentesimo Septimo Cuius *anime propicietur* deus. Amen.

Lady Joan was never suffered long to remain a widow, and now for her fourth husband she took one who perhaps is more known than any other Lord of Cobham, although he was only baron in right of his wife. This was Sir John Oldcastle, of whom so much has been written by those bitterly hostile to his cause, or those who would uplift him almost to the dignity of a saint. In this narrative, we can but touch upon certain undisputed facts, taken from our records, and thus avoid the troubled waters of controversy.

Sir John was of a family in Herefordshire, where is a village, called "Oldcastle," but it has been sup-

posed that Almeby Castle,* which belonged to the family, gave the surname: this is matter of small importance. His father was a Sir Richard Oldcastle, but the name of his mother is not known. John was born about 1360, and served as Sheriff of Herefordshire, 7 Hen. IV (1405-6). He was thrice married. His first wife was named Katharine; but of what family is not known: and of his second wife nothing is known at all, except that she bore him four children, Henry, Katharine, Joan, and Maud. His marriage with Joan, Lady of Cobham, took place before October 26, 1409, when he was summoned to Parliament, *jure uxoris*, being, however, addressed as Sir John Oldcastle, Chevalier, though in public documents he is often styled "Dominus de Cobham," as he is by our historians without reserve. Of his early life very little can be gathered, but we get from Walsingham an admission of his eminence as a soldier; and his accusers allude to his being a friend of the King (Hen. V). As to his having been the boon companion of the latter, and the prototype of the Falstaff of Shakespear, the allegations of Prince Harry's early lawlessness and irregularity do not rest upon documents that warrant implicit belief; but rather have a taint of romance and legend. It is far more likely, that he became King Henry's friend as a valiant companion in arms, and for other personal qualities, of which there can be no question.

The opinions of Wiclif had spread far and wide throughout the kingdom; the clergy had fallen into great disrepute for their pride, arrogance, wealth, and immorality. It was supposed that Richard II, on account of the predilections of his wife, Anne of

* Robinson's *Castles of Herefordshire*.

Bohemia, had either favoured, or at least been indifferent to, the spread of the doctrines of Wiclif; but as the clergy had aided in establishing Henry IV on the throne, that King was bound to heed the representations of so powerful a class of adherents. Through their influence, his reign became noted in our annals for the first statute against heresy—a statute passed irregularly, and in contempt of the privileges of Parliament.

In support of the Lollard opinions Sir John is said to have written certain treatises, notably one entitled "*Twelve Conclusions addressed to the Parliament of England.*" But he was most obnoxious to the clergy on account of the protection he afforded to the propagators and preachers of the teaching of Wiclif. Already Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, had been active in the work of suppression, by means of the new statute, and now a blow was to be struck at the higher powers. As, however, Oldecastle was the personal friend of the King, they proceeded with the utmost caution. At length the king himself tried his influence, and when it had no effect, he allowed proceedings to be taken against Sir John. They commenced with great apparent deference to his position and to his knightly character. The summoner was not to enter his castle of Cowling, but to await outside for Sir John to appear. All attempts of the summoner were disregarded, and at last the authorities were forced to content themselves with attaching the summons to the door of Rochester Cathedral. This also availed nothing—he refused to appear. Then the King, incensed at his opposition, sent an armed force, which arrested him; and he was committed to the Tower. On September 23rd, 1413, he was brought,

in the custody of Sir Robert Morley, Lieutenant of the Tower, before the Archbishop's Court, held in St. Paul's, at London. He then drew from his bosom and openly read a paper, containing his declaration of faith, and afterwards handed it to the court. It was as follows :—

“ I, John Oldcastle, knight and Lord Cobham, desire it may be known to all Christians, and I call God to witness, that I have never entertained, and by the help of God never will entertain, any persuasion which is not consistent with a firm and undoubting belief of all the sacraments which were ordained and appointed by Christ himself for the use of his Church. Moreover, that my faith as to the four points alleged against me might be more clearly understood, I declare, first of all, that I believe that in the adorable sacrament of the altar the very body of Christ does exist, under the species of bread : the same body, I mean, that was born of his mother Mary : that was crucified for us, that died and was buried, and rose again the third day from the dead, and was exalted to the right hand of his Eternal Father, where he now sits partaker with him in glory. Then, for the sacrament of penance, I believe it is chiefly necessary for all that desire to be saved to amend their wicked lives and undergo such a penance for the sinful part of them, as by a true confession, an undissembled contrition, and lawful satisfaction, manifests itself to be agreeable to the Holy Scriptures, without which none can hope for salvation. Thirdly, with respect to images, I hold that they are no ingredient in the Christian belief, but long after the publication of the faith of Christ were introduced into the world, by the permission of the Church, to be as a calendar to the laity and the ignorant, that by visible representations of the sufferings of Christ, and of the pious lives and martyrdoms of the Saints, the remembrance of those things might the more easily be impressed on their minds ; but if one so abuses this representation as to give that worship to these images of the saints which is due to the saints themselves, or rather to him to whom the saints themselves owe all honour and adoration, and putteth his confidence

in them, which is only to be placed in God, or is so affected towards these senseless images as to be more devoted to them than to God, in my opinion he is guilty of idolatry, and wickedly sins against God, the only object of worship. Lastly, I am fully persuaded that there is no abiding place upon earth, but that we are all pilgrims, either on the way to happiness, or tending to misery: he that either knows not, or will not be instructed in, nor live in the practice of the Commandments of God, it is vain for him to expect salvation, though he went on pilgrimage into all quarters of the world; and, on the other side, he that lives in obedience to the Holy Commandments of God will undoubtedly be saved, though he never went a step on pilgrimage in his life, either to Rome, or Canterbury, or Compostella, or to any other places.”*

This declaration gives us a good insight into Sir John’s mind, and by it we can also understand the character of his tribunal. It did not satisfy; he was pressed closely and particularly, with threats on one side and persuasions on the other: but he declined to answer otherwise, as a man who followed the dictates of conscience. Two days later he was again brought before the tribunal, but he declined to alter his expressed opinions. The Archbishop then arose, and pronounced judgment, first invoking the name of Christ, declaring Sir John Oldcastle to be a heretic—“We have judged, declared, and condemned him sententiously and definitively in these writings; leaving him from now as a heretic to the secular judgment.” All who should shew him counsel, aid, or favour, or in any way defend him, are denounced and excommunicated. The sentence was ordered to be publicly read by the curates in every parish in the diocese.†

* Rymer’s *Fœdera*, vol. ix., p. 61.

† Ibid., vol. ix., p. 61.

Sir John was recommitted to the Tower, from which, by some means, he contrived to effect his escape into Wales. Possibly, from his Herefordshire connections, he expected there to find friends amongst whom to dwell and remain in safety. Meanwhile, a rising of the Lollards took place, and an army, under Sir Roger Acton, assembled in Giles' Fields; but were defeated by the king's forces. Whether or not Sir John was connected with this outbreak, it is impossible to say; but it was natural to assume it, and to accept slight facts as evidence. Yet there is no proof, and it is unsafe to trust the narratives of historians whose religious zeal breaks out in loose and fierce invectives. However, a proclamation was issued by the king, offering a reward of 1000 marks for his capture, dead or alive. After four years, he was discovered and taken at Broniarth, Montgomeryshire, by the Earl of Powys, after some resistance, in which he was grievously wounded. The immediate agents of his capture were four tenants of the above-named noble; and it may correct some errors which have crept into ordinary accounts if we record their names, as found in the following letter. They are lengthy, doubtless so were their pedigrees. It runs thus:—

“We Jeven and Gruffuth sons of Gruffuth ap Jeven ap Gweunoys of Powys londe, gentilmen, Hoel ap Gruffuth ap David ap Madoc, and Dero ap Jevan ap Jorum ap Ada of the same lond, zemen tenauntz of Sir Edward Charletoun, knight, Lord of Powys, and takeres of Sir John Oldecastell that was myscreante and unbuxome to the lawe of God and traitour convicte to oure gracious Soveraigne Lord and his Henry, Kyng of England after the conquest the Vth,” &c., &c.*

The document expresses thanks for the reward, which

* Ellis's *Letters on English History*, second series, p. 86.

Lord Powys seems to have received, and to have compounded with them.

Sir John was brought to London, and produced before the Lords in Parliament—the Duke of Bedford presiding—when the former judgment for heresy was recorded against him. On his endeavouring to defend himself, the Chief Justice told him he could not be allowed to waste the time of the Lords, and he was adjudged “traitor to God and heretic,” also “traitor to the king and kingdom,” and to be drawn through the City of London as far as the “*novelles furches*,” in the parish of St. Giles, beyond the bar of the Old Temple of London, and then to be hung, and burnt hanging.*

On Christmas Day—that joyous anniversary, which our great poet apostrophizes as “so hallowed and so gracious”—in the year 1417, this terrible sentence was carried out. There was an immense crowd of spectators, at the newly-appointed place of public execution, recently moved from the Elms in Smithfield to the front of the gate of St. Giles’ Hospital, at that time surrounded by fields, and distant from London. Near the unfortunate Oldcastle stood old Sir Thomas Erpingham, whom he is said to have asked to seek peace for his sect, if he arose from the dead in three days. We must distrust the monkish chronicler, who has words of insult for the unfortunate man in this supreme hour, as there is nothing in the authentic accounts of Sir John Oldcastle to suggest that he was a victim to fanatical delusions.

It would be interesting, could we gain some information of a personal character respecting the Lady of Cobham, but nothing has come down to us excepting the record of her alliances.

* Rot. Parl., vol. iv., 107.

After the death of Braybrooke, misfortune seems to have followed her. Her married life with Hawberk could scarcely have exceeded a year, and that with Oldcastle not more than five, as after his condemnation in 1413, he was a fugitive in hiding; and it is probable that she never saw him afterwards. Even the barony seems now to pass into abeyance, for, from March 22, 1413, to January 13, 1445, a period of thirty-two years, no Lord of Cobham was summoned to Parliament. Neither Sir John Harpeden, whom she took for her fifth and last husband, nor her son-in-law, Sir Thomas Brooke, were recognized as Lords of Cobham. Harpeden was of a good knightly family of Hertfordshire. Mention of a Sir John Harpeden, possibly his father, occurs in Froissart, as doing good service in the wars of France, and as Seneschal of Bordeaux. He was connected by descent with the Cobhams of Sterborough, and with the family of Mortimer, as appears by the arms on his tomb. There is no record of the time of their marriage, but Sir John Harpeden survived the Lady Joan for twenty-four years, and, dying in 1458, was buried in Westminster Abbey. His tomb, in the north ambulatory of the choir, shews a well executed brass of a knight with his head resting on a helmet. There are four shields of arms, the two lower shewing, first his alliance with Cobham, secondly his own arms, modestly placed on the sinister side. The inscription on a fillet around the verge has long been gone, without any record of its character.

The Brass of the Lady of Cobham commends itself to our notice for its beautiful simplicity (Pl. 4). She is represented in the costume of a widow. A closely fitting gown, with mantle and veil, form her dress,

whilst grouped at her feet are represented six sons and four daughters, who constituted her family, and the familiar little pet dog, the symbol of rank. Above her head are ejaculatory scrolls, having "Jesu mercy ; Lady helpe," also "Jh'u—mercy," disposed on each side. Six shields of arms enclose the figure, and their heraldry is an instructive example of the value of such accessories. Above are (1) Cobham, and (2) Cobham impaling Courtenay, for John "the Founder," and his wife, her grandfather and grandmother. Next comes (3) Peverel of Castle Ashby quartering De la Pole and impaling Cobham, for her father and mother—Peverel representing her paternal grandmother. On the opposite side is (4) her own coat, Cobham quartering De la Pole. Lastly, (5) Braybrooke, her second husband, impaling Cobham, and on the opposite side, (6) Brooke, her son-in-law, viz., *gules* on a chevron *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, crowned *or*, impaling Cobham, for her daughter by Sir Reginald Braybrooke. It is a brief history of the descent, and suggests that this memorial was placed to her memory by her daughter and son-in-law. The inscription at her feet, brief and simple like the rest, styles her "the Lady of Cobham and wife of Sir Reginald Braybrooke," no mention being made of any other alliance. She died January 13, 1433-4.

✠ Hic iacet Johanna d'na de Cobh'm quonda' vx' dn'i Reginaldi Braybrook militis que obiit in die Sancti Hillarij Ep'i Anno d'ni Mill'mo CCCC^oxxxij^o Cuius a'ie p'piciet' deus Amen.

It is clear that all her sons died. Two by her second husband, and one by her third, are here commemorated. Whether, of her other children, any besides Joan survived we do not know; if so, it is possible they died unmarried, or we should have



JOAN, LADY OF GOBHAM, OB: 1434
GOBHAM CHVRCH, KENT.

heard something of their alliances. Her daughter Joan, then, made the third female who successively became heir to the Barony. She had a large family of fourteen children, and in the person of her son Edward Brooke the barony was resumed.

Of her husband, Sir Thomas Brooke,* very little can be said. He was born about the year 1391, as he was twenty-six years old at the death of his father, January 1417-18. He served as knight of the shire for Dorset in 1 Hen. V (1413-14), and for the county of Somerset in the 8th of that reign (1420-21), as also in the 1st and 5th of Henry VI (1422-23 and 1426-27). He was knighted somewhere between the years 1416 and 1422, and died in 1439, thus not surviving his mother-in-law more than five years. His widow styled herself "Lady of Cobham," but if he ever assumed the title, it could only be one of courtesy, for he was never summoned to Parliament.

Sir Edward Brooke, his son, who succeeded him, received a summons to Parliament as Lord of Cobham, from January 13, 1445, to February 28, 1463, a period in which the great struggle, between the rival

* The family of Brooke was of ancient date. William de la Brook held the manor so named, near Ilchester, in Somersetshire, in the reign of King John, which continued in possession of his direct male descendants until the attainder of Henry Lord Cobham, in 1603.

Sir Thomas, father-in-law of Joan Braybrooke, was one of the knights of the shire for Somerset in the 10th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 20th, and 21st of Richard II, also in the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 11th of Henry IV, and in 1389 was sheriff of the county. Between him on the one part and Sir John Oldcastle and the Lady Joan on the other, a marriage contract was entered into February 20, 11 Hen. IV (1409-10) that his son Thomas should marry Joan, the daughter of the latter, before the feast of Pentecost, next ensuing, if God should grant them life, (*Si Deus illis vitam concedit.*)

Houses of York and Lancaster, was being carried on with its varying successes. His name first appears in the proceedings of Parliament in 1450, when sentence was passed on De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk. Among the special friends whom Richard, Duke of York, consulted was Edward Brooke, Lord Cobham,* "a man of a great witte and much experience." So when the intrigues of party ousted the Duke of York from his position as Lieutenant of the Kingdom, in which he was placed during the King's malady, and the Duke of Somerset was released from the Tower, Lord Cobham joined the army which he had assembled for his protection, calling for reformation in the government, and was with the Duke of York when he encamped on Dartford Brent. He was in the battle of St. Alban's, which took place May 23, 1455, when the Duke of York gained a complete victory, and King Henry fell a prisoner into his hands.

Although the Duke treated the King with respect, and as yet put in no claim for the crown, both parties were gathering hate, and mutually arraying their strength. To prevent effusion of blood, the Archbishop of Canterbury interposed, and it was at length arranged that all the great leaders should meet in London for reconciliation. This was solemnly ratified by a procession to St. Paul's, in which the Duke of York led Queen Margaret by the hand, and each partisan one of the opposing faction. In this ceremony Lord Cobham played his part, but the whole affair was a solemn farce, for hostilities were soon resumed, and the defeat of Lord Audley by the Earl of Salisbury at Bloreheath in Staffordshire quickly followed.

* Hall's *Chronicle*.

An episode now occurs which assumes the character of a little private war. The Earl of Wiltshire was on the side of Lancaster, and he attacked Lord Cobham's mansion at Holdich, Somersetshire, with 200 men—the assault lasting five hours. Considerable damage was done, and some plunder carried off. The Earl had also caused Lord Cobham, and his brother Peter, to be indicted for felony.*

Matters had now gone beyond all composition. The Earl of Warwick, who had been governor of Calais, landed at Sandwich, in Kent, together with Salisbury and the Earl of March, eldest son of the Duke of York. They were met by Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Cobham, with other nobles, and, marching to London, entered the City amidst the acclamation of the inhabitants. Lord Cobham and the Earl of Salisbury remained in London to keep the citizens to their allegiance, as well as to overawe Lord Scales, who held the Tower, and to prevent his receiving any succour. On the 10th of July, however, Cobham and John Bagenhall commanded the Kentish forces in the battle of Northampton, which ended in the defeat of the Lancastrians. After this we hear no more of him, though he lived to see Edward IV on the throne, and the house of York triumphant. He died in 1464, having married Elizabeth, daughter of James Touchet, Lord Audley, whose name we find on the side of the Red Rose.

He was succeeded by his son, John Brooke, who was upwards of twenty years of age at his father's death, and now the memorials in Cobham chancel are resumed. He was first summoned to Parliament

* Harl., Ch. 46 H, 27.

August 19th, 1472—12 Edw. IV—as the struggle between the rival houses of York and Lancaster was drawing to its close. Like his father, he continued a zealous adherent of the House of York, and is said to have been in high favour with both Edward IV and his brother Richard III. He attended the coronation of the latter, and received at various times valuable grants from him. But, with that ease so often to be observed during these civil divisions, on the accession of Henry VII he ingratiated himself with the new monarch, and in the seventh year of his reign (1491-2) was employed by him in an expedition to Flanders, on behalf of the Emperor Maximilian against the French.

The avarice of Henry VII was without bounds; a plea of the devastation of the Scots obtained him a large grant from Parliament; and the taxation involved led to an insurrection of the Cornish men in 1497, under Michael Joseph, a farrier of Bodmin. Marching through Devon, they reached Wells, in Somersetshire, where they were joined by James, Lord Audley, of whom we have before spoken, who was chosen to be their leader. Hearing that the men of Kent would rise, they bent their steps thither; but the Lords Cobham and Abergavenny retained the county in its allegiance. At length the king's forces, skilfully arrayed, encountered the rebels in the fields of Deptford, Greenwich, and Blackheath, and completely defeated them. Lord Audley being taken prisoner with the other leaders was executed.

After this there is no record of John Brooke's public services, except those given in Parliament, to which he was regularly summoned as Lord Cobham. He was twice married, first to Eleanor, daughter of ——

Anstell, or Anstie, of Suffolk, who left no issue; secondly, to Margaret, daughter of Edward Nevill, Lord Abergavenny,* by whom he had several children. She died September 30, 1506, and the brass in Cobham chancel, placed to her memory and to that of her husband, has a blank left for the date of his death, shewing that he was still alive when the brass was put down. This blank was never filled up, which is found to be usually the case, so that we are not certain if he himself be interred there or not. A singular blunder has arisen from lack of a personal examination of this monument. Sir Harris Nicolas, in his *Synopsis of the Peerage*, has assumed that *he* died in 1506;† and as one mistake often leads to another, so it is here; for, finding him still summoned to Parliament, he assumes again that the writs must have been directed to his son in his name. Had Sir Harris taken the trouble to examine the *Inquisitiones post Mortem*, he would have seen that Sir John Brooke, Lord Cobham, died March 9th, 1511-12.‡

* The Edward Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, whose daughter he married, was the youngest son of Ralph, first Earl of Westmoreland, whose boast it might be that he had six sons peers of the realm, and, of his daughters, three were duchesses, one a countess, and two baronesses. His youngest child was Cecily, Duchess of York, mother of two kings, Edward IV and Richard III; her sorrows and troubles made up a life's tragedy. He first differenced the arms of Nevill, a white cross of St. Andrew on a red field, by the Lancastrian device of the red rose, which was said to be an allusion to his mother, Joan Beaufort. It will be seen in the sequel that another Lord of Cobham intermarried with this noble house.

† Thynne in *Holinshed* does the same, possibly followed by Sir Harris.

‡ Sir Harris is right in one way and wrong in another. His Christian name *was* substituted for that of his son in the summons of 12th November, 7 Henry VIII, 1515.

The brass originally had figures of Sir John and his wife beneath an elaborate canopy. That of Sir John is gone, but it existed in 1597.* The attire of the lady is simple, being merely gown, mantle with cordon, and an ample veil. A symbolic representation of the Trinity, in which God the Father has the triple crown, which is never found in earlier examples, hangs like a picture on the central pinnacle, and devices of the instruments of the Passion and of the five wounds are in the centre of each portion of the canopy. There were four shields of arms, of which but two remain—viz., (1) Cobham (the arms of Brooke being omitted); and (2) Cobham impaling Nevill of Abergavenny.† At the feet are representations of eight sons and ten daughters. The inscription is as follows:—

✠ Hic Jacent Johanes Broke Miles Ac Baro Baronie de Cobh'm et Domina Margareta vxor sua quondam filia nobilis viri Edwardi Nevill nuper D'ni de Burg'eny qui quidem Joh'es obiit die mens' A^o d'ni M^o V^o i'pa vero Domina Margareta obiit vltimo die me'sis Septembris A^o dn'i M^o v^o vj quoru' animabus propicietur deus amen.

Thomas, the eldest son of John Brooke, by Margaret Nevill, was the next and the sixth Baron of Cobham, and the brass to his memory is the last monument of that kind to a member of the family. It is an extremely characteristic memorial, and con-

* Landsdowne MSS. Brit. Mus., 874.

† The impaled coat of Abergavenny includes, besides Nevill, the coats of Warren, Clare, Despencer, and Beauchamp, with a crescent for difference. These were obtained through the marriage of Edward Nevill with Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Richard Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, created Earl of Worcester in 1420, who married Isabel Despencer, sister and sole heir of Richard eighth Baron Despencer, and Baron Burghersh.

sists of two figures, a knight and a lady, with the inscription on a fillet enclosing them, each corner having a shield of arms, bearing the coats of Brooke, Cobham, Braybrooke, De la Pole.* The latter coat is not here blazoned as on the tomb of Lady Joan, but as *azure*, a fesse between three leopards' heads *or*, an annulet for difference. This was the bearing of the younger stem of the De la Poles, and why it was adopted here, and subsequently elsewhere, it is difficult to say; nor was it retained without being challenged. The inscription, which is lengthy, describes him as cousin and heir of Richard Beauchamp, Knight, and mentions his three wives; first, Dorothy, daughter of Henry Haydon, Knight, by whom he had issue, viz., seven sons and six daughters; then Dorothy Southwell, a widow; and thirdly, Elizabeth Hart, by neither of whom had he issue. He died July 19, 1529.

✠ Orate pro anima Thome Brooke militis dn'i de Cobham ac Consanguini et heredis Richardi Beauchamp militis qui quidem Thomas cepit in uxorem Dorothea' filiam Henrici Haydon militis et habuerunt exitu' inter eos septe' filios et sex filias et p'd'ca Dorothea obiit et p'd'cus Thomas Cepit in vxorem Dorothea' Southwell vidua' que obiit sine exitu et postea Cepit in vxore' Elizabetha Hart et habuerunt nullu' exitu' inter eos qui quide' Thomas obiit xix die Julij A° d'ni MCCCCxxix^{ti}.

* The arms of De La Pole, as before given, viz., *azure* two bars *nebuly or*, belonging to the elder branch, are exceedingly interesting, for they in some sort typify the origin of the family as eminent merchants of Hull. *Nebuly*, as given in heraldry, was an old convention used by painters during the Middle Ages for clouds, as its name implies. It seems to have been used specially to designate the merchant, and is the principal charge in three of the City companies—viz., the Merchants of the Staple, the Merchants Adventurers, as also by the Drapers, who getting their wares from beyond sea, naturally arranged themselves in the same category. By its form, one might almost imagine it was intended to symbolize waves, but for its frequent

The figure of the knight is in armour, most characteristic of the full development, which made it cumbrous and ungainly, but exceedingly elaborate, exercising the utmost skill of the smith. The broad toed sabatons, and the high ridge upon the shoulder pieces for defending the neck, mark this period, from which armour was gradually to decline and to fall into disuse. The cross suspended by a chain around his neck is possibly connected with some foreign knightly order. As he had three wives, and here is shewn but one, it may be asked which is intended? This is determined by the children, as shewn beneath, and as only his first wife had issue, it must be to the memory of Dorothy Haydon. The costume of her figure is also a characteristic one, as it shews the head attire in that pedimental form which for a long time remained in fashion. But the dresses of state, with the constantly recurring mantle, seem to go on for centuries, almost unchanged, and disappear only with the Tudor dynasty, as a last relic of the Middle Ages.

Sir Thomas Brooke, Lord Cobham, makes his first appearance in our annals as taking part in the expedition which landed at Calais on June 8, 1513. It was under the command of the Earls of Shrewsbury and Derby, Lords Fitzwater, Hastings, and Sir Rice ap Thomas, captain of the light horse; amounting in all to 8000 men. A large body of these were archers, a kind of force which recalls an earlier time, and was

use in art as clouds. Here its significance in relation to the merchant might properly be that his fortunes were subject to the influences of the atmosphere. The arms used by the younger branch may have been assumed by the Cobhams instead of that they were entitled to, on account of its greater eminence and rank.

nearly abandoned in the continental armies. Another contingent of 6000 men soon after followed, and subsequently the King himself. The siege of Teroüane was then undertaken, during which an action took place August 18th, in which the French were completely routed. It is known as the 'Battle of Spurs,' otherwise as 'Enquingatte', from the village near which it was fought. On the 22nd the city surrendered, and Henry VIII with the Emperor Maximilian entered in triumph.

In the following year, Thomas Brooke Lord Cobham was attached to a force of 5000 men under Lord Abergavenny, and he took part in the rest of the campaign. He had the honour of being made a knight banneret by the King; we may therefore assume that he distinguished himself as a soldier.

We next hear of him as one of the nobles who with their wives attended King Henry and his Queen to the 'Field of the Cloth of Gold,' in 1520. It was an affair of such pomp and cost, that many of our nobility were half ruined by the display they made. Each baron was ordered to take with him two chaplains, two gentlemen, twenty-eight other servants, with twelve horses; and each baroness, two women, three men-servants, and six horses. The story of this assembly has been too often told to find a place here; it does not seem to have been politically successful.

In the succeeding year he was one of the "twelve barons" on the trial of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. This unfortunate noble, the inheritor of a bloody fate, since not one of his immediate ancestry, for upwards of a century, had died a natural death, is considered, by those who have ably investigated

the charge of treason attributed to him, to have been condemned through Wolsey's resentment and influence. The Duke was executed May 17, 1521, amid expressions of sorrow, and indignation, loudly vented against the "butcher's son."

In 1522 the Emperor Charles V paid a visit to England, and Lord Cobham was one of the courtiers attendant upon Henry during his stay of six weeks. It was a visit of policy, for Pope Adrian had used his influence to form a league between Charles and Henry against France, and war was declared with but little show of reason. The English had but small successes, and were soon obliged to act on the defensive, Surrey, who commanded, going into winter quarters as early as the month of October.

In consequence of Henry's wars and extravagance the large sum left by his father had long been dissipated, and heavy taxation of an illegal character was resorted to. In 1525, Parliament having shewn a reluctance to comply with the King's demand, he, by the advice of Wolsey, resolved to use his prerogative. Commissioners were appointed to levy four shillings in the pound upon the clergy, and three and fourpence on the laity; and Lord Cobham became one of the commissioners in his county of Kent, associated with Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Thomas Boleyn, and Henry Guldeford. "But the burden was so greivous that it was denied, and the commons in everie place were so mooved that it was like to have growen to a rebellion. For in Kent, the Lord Cobham, then a commissioner, thought to execute the same, but being clubbishly answered by one John Studder, he sent him to the Tower: for which the people muttered against the lord Cobham, and said expresslie,

that they would paie no monie, and in the same grudge did evillie entreat Sir Thomas Bullen at Maidstone, which tax the people refused to paie because it was the cardinal's extreame dooings and not the king's."*

In this arbitrary proceeding, which in the days of the Plantagenets would have found some of the nobles on the side of a constitutional course, as has already been shewn in this Cobham history, we view the political degradation which ensued under the Tudor dynasty, a forerunner of evils which another century developed into the great civil war. Lord Cobham took the courtiers' side, like too many others, and it needed the sturdy opposition of the people to resist, as they successfully did, this encroachment on their liberties. His public life passes away from our contemplation, in the exceptional service he here rendered; and we hear no more of him until his death in 1529. His will, made on July 7th the same year, bequeaths to his wife Elizabeth all his moveable goods, "she giving to my son Thomas and to my daughter Margaret somewhat towards their chambers as she thinketh best by her discretion." To his son and daughter above-named he left respectively £320 and 200 marks. His widow was also to have "my manor of Cobham, otherwise called 'Cobham Hall,'" etc., etc., during her natural life, which afterwards was to pass to his heirs. He commands his son, George, "upon God's blessing, that he pay to my brother Sir Edward Brooke his assigns every year during his life an annuity of 20 marcs," and he gives strict injunctions to him to fulfil all the obligations of his will.

On the north wall of the chancel, above the brass,

* Holinshed.

hangs a fine specimen of the helmet of this period, which was, doubtless, that of Sir Thomas Brooke. Of his children, his eldest, John, died in his father's lifetime; so George, his second son, became his heir. Thomas, the third son, married Susan Cranmer, a niece of Archbishop Cranmer, and by her had two sons:— (1) Cranmer Brooke, who married Abigail, daughter of Sir John Fogge, Marshal of Calais; and (2) Thomas Brooke. From the Archbishop, he obtained a "patent" of Ford Park, in Reculver, and a lease of Chislet Park. The former he bequeathed to his elder son Cranmer, and the latter he left to his son Thomas. His will, which is preserved in the Probate Court Registry at Canterbury, was proved by his widow, on the 17th of January, 1547. In it he says, "I beg the Archbishop to move [George] Lord Cobham, my brother, to remember his promise made unto me, concerning the jointure of £20 a year which he promised to Susan my wife." Thomas, Lord Cobham, had two other sons, William and Edward: the first of whom died without issue. Of his daughters, Margaret was married to Sir John Fogge, of Repton; Faith, to William Ockenden, Gentleman Porter of Calais; and Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Wyatt, of Allington, and afterwards to Sir Edward Warner.

The description of the magnificent tomb of George Brooke, Lord Cobham, and the lives of George, William, and Henry Brooke, the three last Barons, require more space than can be devoted to them in this volume. They are therefore deferred, and will appear in the next volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*.

ON MR. TEANBY'S COLLECTION OF ROMANO-BRITISH, AND ROMANO-GAULISH, POTTERY AT GRAVESEND.

BY C. ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

IN compliance with the request of our Secretary I visited on the 4th of August, 1876, the Pottery exhibited by Mr. W. J. Homewood to the recent Congress of the Society. I was accompanied by Mr. Humphrey Wickham, of Strood; and joined at Gravesend by Mr. John Harris and Mr. Spurrell of Belvedere. Mr. Homewood rendered every assistance in his power; and promised to see if he could find, either by memoranda, or by oral testimony, any clues to the history of a portion of the collection made by the late Mr. Teanby, who bequeathed the entire assemblage to Mr. Homewood unarranged and undescribed. It is now on the upper floor of an untenanted house in Harmer Street. It consists of many hundreds of vessels, lamps, cinerary urns, pateræ, and vases of every size and shape, some in a very fragmentary state, and a considerable number perfect. It comprises, Mr. Homewood told us, the collections of the late Mr. Crafter, and of some other collector, as well as what Mr. Teanby himself discovered, or acquired. Some of the vessels are labelled, and thus can be referred to their proper

localities; but a vast number are without even this evidence of their history. The omission of suitable records has deprived the discoveries of very much of their scientific value.

There are a few articles which were obtained from excavations made in the City of London, but the localities which seem to have supplied most of the pottery are Higham and Shorne. Of both we obtain some information from the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. iv., pp. 393-4. Some of the remains from Higham were excavated by Mr. Crafter, assisted by Mr. A. H. Burkitt, in a field within two hundred yards of the church, in the walls of which are Roman tiles. The ground in which the excavations were made was then (1849) in possession of Mr. Styles, and the high road to Higham Ferry passes between it and the church. Mr. Burkitt states:—"At a depth of three feet six inches from the surface I dug out a large portion of a quern, formed of lava, besides pieces of iron much corroded; and masses of a metallic substance mixed with clay, probably refuse from potters' kilns. The ground opened in various directions in the same field, as well as on the surface in parts which had been formerly disturbed, exposed vast quantities of similar deposits, covering a space of at least four acres; and although the most considerable quantity of fragments occurred within one foot of the surface, at the depth of three feet there was still a plentiful supply. At the latter depth our labours were arrested by land springs." It is not improbable that the *débris* Mr. Burkitt mentions may, as he supposes, indicate the works of potters: precisely such refuse is to be noticed along the Medway below Upchurch upon the extensive

sites of Roman potteries. The urns with burned bones are conclusive as to the appropriation of at least a portion of the ground as a burial place; while the remains indicate that the district was well populated, and never, within the historic period, could it have been covered with the sea, as has been supposed by some.

Mr. Teanby's discoveries were made near the line of the North Kent Railway at Higham. There, as he informed me, he excavated a tile tomb and much pottery. Mr. Homewood has kindly examined Mr. Teanby's diary, and furnished me with a transcript of the following entry:—"24th November, 1861. Walked over to Higham, by the bank of the canal, with Peachey. The workmen have struck into the vein again, and cartloads of fragments of Roman Pottery have been turned out of late. Traces of large fires, at three distinct spots, were visible on the edge of the cutting." On March 23rd, 1863, he further records "a large accession to my collection of Roman Pottery." Mr. Teanby has left a sketch of the tile tomb, from which I infer that it was manufactured and baked upon the spot. The sketch, which is engraved below, does not pretend to shew

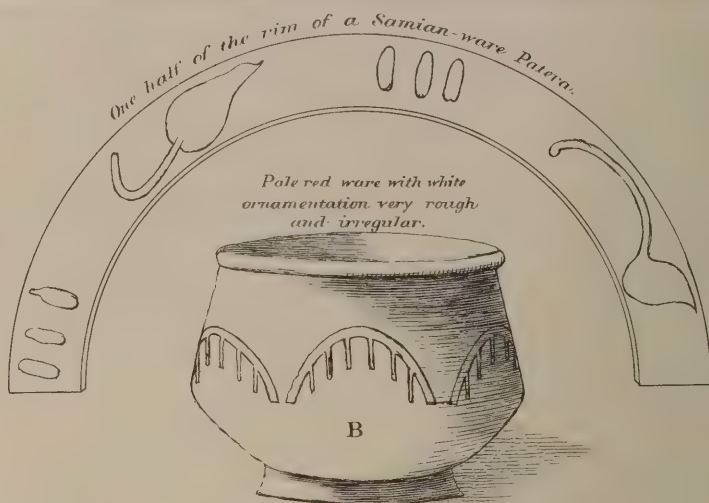


the depth of the tomb beneath the actual surface of the ground. The tomb itself was of oval form, five feet in diameter, and three feet eight inches high.

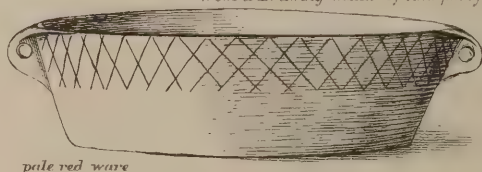
One example of a tile tomb, ornamented with figures, in high relief, is furnished by the late Mr. Beale Poste, at pages 65-66 of the volume mentioned above, from a stone quarry in the parish of Allington, about a mile north-west of Maidstone. Mr. Poste says :—

“The cavity of the cist was about four and a half feet long by three feet broad; it was about eighteen inches high where the head and chest of the skeleton were laid, and the height at the other end was about twelve inches. The manner of forming the cist, which was five feet below the surface of the ground, was as follows. The pit having been dug of the dimensions above stated, the bottom and lower parts of the sides were worked and prepared, as clay is tempered for making pottery or bricks. When this had been sufficiently done, fuel was introduced and a strong fire made, which burnt into a solid substance of brick the bottom and lower parts of the sides; and thus the cist was in part formed. The ashes were cleared out, and the corpse was placed in the cist, with a quantity of moss. It appears, from the nature of the cavity, that the head must have been inclined on the chest, and the knees slightly raised and bent. A dome was then made over the corpse, composed of rods of wood, in diameter from an inch to half an inch, stretched across from side to side, crossed at about the distance of six or seven inches by other rods, two or three together, some impressions of which have been preserved. The dome of tempered clay was then made over it, fuel introduced, and a very strong fire again made, which burnt the dome into a complete vaulting of brick over the corpse. After this a layer of large stones was placed over the dome about a foot thick; and afterwards the pit was filled up with earth.” (*Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. iv., pp. 65, 66.)

Another instance of such a tile tomb is given by Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith in his *Reliquiæ Isurianæ*,



Roman Pottery in Mr. Teanby's Collection.
(From a Drawing made by Humphrey Wickham Esq.)



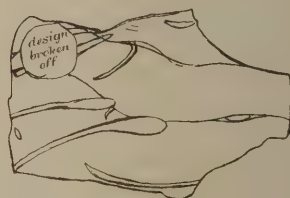
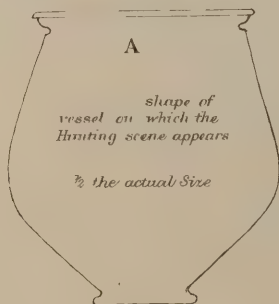
Fragment of a large Amphora



Upper part of handles



$\frac{1}{2}$ Size of the impressed



Fragment of pottery found at Strood

Hunting Scene, embossed on a small Roman vessel in Mr. Teanby's collection
(Drawn by Humphrey Wickham Esq.)

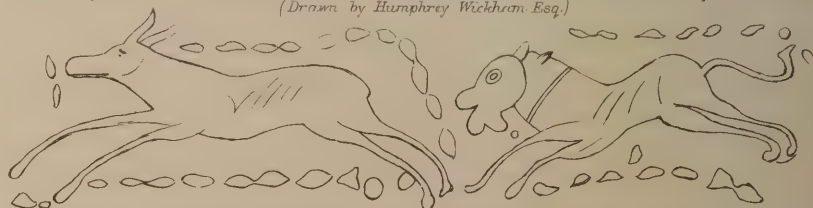


plate x.* The Higham tomb varies from these two, which are also not altogether similar; but the principle is alike in all; and they afford most interesting examples of a process of inhumation ingenious and effective, and probably worthy of consideration in modern times.

The same volume of the Journal (iv., p. 406), contains also a record of the Shorne discoveries with engravings of five of the rarer types, and a fibula. It is brief; of the date December 13, 1848:—

“Mr. W. Crafter, of Gravesend, announced the discovery of a large number of Roman vases near Shorne, with fibulæ and large iron nails. Mr. Crafter had by prompt exertions and liberality saved nearly fifty of these vessels from destruction, or, what is almost equally bad, from being carried away by persons, who, actuated by a spirit of puerile curiosity, see in such objects nothing beyond their mere antiquity, and fancy that *possession* implies all their worth and interest.” Others must have been obtained subsequently, as several are marked “Shorne Gravel Pit, 1849.” It would appear that they were found from time to time by men employed in digging gravel near the Mill at Shorne. Two vases ornamented with figures in relief, and marked A, B, in the annexed plate, were found in Shorne Gravel Pit by a workman named John Peachey. Some are marked “Lower Shorne Gravel Pit.” This also must have been the site of a burial place, and the number of interments indicate a populous *vicus* near at hand.

The Collection further contains many specimens

* *The Remains of the Roman Isurium, now Aldbrough, near Borough-bridge, Yorkshire, illustrated.* Folio, J. Russell Smith, London, 1852.

of the red lustrous ware called "Samian," dredged up off Whitstable, from what is known to the fishermen as the Pan Pudding Rock. They are chiefly of the flat, open kind, or *pateræ*, and are usually marked with the makers' names. I believe the first account of them was published by Governor Pownall in the *Archæologia*, vol. v. There can be no doubt of their having been procured from this spot, as they are more or less encrusted with marine shells; and the names will be found to accord with those given in the *Archæologia*. As this peculiar ware was certainly imported into Britain from Gaul, it is most probable that its presence at this particular spot is to be assigned to accident in the importation. I give the potters' names from the entire collection:—

AISTIVI . M. Two.

ARNCIM.

ATILIANI . M.

CAPETI . M. *Careti?*

CASIVS FII.

VS . F
 . CATVI

{ On the rim of a
 mortarium. It is
 probably the CATV-
 LIVS of the London
 list.

CINTVS M. Two.

... NIMANVS. *Cinnimanus?*

CIPPI . M.

CRACVNA.

DAGODVMNVS.

DATI . . FECI. ?

GEMINI.

IVSI . M. *Justi M.*

LVPPI . M.

MAMILIANVS.

MAIORIS.

MA

MATERNNI.

OF . PARIO . . . *Of. Patrici?*

PRIMI . .

PRIMVLI.

C . IVL . PRIM.

QVINTI . M.

RAC . . . *Racuna?*

RECVLLVS . F.

SIIXTI . M. *Sexti M.*

One, from Shorne, bears the
 owner's name, SORAVSI (*Sor-*
ausius), cut on the exterior.

TAVRINVS F. Two, from Whit-
 stable.

VXOPILI M.

VELCEDV . . ?

Most of these names will be found in the list of

potters' stamps given in my *Illustrations of Roman London*, and in the lists of the *Collectanea Antiqua*. Dagodumnus is probably the correct reading of an imperfect or questioned stamp in the London list. C. IVL. PRIM. is *Caius Julius Primus* or *Primulus*; VXOPILI. M. is new, I believe, to this country. It is a variety of VXXOPILLI found at Augst and at Ems, given in M. H. Schuerman's *Sigles Figulines*. The spelling of these names often varies very considerably. It is not unusual to find a name in three or four different forms, a peculiarity accounted for in the number of stamps required, and in the workmen often engraving them by ear. I have written so fully on this subject that I may be excused saying more, on this occasion, than that these stamps are very instructive, as affording the only source of knowing the names of an extensive and important industrial class of provincial Romans; and in giving a notion of the immense importation of this elegant ware.

Allowing for variations in spelling, the London excavations afforded over four hundred potters' names; and to these may be added full a hundred more from other parts of this country. Of many of these names there are numerous examples, and among others of the same class they are also found throughout France and Germany. In Italy, as may be well imagined, this pseudo-Samian pottery is not common, if it be at all known. There we meet with superior kinds, and the stamps of the potters of the country; and these are but very rarely discovered in England.

The following is a list given by Mr. Edward Jacob, of Faversham, of the potters' names from the Pan Pudding Rock, in *Archæologia*, vol. vi. p. 124.

ALBVCINI.	MARN . C.
ATILIANI.	MATERNNIM.
ATRVGINI.	MATERNI.
CADANVS.	NAMILIAN.
CINTVS.	PATT . O.
CARATIN.	SATVRNINI.
CARETI.	SAVERIANI.
DECMI.	

Pownall gives three of these, and OTIMVVI and CALETI . M.

THE BRITISH OPPIDUM AT COBHAM.

BY C. ROACH SMITH, ESQ., F.S.A.

I CANNOT ascertain that this interesting earthwork has been noticed by any one of the Kentish topographers. It seems to have altogether eluded observation, until, a few years ago, I and my friend Mr. C. Warne, the historian of Ancient Dorset, noticed it, while walking along the old road by the north side of Cobham Park, near the Poultry Yard. From this point the outer vallum is easily discernible, as the boundary of the upper garden and plantations of Cobham Hall. Here, the northern portion of the *oppidum* is seen to advantage; and much in its original state.

In connection with the Society's visit to Cobham Hall in 1876, by the permission and aid of Lord Darnley, we were enabled to trace the extent throughout; and by a somewhat venturous estimate, to believe it contained nearly twenty acres. It was surrounded by a foss, some twenty feet deep, and a double vallum. For full three hundred paces these may be traced on the north and east sides. On the west they are visible; but on the south they have been wholly levelled, some centuries since, for horticultural purposes. Still, by following the course of the extant portions the entire course of the ancient circular circumvallation is easily ascertained.

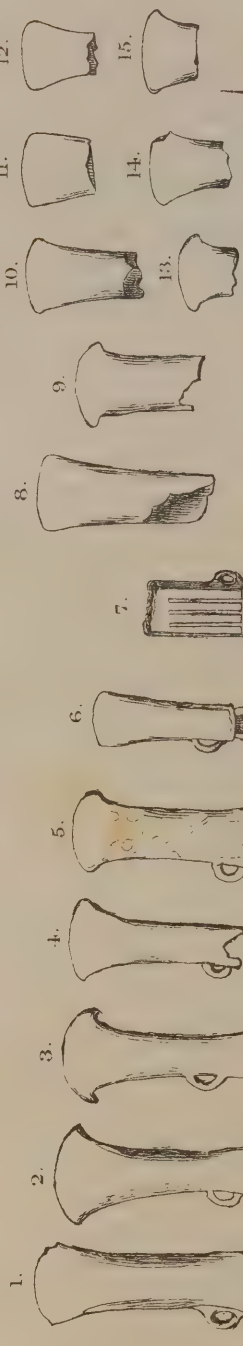
On the north-west side the foss and *valla* descend towards a ravine, in which is a large pond intersecting

the fortifications, but presenting in itself a barrier no less formidable, and an unusually commodious supply of water for the inhabitants and their cattle.

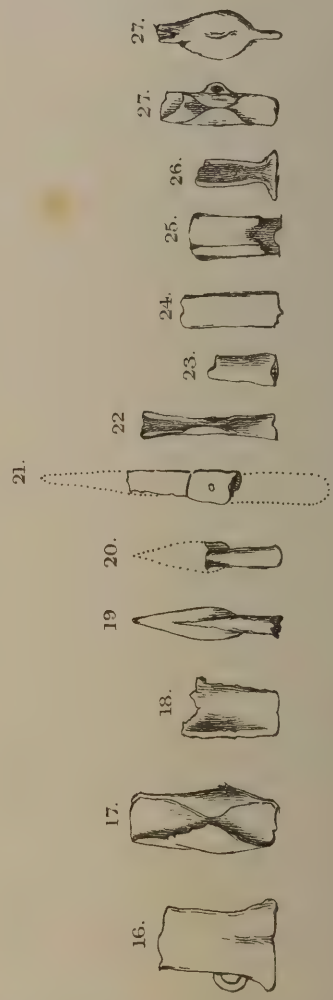
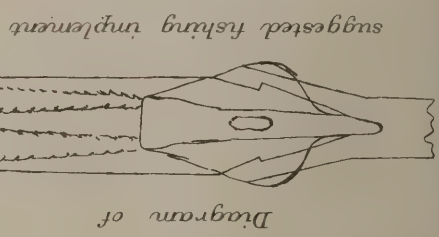
The road, from which I have said the outer vallum is to be easily seen, is very probably on the site of a British track-way, anterior to the Roman *via* which ran by its side, and which is still there to be traced; as it is also in the wood at Swanscombe, beyond Springhead, in the vicinity of which, there is every reason to believe, stood the *Vagniacæ* of the Itinerary of Antoninus.

On the other side of the Park, between the Park and the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, in the centre of a field is a fallen cromlech. One large stone of it, a conspicuous object from the Railway, attracting the attention of Mr. Warne, we visited it together, when a close inspection confirmed the opinion he had formed of it at a distance.

Plate A.
 CELTIC REMAINS FROM THE HUNDRED OF HOO.



*4½ inches in height
 the others in proportion*



CELTIC REMAINS FOUND IN THE HUNDRED OF HOO.

THE twenty-seven objects drawn in miniature, upon plate A, are all of pure copper, and together with ten lumps of that metal, were discovered in 1875, about three feet below the surface, by workmen who were trenching a field of Little Coombe Farm, on the border of the Parishes of Allhallows and Saint Mary, in the Hundred of Hoo. The manufactured articles weigh seven pounds and a half, and the unmanufactured metal weighs seven pounds six ounces. The former are principally of the usual types, and those that have been broken since they were found, shew clearly that the metal must have been so hard, and brittle, that like steel it would break, and not bend. Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive, and No. 19 are perfect; Nos. 22 and 27 nearly so; but all the rest are fragments. Most of the articles are in a good state of preservation, but others are much corroded, particularly No. 5, the corrosion on which is a mass of blisters. No. 6 is small, and has a portion of another celt thrust into it. No. 7 is a fragment of the only one at all ornamented, and that but slightly. No. 20 is part of a small spear head. No. 21 is the upper part of the handle, and part of the blade, of a knife or short dagger, in one piece. No. 22 is a small gouge, slightly broken. Of No. 27 I have made a separate full size drawing (plate B), shewing the four sides, as

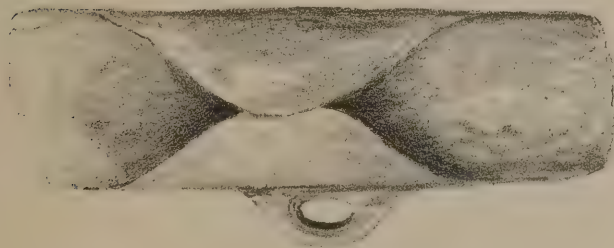
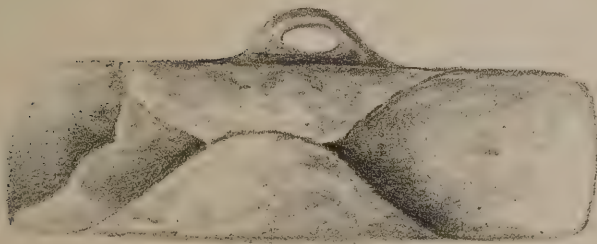
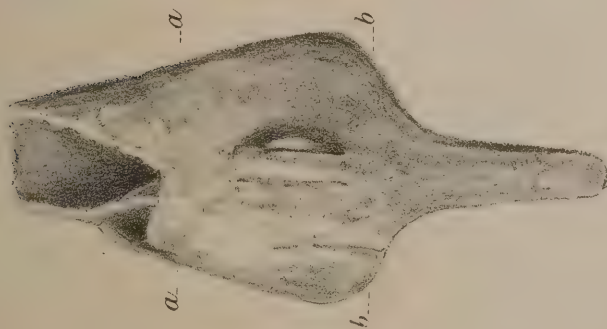
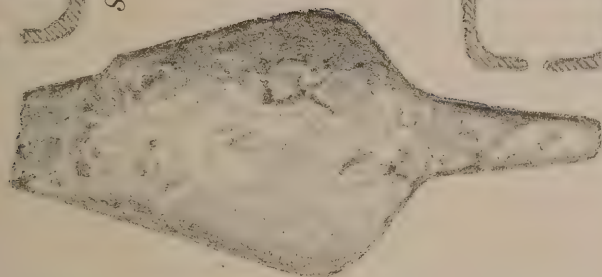
it is of an uncommon type, and the only one on the use of which I have any remark to make. Sir John Lubbock has suggested that this singular object was part of an adze, or small axe, used for felling trees. With the greatest diffidence, I would desire to suggest another use for it. It shews five sockets; one in the centre, at the top; and on each side of it one open from the top to the bottom, so that each forms two sockets, one at the top, and one at the bottom. I have minutely examined it, and from its form, and this arrangement of the sockets, I would venture to suggest that it is the metallic portion of a trident, or pronged fishing implement. The upper sockets are admirably adapted for receiving three prongs, probably of bone, as still used by the South Sea Islanders. The two outer prongs would be held fast in their proper positions, by the upper ends of the shaft (made of a short cleft stick), driven upwards through the two lower sockets, and fixed in their places by notches, as in my diagram on plate A. To the loop a long line could be attached, to answer the double purpose of recovering the implement when cast into the water, and of playing the fish when struck. My belief that such was the case is strengthened by the absence of any loop upon the small hunting spear-heads, Nos. 19 and 20 (too small for war spears, and too large for arrow heads) which being used on land did not require a line.

The eighteen objects shewn on plate c, together with some unimportant fragments and nine lumps of metal, were found in 1873, by some agricultural labourers, on Home Wood Farm in the Parish of Allhallows, Hoo, in the County of Kent. All are of pure copper, except the portions of sword blades,

Plate B.



Section at a a.



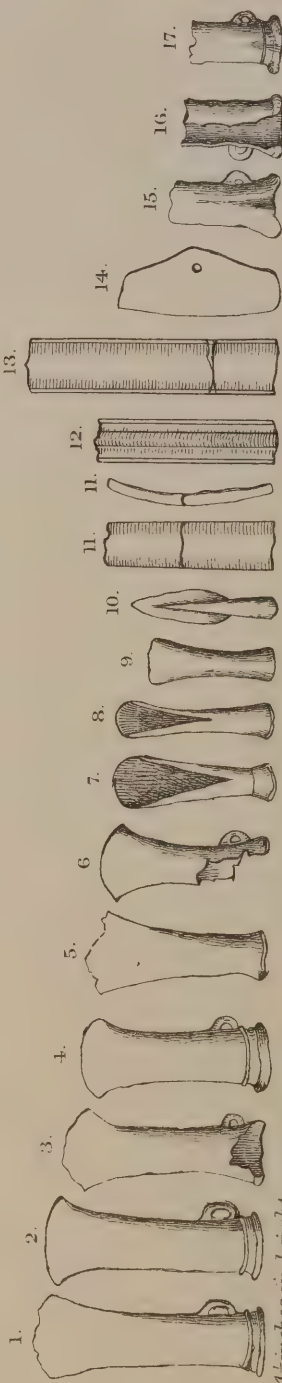
Section at b b.

CELTIC IMPLEMENT (N° 27) FROM HOO, SHEWN ON ALL ITS FOUR SIDES — ACTUAL SIZE.

H WICKHAM, DEL.

Thos. Wall Lithographer,
40 King St Covent Garden.

Plate C.
 CELTIC REMAINS FOUND AT ALLHALLOWS, HOO.



*4½ inches in height,
 the rest in proportion.*

(Cross Section.



of No 11 actual size

(Cross Section.



of No 12 actual size.

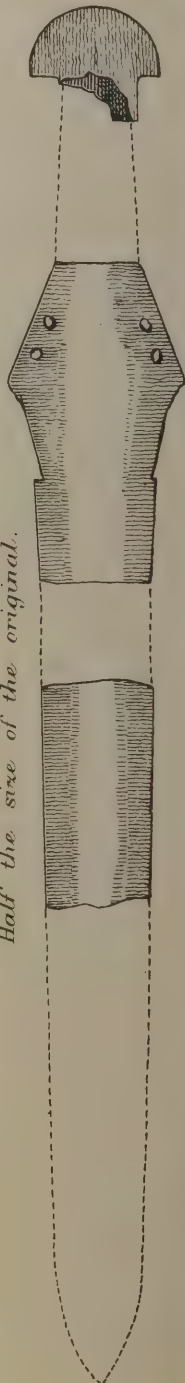
(Cross Section.



of No 13 actual size.

18.

Half the size of the original.



Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 18, which I am not certain about.

The weight of the manufactured articles, and fragments, is six pounds two ounces; that of the lumps of metal seven pounds and three quarters. All the objects are of common and well known types, and almost identical with those found some years since at Sittingbourne, which are fully described and engraved in Mr. C. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i., pp. 101 and 102. The dagger engraved on the latter page appears to have been of precisely the same size and shape as that found at Allhallows; but the blade and entire hilt of the former were of metal and in one piece, while of the latter the blade, and end only of the hilt, are of metal, the middle of the hilt having been of some more perishable material. No. 14 is a thin piece of plate copper with a sharp edge.

Two other similar hoards have within the last few years been discovered in this county, viz., one near Hythe, and the other in the Isle of Harty.

Although very many hoards of Celtic remains have from time to time turned up in Great Britain, and other countries, yet I believe no melting pot or crucible has ever been found amongst the articles deposited. From this I should infer that these hoards belonged, not to artificers, but to the resident tribes or families, and that the manufacturers were persons who had no fixed places of abode, but who travelled about the country, carrying their tools and working apparatus with them, something like the itinerant tinkers of the present day.

HUMPHREY WICKHAM.

STROOD, 10th July, 1876.

ON A CAVE NEAR MARGATE.

IN February last, having been apprised by Mr. Cobb, of Margate, that a cave had been discovered in a field belonging to Mr. Reeve of that place, I immediately proceeded to Mr. Reeve's brick-field, which is situated on the highest land in Thanet, not far from the monument and sea mark. The brick-earth which covers the chalk, on this elevated ground, must not be confounded with the drift clay (which commonly goes by the name of brick-earth, and which is of late geological date), as it consists entirely of Thanet beds, a formation anterior in date to the London clay, which is here about four or five feet in thickness, and rests upon the chalk. At the place where the cave was found, this had been disturbed at some remote period, and a hole was found in the chalk below, much in shape and appearance like an ordinary well; this had been loosely filled in with surrounding materials, and fell in some distance while the workmen stood on it. On removing the material filling the hole, at a depth of twelve feet, upon the north side of the shaft, a cavern was found, the mouth of which had apparently been stopped up with large flint boulders, which, with the surrounding earth, nearly filled the cavern. On removing this material we found a large number of bones of animals, a few pieces of Roman pottery, a Roman quern, and a great many common snail shells. The cave was oven-shaped, flat at the bottom, and domed at top, the crown of it being about six feet in height, the breadth of it twelve feet, and the length nine feet. I examined it carefully for any channel or communication with the surface, but could find but one apparent rabbit burrow, which had gone in some distance. The bones found were mixed with the earth, and were for the most part fragments of a great many different individuals, many portions of skulls being found. So far as I could ascertain, they belonged

to the following animals, viz :—several bones and skulls of the common pig, mostly young ; a great many of the goat, perhaps more than one species ; the sheep, the calf, and ox ; a portion of the jaw and antlers of *Cervus dama*, fallow deer, perhaps also red deer, but I am rather uncertain about this ; a tooth of a horse, but the appearance of the latter led me to believe that it came from nearer the surface. The pottery consisted of portions of a sepulchral urn of dark colour ; a few fragments of perhaps two or three other vessels of Roman pattern ; a small piece of red Samian ware ; also the handle of an amphora. The Roman coin was a large brass of *Faustina* the elder. The portion of quern was cut from a conglomerate or pudding stone. I could find no trace of fire in the cave, but there were several portions of decayed wood. The bones did not appear to have been introduced by animals, for they were not gnawn as if by carnivora, and some of them were cut or sawn asunder. Below the level of the cave, the shaft or well descended through the chalk to a depth of thirty feet, but nothing more of importance was found.

The circumstances above stated lead me to conclude that this cave had been used as a human hiding place, most probably excavated in the side of a well. At what period it had been so used we can only conjecture, but the Roman remains, taken in connection with the rather singular remains of animals, lead me to conclude that it must have been during, or not long after, the occupation of Britain by the Romans. When they finally withdrew, and even before that time, the Saxons came over and ravaged the eastern portions of the country with fire and sword, as did the Danes at a later period. It seems probable, therefore, that this cave may take us back to a very early date. Its situation, on the highest point of Thanet, was probably the site of a village, very likely surrounded by a wood long since laid bare by the hands of the cultivator.

GEORGE DOWKER, F.G.S.

July, 1876.

COULYNG CASTLE.

COULYNG, Cowlinge, or Cooling, Castle consists of two parallel but unequal wards, or courts, separated by a moat which surrounded both. These wards are four-sided but not rectangular, and have a round tower at each angle. They cover or enclose nearly eight acres of ground; the dimensions of the Outer Ward being about 440 feet by 290 and those of the Inner Ward 196 feet by 170.

Coulyng Manor formed one of the possessions of the great family of Cobham, for more than three hundred and fifty years, from the time of Henry III to that of James I. It is said to have been purchased, for four hundred marks, by Sir John de Cobham, who died in 1252. No Castle was here then, but a stately manor house stood in the midst of the demesne, which was more than seven hundred acres in extent. The whole property is carefully described in the records of an Inquisition, held on the 15th of April, 1300, after the death of another Sir John de Cobham, son of him who purchased this manor, and father of Henry the first Baron Cobham. The deceased knight was so highly esteemed by Edward I. and his son, that upon the day of his burial, March 27th, 1300, mass was said before Prince Edward in his Chapel Royal for the soul of Sir John de Cobham.*

The Jurors, upon the Inquisitio,† found that Sir John held the manor of Coulyngg' from the heirs of the Countess of Aumarle, by the service of one knight's fee, and that two other gentlemen held under him as free tenants on the manor by knight's service. One of these, Nicholas de Ore, held the

* Wardrobe Account of the King, 28 Edward I, page 32 (published by the Society of Antiquaries).

† Inquisitio post Mortem, 28 Edward I, No. 42.

twentieth part of a knight's fee, doing service at the court of Coulyng; the other, Ralph Parlebyen, held seven acres as the one-hundredth part of a knight's fee, paying annually as rent two pounds of pepper, worth two shillings. There were likewise several other free tenants, whose tenure was by gavelkind, not by knight's service, and these paid altogether £4 per annum to Sir John de Cobham as Lord of the manor. The total value of the manor, including every source of income, was assessed at £26. 12s. 5½d. per annum, equivalent to about £500 of our money.

The details of the manorial demesne are thus entered:—

“There is there a certain Capital Messuage [the Manor House] which with its orchards, and other Appurtenances within the enclosure, is worth (beyond cost of repairs) six shillings per annum. There are 113 acres of arable land worth one shilling per acre per annum; 200 acres of inferior arable land worth 7^d per acre; 60 acres of hill pasture worth 2^d per acre; 300 acres of “saltings” pasture worth 6^d per acre; 15 acres of meadow on the saltings worth 6^d per acre; 15 acres of underwood worth 3^d per acre; one watermill worth 13^s 4^d per annum; and two windmills worth 30^s per annum.”

Such was the manor of Coulyng at the beginning of the fourteenth century, before any Castle was built upon it.

The Castle was erected, early in the reign of Richard II, by that munificent patron of builders and masons John de Cobham, the third Baron Cobham. He had no son to perpetuate his name, but he left memorials, in stone and in good deeds, that have endured to the present time. It is a fact characteristic of the man that his Baronial Castle was not the first, but the last, of the great buildings which he erected. Almost immediately after he had inherited the family estates, he founded a Perpetual Chantry or College at Cobham, in the 36th year of Edward III. He repaired and sumptuously decorated Cobham Church, and probably put a new roof upon Coulyng Church, during the same reign. Not until after all these pious works were completed, did he devote himself to rebuilding his manor house at Coulyng, and obtain King

Richard's licence to crenelate and fortify it. This licence* is dated February 2nd, 1380-1. That year saw him unite with Sir Robert Knollys in rebuilding Rochester Bridge. The same patriotic generosity which prompted him to build the bridge constrained him to turn his manor house into a castle. The safety of the district required it.

In 1377-8, the first year of Richard II, commenced that agitation, among the serfs and peasantry, which culminated three or four years later in Wat Tyler's rebellion. Internal divisions however seemed less formidable than foreign invasion. That more terrible infliction befell this district in 1379. The Chroniclers narrate that French vessels appeared at the mouth of the Thames, with a force of Frenchmen and Spaniards who ravaged all this part of Kent, adjacent to the Thames. As there was no stronghold here to withstand them, every town and village near the river fell into their hands. They burned and destroyed all the houses, and penetrated even so far up the river as Gravesend, which likewise fell before these marauders.†

The patriotic Baron of Cobham determined to do what he could towards preventing a repetition of such an outrage and disgrace. It seems probable that he was at that time engaged in repairing or rebuilding his manor house here. There is in existence a mason's receipt, dated in London on the 11th of May, 1379, by which Thomas Wrek acknowledges £5 paid to him as part of the sum of £14. 6s. 8d. due by Lord Cobham for building work already done.‡ There is likewise a London plumber's receipt§ dated at Coulyng, five years earlier (in 1374, October,) for the sum of 48s. 10d. These receipts were found in connection with others, of later date, which refer to the building of Coulyng Castle, but there is nothing in the wording of these earlier documents by which we can discover where the work mentioned in them was done. The later receipts prove that (two years after 1379) when Lord Cobham had obtained the king's permission to fortify his house here, he pressed forward the work with all possible speed.

* Rot. Pat. 4 Rich. II, part 2, m 24.

† Lambarde's *Perambulation*, page 483 ; Grafton's *Chronicle*, *ad annum*.

‡ *Archæologia Cantiana*, ii. 96.

§ *Ibid.*

At Michaelmas, 1381, a London master mason, Henry de Ivelegh or Yevele, was at Coulyng and acknowledged receipt of £20 which were paid to him by Lord Cobham on account of Thomas Wrek or Wrewk, the mason mentioned before.* In the following year we find the same Henry Yevele again at Coulyng. Probably his errand on both occasions was of the same nature. At all events on the 23rd of July, 1382, he certified that he had measured certain walls and towers which had been erected within the moat of Coulyng, by a mason named William Sharnall. He describes these walls and towers as reaching "from the tower in the south-east corner to the wall of the Great Chamber in the north corner."† Thus we know the exact date of the erection of the eastern front of the Inner Ward, with its strongly fortified gatehouse; it was completed by the 23rd of July, 1382. We know the name of its builder, Wm. Sharnall. We know also the price paid for it, £456; for Yevele certified that the masonry therein measured fifty-seven perches; and Sharnall was paid £8 for every perch. Lord Cobham's desire to push on the work was no doubt increased, while the work itself may have been hindered by the disturbed state of Kent, and of the country, during and after Wat Tyler's rebellion. He seems, therefore, to have employed different builders, or master masons, simultaneously upon different portions of the Castle. Thus we find that Wm. Sharnall built the eastern front and strong gatehouse of the Inner Ward; but another mason named Thos. Crompe undertook the south gate of the Outer Ward ("*la graunde porte del outerwarde de Coulyng*"). He had finished that great gate, and received £8 for his work, on the 25th of November, 1382.‡ The Castle was not completed until three years after this date. At Michaelmas, 1384, the two masons, Crompe and Sharnall, acknowledge receipt of 78s. for 650 quarters of lime used at Coulyng during the previous twelve months.§ A third builder named Bestcherche was afterwards employed to hasten the progress of the work. On the 16th of October, 1384, he received 60s. for masonry in the Castle

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, ii. 97.

† *Ibid.*, ii. 99.

‡ *Ibid.*, ii. 98.

§ *Ibid.*, ii. 99.

of Coulyng.* Even then the Castle was not finished. There exists a still later receipt, dated Michaelmas, 1385, for work done there by Thomas Crompe during the previous twelve-months.†

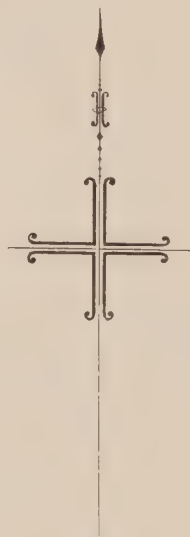
It seems then to be probable that the old manor house had become dilapidated, so that plumbers were employed to repair its roof, towards the end of Edward the III's reign, and that Lord Cobham began to rebuild, rather than repair, it almost immediately after that king's death. The French invasion then prompted him to obtain the royal licence to fortify his house, and the completion of the new Castle occupied fully five years, to the end of 1385. Thus from documentary evidence we know the date of Coulyng Castle, we know the names of the master builders employed, we know something of the cost of the work (viz., £8 per perch of masonry) and something of the order in which the various parts were built. We shall expect to find indications that some of the building was done before February, 1381, when the licence to crenelate was granted; we know that the strong eastern front of the Inner Ward was then rapidly raised, and was finished before July, 1382; we learn that the large Outer Ward was then in course of erection, and that its great gate between the two towers was completed in the following November (1382); and we understand that, after these defensive portions were finished, at least three years were occupied with the completion of the Castle buildings.

The Outer Ward lies to the east of the Inner Ward. The Outer Gateway stands at its south-west corner between two, apparently round, towers which are advanced about sixteen feet in front of the level of the south face of the Inner Ward. These Outer Gate Towers are forty feet high, to the tops of their parapets, and the total width of the towers and gateway taken together is about fifty feet. The towers are not circular, but are semicircles facing the south (one of twenty feet diameter, the other of eighteen), and the ends of each semicircle are continued, across the ends of their diameters and at right angles to them, in straight lines, northward. Each of

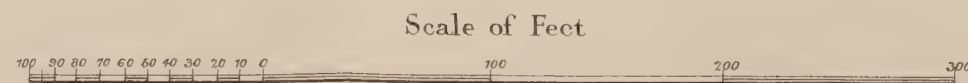
* *Archæologia Cantiana*, i. 100.

† *Ibid.*, ii. 100, 101.

GROUND PLAN of COOLING CASTLE.



- A. Great Gate with portcullis
- B. Watergate or postern
- C. Corbels 1 feet from the ground
- Cc Corbels 4 feet from the ground
- D. Drain shafts in the thickness of the Walls
- E. Crypt beneath the "Great Chamber"
- F. Vaulted chamber, sometime called the Dungeon.
- G. Angle of original wall
- W. Windows



them thus forms an elongated, straight-sided, horse-shoe, nineteen feet deep from the centre of its outer face to the middle of its open back. Their walls vary in thickness from four to six feet, and still shew putlog holes on the outside, and corbels for floorbeams on the inside. The upper corbels are all nineteen feet above the ground; the lower corbels are, in the eastern tower nine feet, and in the western tower seven feet from the ground. The eastern tower is the larger of the two, but the west wall of the western tower is continued for three feet further north than the other tower walls. The arched gateway, nine feet wide and fifteen feet high at its apex, was defended by heavy folding doors, hung upon four iron gudgeons which still remain. There was no portcullis here, but the square-topped recess, over the doorway, was made to receive the end of a drawbridge. Heavy machicolations, and tall battlements, crown the horse-shoe towers. Thus the garrison could harass assailants, not only from the embrasures of the battlements, but also from twelve apertures (*meurtrières*) in the floor of the west parapet, and from eleven in that of the east. These apertures are generally three feet long by one foot wide. A similar aperture above the gateway is nine feet long by one foot wide, but two narrow divisions of stone break it into three spaces of less than three feet each, a common arrangement in castles of this period. In the basement of each Outer Gate Tower there is a round peephole, which is very widely splayed internally; that in the west tower was very low and looked south-west: that in the east tower is higher and looks to the south-east. On the middle floor of each tower there was a long narrow loop (deeply splayed internally) with a round orifice in the middle of it. That in the east tower looks south; that in the west looks nearly south-east. On the upper floor of each tower is another round peephole; in the east tower it looks south-south-east; in the west tower south-south-west. The crest of the battlement over the gateway is twelve feet lower than those of the tower battlements. Access to the platform over the gateway was obtained, from the second floor of each tower, through an arched doorway which is still visible and open.

On the south face of the eastern Outer Gate Tower, we

see the well-known inscription, which takes the form of a charter with Lord Cobham's seal appended to it. This is formed of fourteen copper plates exquisitely enamelled. The writing is in black, while the ground is of white enamel; the seal and silk cords are of the proper colours. The whole work is an exquisite example of enamel, which after 500 years' exposure to the weather remains nearly as good as when it was put up. The inscription states very clearly why Lord Cobham erected a castle here, viz., for the safety of the country. The French invasion had shewn the need, and this inscription was perhaps intended to disarm the suspicions and hostility of the serfs, by reminding them of that need. It runs thus, in four lines, each enamelled upon three plates of copper.

Knouweth that beth and schul be
 That i am mad in help of the cuntre
 In knowyng of whyche thyng
 Thys is chartre and wytnessyng

(Seal, *gules* on a chevron *or* three lions rampant *sable*.)

Inscriptions are rare on Gothic buildings, especially on castles. That best known is over the portal of Brougham Castle. This at Coulyng is remarkable from being in English, at a time when Latin was employed in all charters; it contains that early form of the plural, "beth," instead of "are." The inscription measures thirty-two inches by fourteen, and the diameter of the seal is no less than seven and a quarter inches long.*

Entering through the outer gateway, we cannot in these days realize the great size of the Outer Ward, because the modern dwelling house, offices, and outbuildings block the view. Walking around it, we find a round tower at each of the three other corners, and many portions of the curtain walls still remain. Towards the east the ground rises so rapidly that the east curtain wall, being on such high ground above the moat, was probably low. Proceeding northward about 180 feet from the great outer gate, we find ourselves opposite the Gatehouse of the Inner Ward. The moat between us and it is dry, and some steps constructed by Mr. Murton enable us to descend

* *Archæological Journal*, xxiii. 233.

Knowlþ	that	beth	and	schulþe
That	am	mad	msheþ	of the cunte
In	buolþing	of	Whiche	thþug
Thys	is	charter	and	Witnesþing



Inscription on the eastern tower of Cooling Castle Gateway.

and cross to the Inner Ward. Before doing so we remark that a stone platform to receive and support the end of the draw-bridge must have stood where the steps now are ; but no traces of it remained within living memory.

As we cross the dried moat we notice that the fortified entrance of the Inner Ward, is not in the middle of the east front, but much nearer to its north end than to the south. The walls of this Inner Ward are all built of chalk, which is faced on both sides with ragstone ashlar, except on that portion of the east wall which lies between the Gatehouse and the north-east corner. There the wall is faced with chequered work of ragstone and flints, arranged in chess-board pattern. Upon the broad projecting buttress the pattern is slightly varied, narrow bands of flint connecting the flint squares of the same course. Towards the northern end and in the upper portion the work is better than elsewhere, and may be compared with any of the same kind at Norwich or in East Anglia. The surface of this wall is not in the same plane with that of the corresponding wall south of the gatehouse, but projects a few inches beyond it.

The room of which this chequered work formed the outer wall, was called by the builder who measured the work "*the great chamber in the north corner.*" Its crypt still remains, with its vaulting shafts, and one entire bay of the vaulting, perfect. It has sometimes been called the Chapel, but as it is forty-six feet long from north to south, and only seventeen from east to west, while it possesses not a single characteristic of a chapel, the idea is clearly a mistake. The Great Chamber itself has disappeared. Probably its fireplace and chimney were supported by the central buttress which projects into the moat.

The north-east round tower, with which the Great Chamber and its crypt communicated, has disappeared all but a small fragment of projecting wall, which shews that its basement (and perhaps the upper floors also) formed internally a hexagon. This north-east tower and its fellow at the south-east corner were the only towers of the Castle which seem to have been completely rounded, and closed with masonry ; the masonry of the others forms, generally, three quarters of a circle, or something like a horse-shoe.

Of the Inner Ward, the two round towers of the Gatehouse are at present only thirty and a half feet high, but the towers at the south-east and north-west corners are thirty-four feet high, and that at the south-west corner is thirty-five feet in height. The highest walls now standing are:—a portion of the south-side, towards the west, twenty-nine feet high; the whole of the west wall, which is twenty-seven feet high; and a portion of the east wall, adjoining the southern of the two gatehouse towers, which is twenty-seven and a half feet high. The wall between the Gatehouse and the south-east corner tower is five feet thick, but the general thickness of the outer walls is only four feet, and that of the inner walls three feet.

Approaching this Inner Gatehouse we observe two semicircular cavities (of which the diameter is uppermost) in the north and south faces of the gateway, in front of, and lower than the bases of the arch-piers. These formed the bearings which received the axle of the drawbridge. Six inches above the highest points of these bearings, we find a long horizontal semicircular groove, of three inches diameter, sunk in the north and south faces of the jambs. Its use is not known with certainty, but we may suggest what is probable. Through this groove a sort of *avant-pont*, or telescopic addition to the drawbridge could be slid onward over its surface, after the bridge had been lowered. The bridge itself seldom exceeded ten feet in length. Likewise, in the face of the jambs we notice a large vertical groove which was intended to guide the portcullis, and prevent its being wrenched open. The flanking towers of the gatehouse are of fourteen feet diameter. The northern tower is pierced only with two oylet loops, the southern tower has two rectangular windows, and three oylet loops, on its two floors.

Entering the Inner Ward, we find that the Great Chamber and its crypt occupied the whole of the northern end of the east face. The majority of the dwelling rooms and offices were in the southern portion of the east front, and the eastern portion of the south front. The width of the buildings can still be traced by the inner walls, which remain *in situ* beneath the flower beds. All traces of rooms have disappeared, but by digging down below the surface on the east side towards the

south, fire-places and chimneys have been traced. Passing on to the south-east tower, we look into it and find that its basement is cylindrical; that it had two stories of rooms beneath its roof; that its walls are pierced with two loops on the first floor, and with one loop and two rectangular windows on the upper—each window is of two lights transomed. Into its basement projects the rectangular corner of a chamber now far below the surface of the ground. The round tower was evidently added after that corner chamber had been built. Close to where we stand, at the point where the south wall and this corner tower meet, there are traces of a fire-place in the wall. We see three courses of tiles, laid edgewise and herring-bone fashion to form a fire-back.

Descending the ancient newel staircase, we enter the vaulted chamber, of which we saw the corner projecting through the wall of the circular tower. This vaulted chamber has a window and a door-case which we must examine. The door-case shews that the door opened inward, and that it was fastened upon the inside by a bar of wood, for which barholes are constructed in the wall; the deep one, to take the whole bar when not in use, has its inner surfaces lined with tiles. These precautions at the door for ensuring privacy, are paralleled by similar precautions in the construction of the window, which piercing the south wall at its eastern end, looks upon the moat. This window consists of a large pointed arch the greater portion of which is built up with great care, by means of three blocks of masonry, each of which is so curved that no prying eye could look in from without, nor could the inmate look out, through the three long narrow rectangular loopholes, by which the light enters from outside. These loopholes are three in number, but after being constructed so carefully upon so remarkable a plan, one of them has actually been built over by the circular tower at the south-east angle. This fact alone would prove that the eastern face with its gatehouse and two round towers, built in 1382, was an after-thought added to the original plan of the manor house, which had already been begun before licence to fortify and crenelate had been obtained. A singular angle in the north wall towards its east end suggests the same idea; and the difference between the corner

towers of the east front and those in the west face of this ward further confirms it. But what was this vaulted chamber in the south-east corner? It has been called the dungeon or prison—this it cannot be, for the door was fastened from the inside—and the iron staple under the window is quite modern, put in by Mr. Murton's gardener. A very experienced antiquary suggests that it may have been a bath—Edward I built a bath (which still exists) on a level with the moat at Leeds Castle. This chamber, so carefully constructed to preserve the privacy of its inmates, might have been used as a bath by the ladies of the family. There is not however beneath the present surface any communication with the moat by means of which the water could be admitted, and the solid chalk here had never been disturbed, until we recently dug down some three feet or more, to explore it.

Returning to the open air, we see near us, in the thickness of the south wall, two rectangular shafts which were the drains that descended to the moat, from garderobes in two dwelling or sleeping rooms. Projecting from the south wall, internally, we find five corbels at a height of seven feet from the ground. These evidently supported a floor. Three rectangular drain shafts in the thickness of the walls indicate again the position of dwelling or sleeping rooms. West of them we see a tapering opening, in the wall, which marks the place of a chimney and hearth in an upper room. There are in this wall, further west, other corbels for a floor, at present only four feet from the ground.

The west wall is nearly perfect, yet it contains but one small window, with a corbel beside it. In this wall, close to the north-west tower, was the Water Gate of the Castle, by which access could be had to the moat for the purpose either of dipping up water, or of entering a boat. Nearly opposite to it Mr. Murton dug up the remains of a small wooden ship or boat, portions of which still remain. It seems pretty clear that there were no dwelling rooms on the west side of the castle. The north-west tower, like its fellow at the south-west corner, was open in the rear. The opening was originally closed by a brattice, as in the Tower of London.

In the north wall we find further evidence of a change of

plan during the erection of this Castle, and probably an indication of a change of builders also. About fifty feet from the eastern end of this wall its direction is changed, so that at that point, instead of one straight wall we appear to have the junction of two walls, coming from different directions. When this curious feature reminds us of the way in which the south-east tower overlaps the window of the small vaulted chamber, and we look carefully at the plan, it seems to be pretty clear that the whole of the eastern fortified front was added after much of the inner court had been built. Considerably westward of the point of junction in the north wall there are drain shafts in the thickness of the wall, uniting at their common outlet into the moat, and indicating the position of dwelling or sleeping rooms, or of *garderobes* on the ramparts.

The Outer Ward now possesses but little interest; its great size was no doubt necessitated by the nature of the ground, which here rises rapidly towards the east. Had the highest portion been left outside the defences of the castle, those defences would have been of very little value. To make the castle defensible it was imperative that its curtain walls should include, or crown, the neighbouring high ground.

Passing onward from the consideration of the architecture we must glance briefly at the historical associations which cling around Coulyng Castle.

The Castle, as I have said, seems to have occupied some five or six years in building, and was not completed before Michaelmas, 1385. Within thirteen years from that date Sir John Cobham was banished to Guernsey, and his estates were seized by Richard II. Sir John had attended meetings of malcontent nobles, and was one of the thirteen lords who were self-appointed governors of the realm; hence his banishment. On the accession of Henry IV he was restored to his estates, and no doubt there were great rejoicings upon that occasion in the Castle of Coulyng. Then, however, he was an aged man, whose only child Joan De La Pole died before him, and he survived less than ten years to enjoy his restored estates and Castle. He died in January, 1408. His grand-daughter Joan lived much at Coulyng; she had already been thrice married, and at the time of his death was then once more a widow,

having, like himself, but one surviving child, Joan Braybrooke. Her third husband Sir Nicholas Hawberk had died, in this Castle, just three months before the decease of her grandfather. She subsequently married that good and noble man Sir John Oldcastle, whose name is perhaps more often recalled in connection with Coulyng Castle, than that of its builder or any of its owners. This indissoluble connection of his name with all memories of the place, is a very remarkable testimony to the noble and commanding character of Sir John Oldcastle, "the good Lord Cobham." How long was he connected with Coulyng? How long was he Lord Cobham? Less than ten years. The Lady Joan's third husband, Hawberk, died in October, 1407. Sir John Oldcastle was burned hanging, on Christmas Day, 1417. During the last four years of his life he was a fugitive in Wales hiding from his pursuers. His actual residence at Coulyng could not have exceeded five years. Yet so great and so good was this noble man; so powerful was his influence upon his own generation; and so great a benefit did his noble stand, for Christian truth and for liberty of conscience, bestow upon posterity; that during those few years Sir John Oldcastle impressed his memory upon Cooling, more indelibly than any other of its possessors.

The effect of his noble character may well be illustrated by a contrast. A fifth husband, whom the Lady Joan took to solace her for the loss of the good Lord Cobham, lived here for a period three times as long as Sir John Oldcastle, and had such repute and honour as obtained for him a grave in Westminster Abbey when he died. Yet few men now remember the name of Sir John Harpeden, and none connect it with Cooling Castle.

To illustrate the mediæval style of living, in such a Castle as this, we may quote a clause from the lease of a marsh and two houses which were let to John Smith of Coulyng, by Thomas Brook in May, 1429. Thomas Brook married the heiress Joan Braybrook. By this clause the tenant was bound to strew, with freshly gathered rushes, the floors of the hall and chambers of "Coweling" Castle, whenever the Lord was coming there to stay. This, says Mr. Larking,* "was nearly

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, ii. 102.

all the preparation needed to receive the lord on his arrival." A few benches, stools and steddles, with a few chairs, formed the standing furniture of the house. Hangings for walls and beds, and all such comforts, were brought with him by the lord, whenever he moved from one mansion to another.

The most remarkable event in the history of Coulyng Castle was its assault and capture by Sir Thomas Wyatt, on the 30th of January, 1554. The Lord of Cobham and of Coulyng was then George Brooke, whose sister was the wife of Sir Thomas Wyatt. A demonstration, which should prevent Queen Mary from marrying Philip of Spain, was all that Wyatt desired to achieve, but his movement was rebellion in the eye of the law. On Sunday, the 28th of January, George Lord Cobham went to Gravesend, and there, in company with Sir John Fogge, Sir H. Jerningham, and others, received Thomas Duke of Norfolk, who came with six hundred foot soldiers, called Whitecoats, obtained from the City of London, to head the Queen's forces against Wyatt. One of Wyatt's friends, Sir George Harper, came over from the rebels and was gladly welcomed by the Duke of Norfolk, who found not more than three hundred men awaiting him at Gravesend. Lord Cobham returned to Coulyng and next day wrote to the Duke that Wyatt intended to fight it out, and cautioned his Grace not to come too far. The Duke came on, and his force of men had with them six pieces of ordnance. Owing to the treachery of the Whitecoats, who under Capt. Brett went over to the rebels, Wyatt defeated the Duke at Strood on the 29th of January, and seizing the six guns marched with them towards his brother-in-law's Castle of Coulyng. What follows we learn from Lord Cobham himself, for his letter to Queen Mary is still in existence among the Public Records, and I append a copy of it.* He says that Wyatt appeared before his Castle at

* LETTER FROM GEORGE LORD COBHAM TO QUEEN MARY.

"It may please y^{or} most excellent ma^{tie} to be aduertysed that this day at xj of the klok Wyat w^t his hole force of ij mⁱ men & aboue removed from Rochester & approched to my castell assaltynge the same in most forceyble manner they could but I declaryng my true subiection towards y^{or} highnes & callyng theym traytours made to theym defyaunce resystynge their force & defendynge my castell w^t suche power as I had untill v of the klok at after none havyng no other munycons or wepons but iiij or v handgones iiij pykes and the rest blakbylls the fault wherof I may well ascrybe vnto y^{or} graces offycers of the bulwerks & shypps makynge earnest request as well to my Lord of Norfolk as to theym for

eleven o'clock in the morning with two thousand men, and at once laid battery to the gate of the Castle, with two great guns captured from the Duke of Norfolk, while he laid four other pieces of ordnance against another side of the Castle, sorely battering it and the gates. Lord Cobham defended his house with a handful of men from eleven in the morning until five in the afternoon. Besides blackbills he had no weapons beyond four pikes and four or five handguns. When four or five of his men had been killed, and others wounded; when his ammunition was nearly expended; when his gates with the drawbridges were so battered and fired down that his own men began to murmur and to shrink, and Wyatt's men were "redy to invade" him, Lord Cobham felt compelled to yield, which he did at five o'clock in the afternoon. Then Wyatt made the

the same howbeit I could neu^r get none. The rebells perceyvyng that I was bent to resyst theym havynge ij g . . . peces of ordnance that the Duke of Norfolk left among theym at his retyre layd batery to the gate of the castell & also did fyre the same & layd foure other peces to another syde of the castell w^{ch} did so sore batre the castell & the gates that w^{out} that they could neuer haue prevayled at w^{ch} assault iiij or v of my men were slayne & dyuers hurt w^{ch} did so discourage the comons that I had theyrn assembled for the seruyce of yo^r highnes that they begonne to mutney & whisper one to another. And I their standyng in defence at the gates w^h my sonnes ageynst theym in a doubtfull assalt vntill my gates w^h the drawbryges were so batred & fyred down that they were redy to invade me I perceyvyng behynde me both my men to shrynk from & my shote to be wasted was then compelled to yeld where if power had seruyd to my true hart & seruyce towards yo^r highnes I wold haue dyed in yo^r graceis quarell. If yo^r grace theirfore will assemble suche force in convenyent tyme as were able to encounter w^h so fewe in number beyng not aboute ij m^l & yet not v^c of theym able & good armed men but rascalls & rakehells as lyve be spoyle I doubt not but yo^r grace shall haue the vycory of theym so that they be guyded & man handled by suche an approved Captayne as can discretely lede theym they inforced me to promyse theym uppon myne hono^r to be w^h theym tomorowe at Grauesend yet not w^hstandyng I will remayne faythfull in hart towards yo^r highnes aduertysyng yo^r grace fro' tyme to tyme of their procedyngs. And for the better tryall of my good seruyce towards yo^r highnes to be don unfaynedly yea and more effectually then I haue wryten It may please yo^r grace to send some one whome yo^r grace shall appoynt to viewe my house whereby yo^r grace shall vnderstand that I haue as well in this as in all other yo^r graces former comaundments shewed my self a true & redy seruyteur towards yo^r highnes. Although I vnderstand I hauebyn otherwise reported to yo^r highnes wherin my doyngs & the contrey shall vtter & witenes the truth as my conseyence hath inwardely ment good fayth towards yo^r grace w^{ch} I shall so continually beare whiles lyfe doth last. Thus makynge my continually prayer for the preseruacion of yo^r highnes w^h strenght & fortune to subdue yo^r enemyes I most humbly take my leave of yo^r grace ffrom Cowlyng Castell in hast the xxxth of January 1553 [1554].

"Yo^r graces most humble & true

"subiect & seruant to th'end

G. COBHAM.

Dom. State Papers, Mary, ii, 28.

Lord of Coulyng promise to come to Gravesend, on the next day, into the rebels' camp, and proceeded himself with his forces to that town. As soon as they were gone, Lord Cobham sat down and wrote to Queen Mary a full account of the day's proceedings. Knowing that his head was in jeopardy, his life at stake, he wrote the following address upon his letter to urge the messenger on:—"To the Quene's most excellent majestie—hast, hast, post hast, with all dyligence possible, for the lyfe, for the lyfe." This address occupies seven lines.

His letter did not avert the Queen's displeasure, for he and his sons were sent to the Tower, where the name of his younger son Thomas still appears carved upon a window splay of the Beauchamp tower. "Thomas Cobham, 1553." But they did not long remain in confinement. For the father, Count d'Egmont's intercession prevailed with the Queen; and the son's wife obtained grace for her husband; so that on the 24th of March 155 $\frac{3}{4}$ they were restored to liberty.*

In connection with Wyatt's assault it should be mentioned that Mr. Murton found in the moat, amongst the fallen masonry of the outer court's west wall, cannon balls of ragstone, and others of iron. From Lord Cobham's description of the attack it is certain that Wyatt overcame the defences of the Outer Court, and was successfully battering the main entrance of the Inner Ward when Lord Cobham capitulated.

* At the end of Hasted's copy of Philipot's *Visitation of Kent* (Additional MSS. Brit. Museum, No. 5507, folio 303a), I find the following particulars respecting the adherents and the opponents of Sir Thomas Wyatt:—

"The names of the principal persons of this County who joined with Sir Tho^s Wyatt in his Rebellion anno 1 Marie (Vincent N^o 145, folio 1).

"Sir George Harper, who submitted to the Duke of Norfolk at Rochester. Sir Hen. Isle knt. Tho^s Isle his brother executed at Maidstone. Anthony and William Knevet, his brother, executed at Yorke. Tho^s Cobham younger son of Lord Cobham, condemned Feb. 19 Anno 1 Marie. Walter and Mantell, brethren, the former executed at Maidstone, the last at York. Alex. Brett, executed at Rochester. George Cobham and Sir W^m Cobham, sons to the Lord Cobham. Hugh Booth. Thomas Vane. Robert Rudstone, condemned but afterwards pardoned. Edward Wyatt. Edward Fogge. George Merre. Cuthbert Vaughan. Culpeper. Culpeper. Cromer. Thomas Rampton, the Duke of Suffolk's secretary.

"Opposing, on the the Queen's part:—Lord Abergavenny. Sir Robert Southwell, sheriff and Privy Councillor. John Twyne, mayor of Canterbury. Christopher Roper. John Tucke. George Darell. George Clarke, gent^a. Sir T. Cheney, Lord Warden. Warham S^t Leger. Sir John Fogge. The Bishop of Rochester. Sir T. Moyle. Sir T. Finch."

A full account of the whole of Wyatt's proceedings may be found in John Proctor's *Historie of Wyatts Rebellion*. See also *Archæologia Cantiana*, iii. 179; iv. 235.

Probably the Castle was seldom used as a residence after that time; it seems to have been suffered soon to fall into decay, having existed little more than two hundred years in a habitable state. The park, however, was much longer kept up, and prized. When William Brooke, Lord Cobham, made his will in 1582 he directed that the "40 tunnes" of timber, bequeathed by him for repairing the buildings of Cobham College, should not be cut in the park at Coulyng, nor in Cobham Park.* After the attainder of the last Lord Cobham, we find that King James I appointed Sir Roger Aston to be the Keeper, or Ranger, of Coulyng Park; the docquet is still in existence, and bears date Dec^r 9th, 1603.

W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON.

* A copy of the will is in Lansdowne MS., 830, folio 249 *et seq.*

THE PARISH CHURCH OF CLIFFE AT HOO.

*A Paper read therein before the Kent Archæological Society on
July 26th, 1876,*

BY THE REV. IORWERTH GREY LLOYD, M.A.

THE name of this parish was anciently Clyva, Cleve, or Bishop's Cleve; afterwards West Cliff, and Clyff, or Clyffe in the seventeenth century, as in the map of Kent in Philipott's book *Kent Surveyed*; and now the name generally given to the place is Cliffe-at-Hoo. Although the parish is not actually within the Hundred of Hoo, it is thus designated to distinguish it from others of the same name.

The Church is dedicated in honour of St. Helen, mother of the Emperor Constantine the Great, a personage chiefly remarkable on account of the legend, which represents her as the discoverer of the actual Cross upon which the Saviour suffered.

The Church which stood on the site of the present building, and which has entirely perished, with the exception possibly of a very rude and ancient doorway, still to be seen in the exterior of the north wall of the north Chapel, was, with some other buildings (to which it may be reasonably conjectured this doorway led, but which have also perished),* the place where the seven Anglo-Saxon Councils were held, viz.:—Cloveshoo or Cloveshoe in A.D. 742, 747, 798, 800, 803, 823, and 824. The Canons passed at the Council of the year 747 are worthy of attention; one of them, the ninth, enjoining residence on the Clergy in their respective parishes, has been forgotten here, the present Rector being the first for fully a century, who has been properly resident upon the benefice.

Other places, it is true, claim to have been the scene of

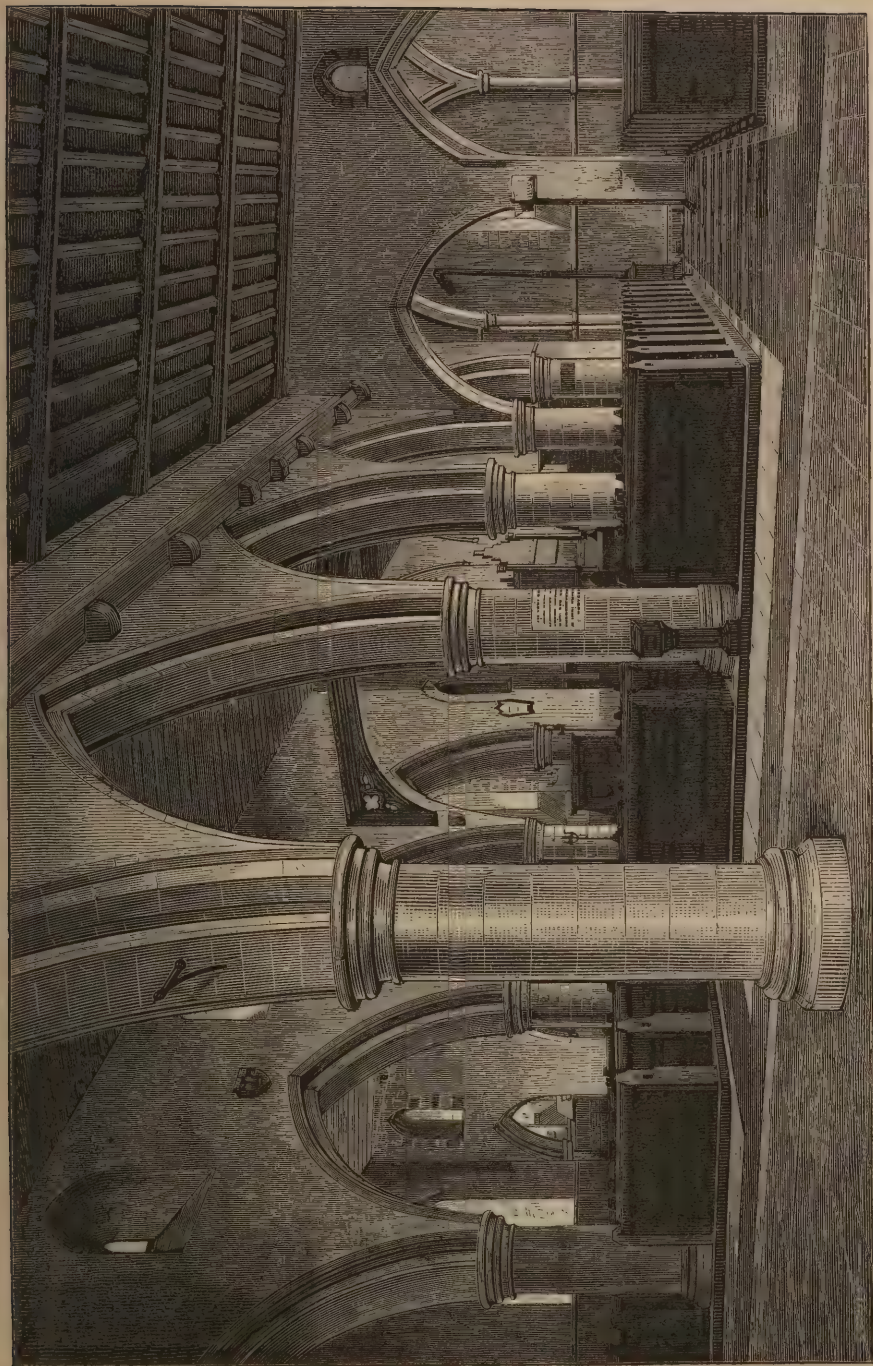
* There is a raised space in the churchyard immediately opposite to this doorway, which would seem to mark the site of some building, and it has been asserted that there are foundations there.

these Councils, but when the position of Cliffe is considered, geographically and ecclesiastically, being readily accessible by river and sea communication from all parts of England, and not so very far distant from the Metropolitan City of Canterbury, it would seem to have as good, if not a better, claim than Abingdon, or Chelsea, to be the place where these assemblies were held. Besides this *à priori* argument in favour of the supposition, there is also more or less indirect evidence in its favour to be derived from the fact that the Rectory of Cliffe* was for many centuries an Exempt Jurisdiction, the Rectors having been their own Ordinaries, only visitable by the Archbishop of Canterbury in person.†

The present Church is faced with Kentish rag and flint in alternate courses; some Reigate stone appears also, and the materials seem to have been used more than once before. The fabric consists of western tower, nave, north and south aisles, south porch, north and south chapels built transept-wise, and chancel; the whole forming a cruciform plan. Its extreme dimensions are, from east to west 149 feet, and from north to south, across the transepts, 82 feet. The tower, nave, and transepts are Early English, and are said to have been built about the year 1260. The chancel is thought to have been rebuilt, and several "Decorated" windows inserted in the nave aisles, during the time of Archbishop Whittlesey, who about the year 1350 was Rector of Cliffe. One solitary beam, with pierced spandrels, in the nave, is exactly like the tie-beams of the roof erected in Cooling Church during the reign of Edward III. Its insertion was probably needed when the nave aisles were widened at this time. In the south aisle an arch, inserted within the Early English arcading upon the west wall of the south transept, may be of this or of rather later date. The arms of Archbishop Arundel, upon the ancient chancel roof (which has been unhappily demolished, together with the east window), would seem to suggest for that roof

* In ancient times there was a perpetual vicarage as well as a rectory belonging to this church, but when the vicarage was merged into the rectory is uncertain. The Vicarage House, which was probably built of timber and plaster, was pulled down shortly after the Restoration. Two fields belonging to the glebe still go by the name of the Vicarage field and marsh.

† This Jurisdiction was taken away by two "Orders in Council," dated respectively August 8, and December 23, 1845.



CLIFFE AT HOO, CHURCH OF ST. HELEN.

likewise a somewhat later date. He occupied the See from 1396 to 1414.

The tower was repaired, and its staircase rebuilt, a few years ago. In 1857, when Sir Stephen Glynne visited this Church, the bells had been taken down to be recast, and he saw them lying on the ground within the tower. In 1862 they were recast, by John Taylor and Co., of Loughborough; and, in 1864, two more were added from the same foundry. The tower now contains a peal of eight musical bells, and the ringing chamber is approached by a newel staircase. There is a rude external doorway to be observed on the south side of the tower. The south porch has a parvise or room over it, by no means an uncommon arrangement. Here the parvise is not, as yet, put to any practical use; but in some places it is used as a vestry or as a library. The floor of the parvise and the turret stairs leading to it have been recently restored, but the turret itself still needs restoration. There are some masons' marks to be seen on the outside arch of the porch. The nave (of which the declination of its floor to the north is remarkable) was re-seated with open seats two years ago. The font, which was removed some years since from its accustomed place, has an octagonal bowl, with concave sides, on a buttressed stem. An iron bracket in the western pillar of the south arcade of the nave, from which the font cover was suspended, remains to mark its original position. The nave arcades consist each of five Early English arches, which spring from circular columns having moulded capitals and bases. Over each column of the two arcades there is a clerestory lancet window, well splayed.

The transepts were originally uniformly decorated with bold arcading, and enriched with paintings. On their east and on their western walls, were two large Early English blind-arches, well moulded, on slender banded shafts with moulded caps and bases. In the middle of each of these wall-arches was a large, single, lancet window. On each side of these windows, and above them, the wall was decorated with paintings, which filled the wide spaces intervening between each window and the arch in which it stood. Some of these paintings still remain, but their colours are sometimes more, some-

times less vivid, varying according to some unknown atmospheric conditions.

In the south transept* the painting on the east wall, south of the southernmost window, represents the Last Judgment. The subject is boldly treated, in five series of figures. At the top we see the Saviour in Majesty, seated upon a rainbow; below Him the angelic host; beneath them the Resurrection of the Just; lower still the Unjust appear, with an avenging angel, sword in hand, in their midst, and beneath them gape the jaws of hell. On the north side of this window the subjects cannot so clearly be seen; one seems to be such a scene as that of David beheading Goliath.

In both transepts one arch of the arcading on the west wall was broken into when the nave aisles were widened, but in both cases the original Early English wall-arch was preserved, and the apex of the original lancet window still remains *in situ*. Beneath them was inserted in each case an arch which opened into the extra width of the aisle. In the north transept this open arch is small and does not descend to the ground; in the south transept the arch is larger, it is open to the ground, and has disfigured the original arrangement much more.

In the north transept we see, above the most southern window in its east wall, the bold conventional pattern or diaper used around the arches of the windows; another pattern appears above the southern arch which opens from this transept into the nave. At the side of the same window in the east wall the paintings are still visible, but very dim. The martyrdom of St. Edmund the King seems to be the subject represented.

The north transept, now converted into a vestry, was until recently fitted up with a "bench," and used for the Rector's Court, for, as has been already mentioned, the jurisdiction was in the Rector, who was *ex officio* Commissary of the Bishop of Rochester, and exempt from all ecclesiastical authority except personal visitation by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The piscina for the altar remains, and also the upper angle of the right hand side of the reredos of the altar, which serves to

* There has been at least one altar in this transept, and a piscina still remains,



— = 1 inch



— = 1 inch

mark a mis-restoration of the sill of the window adjoining it, which, as it is now, would descend into the middle of the old reredos. The piece of furniture in the middle, dividing the clergy vestry from the choir vestry, is made out of the old pews, and opens on both sides, being used to keep the surplices, etc., belonging to the clergy and choir. Two curious hollowed stones, one perfect, and the other much broken, are here preserved. They are supposed to have been holy water stoups. This north chapel is separated from the rest of the Church by an oaken screen of late Decorated or early Perpendicular character.

The pulpit, which was placed on its stone base two years ago, seems to bear its date upon the bracket of the hour glass, 1636. The ancient roof of the nave was destroyed in 1730. There are left in the windows of the north aisle some small fragments of the ancient stained glass, the Blessed Virgin with our Lord as a child in her arms, and a ship,* besides which all else has perished, "which thing is an allegory."

"NITERIS INCASSUM CHRISTI SUBMERGERE NAVEM

"FLUCTUAT, AT NUNQUAM MERGITUR ILLA RATIS."

In the east end of the south aisle is a piscina made of pieces of window tracery, probably inserted in a hasty way during the short return to the old services in the reign of Queen Mary. This piscina was discovered when the old pews were removed. The altar to which it belonged probably stood against a low wall, such as still remains at the east end of the north aisle. In both aisles the ancient string-course may be traced, beneath the windows, and around the doorways; in the south aisle, the old seats of masonry remain around the walls of its west end.

The chancel, at the entrance of which there is no arch as is generally the case, has six ancient windows, arranged in pairs, four of Flamboyant, and two (the easternmost) of Kentish tracery. The east window, together with the old roof, was removed in 1732. Rector Green has left a record of their

* In the "water" in which the "ship" floats are some curious representations of fishes, and in one of the windows of the south aisle the figure of a ram's head is still to be seen.

removal in one of the Register books belonging to the Church.* The steps of the chancel were destroyed, and some parclose removed, about 1640, when Dr. Annesley (an ancestor, by the way, of John and Charles Wesley) was intruded into the Rectory, from which Dr. Griffin Higgs† had been ejected. Since the present Rector came into residence in 1869, the chancel steps have been replaced, the floor repaved with tiles of good design; the missing portions of the sedilia, which are of very elaborate late "Decorated" workmanship, restored; the oak reredos of 1732 removed; and the choir-seats rearranged and added to. Only six of the stalls are ancient. There used to be six more, which with other "carved work" are said to have been burnt as fire-wood many years ago by an Anabaptist churchwarden; when probably the ancient organ case, mentioned by Hasted, likewise perished. An Archbishop's head has been inserted at the end of the string-course on the north side of the interior of the chancel, in the place of an exceedingly modern "devil," which till recently confronted the battered physiognomy of a monk, which for ages, through good report and through evil report alike, has preserved a mingled aspect of benevolence and self-satisfaction. By these two heads the condition of the ancient customs of Cliffe are kept alive—the principal manor here, or rather a moiety of it, having till the Dissolution belonged to the Monastery of Christ Church at Canterbury, and the other

* "Mem^{dm}. The roof of the church was taken down, new laid, and the Lead new cast anno 1730. And the Roof of the chancel anno 1732, at which time the east window was pulled down and rebuilt, and both Church and Chancel ceiled.

"Mr THOMAS PEMBLE } Churchwardens. (Signed) G. GREEN, B.D.,
"Mr DAVID BROWN } Rector."

† This Griffin Higgs was a man of some mark; for Anthony à Wood in the *Athenæ Oxonienses* devotes upwards of a column to his life and doings. Son of Griffith and Sarah Higgs, he was baptized at South Stoke, Oxon, 28th Oct., 1589. His grandparents were Nicholas and Maria Higgs who lived in Gloucestershire. He was B.D. of St. John's College, Oxford, and D.D. of the University of Leyden, having been resident chaplain to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, from 1627 to about 1638. Besides being Rector of Cliffe, he was Chaunter, i.e. Head of the Chapter, of St. David's—a dignity now merged in the Deanery established in that Church by the Welsh Cathedrals Act. He was a protégé of Archbishop Laud, and by him collated to the Rectory of Cliffe, and presented to the Chauntership of St. David's, which was Archbishop Laud's option in that See. King Charles I. in 1638 made Dr. Higgs Dean of Lichfield, but from all three preferments he was ejected; and he died at the place where he was born, Stoke Abbot, otherwise South Stoke, December 16, 1659, and was buried in the chancel of the Church there.

moiety with the advowson of the Rectory having been vested in the Archbishop. Now the advowson is all that the Archbishop holds at Cliffe. The sedilia canopies are groined, and the cusps of their arches bear grotesque carvings. Just west of them is a small priest's door. Opposite to the sedilia there is an Easter sepulchre—a tomb-like erection under a handsome five-foiled arch, each foil of which is trebly cusped. Here, in pre-Reformation days, the Crucifix was laid on Good Friday, and replaced on the altar on Easter morning, both actions being accompanied by certain solemnities. Immediately west of this Easter sepulchre, is a blocked ancient doorway, which probably led into the vestry. The stained glass in the upper part of the windows of the south side of the chancel was discovered, carefully laid by in a box, in that disgraceful place at the west end of the north aisle called the bone-hole, which, it is hoped, will soon be abolished, and a proper shed erected elsewhere for the sexton's tools. This glass was found to fit exactly the place it now occupies, except the easternmost window, which is composed of fragments—a portion of which represents a castellated building, not unlike Cooling Castle, as to the meaning of which, however, tradition is silent. This ancient glass was reset by Messrs. Powell and Sons of White Friars, London, who also replaced the former miserable common quarrels with the present glass. The stairs leading to the ancient rood-loft still remain, and we can see the loft doorway, high up in the west end of the north wall of the chancel, but the doorway leading to the loft-stairs, from the north transept, has been destroyed and walled up. The remains of the ancient rood-screen have been preserved as well as they could be, and only stay where they are until they can be replaced by a new screen, which could be done for about £80, sufficient of the original being left to serve as a guide for reconstruction.

The east wall of the chancel on examination last year disclosed distinct traces of the reredos of the ancient altar. It was five feet high, by seven feet six inches wide, and it had a low pediment; but the whole of the lower part of the east wall was in too ruinous a condition to be treated, except at very great cost, otherwise than it has been, viz., the defects made good with stones and cement, and the wall plastered to match

the side walls. At the same time the ancient jambs of the east window were found *in situ*, built of Reigate stone much ex-foliated. They were fifteen feet apart, and the sill of the window is seven feet above the level of the highest part of the chancel floor. The spaces between the ancient jambs, and the sides of the present miserable aperture, were found to be filled in with broken fragments of the beautiful "Decorated" window, which must have been something like the pattern, cut, with that intention, in the panel of the new Litany desk. This was copied from the beautiful "nameless window" mentioned by Rickman and Sharpe, and, as it is thoroughly congruent with the side windows, the "nameless window" may by a happy accident be the lost east window of Cliffe Church. The chancel was doubtless embattled like the rest of the church, until Rector Green perpetrated his Vandalism, leaving the upper courses of masonry all disordered, and so differing from the alternate courses of flint and rag in the lower part of the walls. The "rusticated" brick work on each side of the east window outside marks the width of the ancient window, the top of which would be considerably above the present roof.

The built-up doorway in the north side of the "sanctuary," opened into a vestry, similar to that at Stone, near Dartford. From the churchyard we see the corbels of its very low roof, as well as a piscina and an aumbrie, still remaining in the exterior of the chancel wall. The foundations of this building lie immediately below the turf and could readily be traced.

The Communion plate belonging to the Church is (with the exception of the paten) of no great interest. It is of massive silver, and comprises—flagon, chalice, and two salvers, and was presented to the Church by Rector Green. The paten, of pre-Reformation date, is of silver gilt and is enamelled. There is represented upon it the Father as "the Ancient of Days" enthroned, and supporting the Son hanging on the Cross, above the head of which is the Holy Dove, and round the rim is this inscription :—

"BENEDICAMUS PATREM ET FILIUM CUM SPIRITU SANCTO."

It has been engraved for the *Instrumenta Ecclesiastica* of the Camden Society.

The Registers date from the year 1558, and the more ancient ones have been newly bound at the cost of the present Rector.

The churchyard is very large, being about two acres in extent, and has in it some wrecks of ancient elm trees; but it contains, so far as is known, no memorials of any historic interest. At its east end there are some ancient timber houses, formerly occupied by the priests of the chantries within the Church. They passed into lay hands at the Reformation, and having been long used as "Poor Houses," have been again sold. There is an interesting window belonging to one of them visible from the street.* Of monuments in the Church, there is in the nave a stone, probably a coffin lid, bearing this inscription:—

"TONE LA FEMME JOHAN RAM GYST

"ICI, DEU DE SA ALME EIT MERCI."

There is also a beautiful slab with a floriated cross, and another of a more simple design, both without any legend, also a very large wedge-shaped stone without inscription. In the north aisle there is a large slab of Reigate stone inscribed—

"ELIENORE DE CLIVE GIST ICI. DEU DE

"SA ALME EIT MERCI. AMEN PAR CHARITE."

With a half-length figure of Elienore. This is figured in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1794, plate iii., page 809. This monument is now unavoidably concealed by the new seats. There are also some seventeenth century brasses for the family of Faunce;† one of the series is missing. In the south

* The village green adjoining the churchyard on the south goes by the name of the Butt-way, and is probably an unenclosed portion of the area upon which the parish butts were set up in the days when the use of the long-bow was obligatory upon every able-bodied free-man below the rank of Knight or Esquire. The archery practice generally took place on Sundays and Holy Days after Divine Service.

† Here lyeth the body of Thomas Faunce yeoman, who had two wives Alyce & Elizabeth & had issue by Alyce 2 sones and one daughter & by Elizabeth one sonne and 2 Daughters. The sayd Thomas Deceased y^e first day of July 1609 beinge of y^e age of LXXXIII yeres: and Alyce dyed y^e first daye of Marche 1592 being aged LXIII yeres: Thomas His eldest son'e by Alyce being Mayor of y^e cittie of Rochester at his Fathers decease.

Here under lyeth interred the body of Bonham Faunce late of this parish Gent: aged 55: Hee had issue by his two wives Elizabeth and Mary eich of them one childe; Hee dyed the 15 day of February 1652.

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aisle there is a very late brass for Elizabeth Gissome,* also a stone for the Baynards† of this parish; and on either side of the east end of the nave there are modern tablets erected by the parishioners in memory of Rectors Simpkinson and Burney. There is also on the eastern respond of the south arcade a brass plate which records the gift by John Brown of certain lands to the school in the year 1699.

In the chancel are two large stones with the matrices of their brasses, evidently in memory of ecclesiastics—probably Rectors of the parish, but who they were it is impossible to say. In one of the Register books the burial of Mrs. Annesley, the wife of the intruded Rector, in the time of the great Rebellion, is recorded as having been effected to the east of the largest of these two stones. Just east of the organ is a slab of Bethesda marble, much defaced by time, and with no legend; also there is another with the matrix of a small half length brass of an ecclesiastic, under the tiles in the middle of the chancel between the choir-seats. It was so shattered that it was left as it was, and the levelling for the tiles just allowed them to cover it and the stone above mentioned. There are also to be seen outside the Church under the foundation of the west wall of the south aisle some pieces of ancient gravestones, which have evidently been improperly diverted from their original purpose into foundation stones.

In conclusion, it is to be hoped that many years will not elapse before Cliffe Church, one of the largest and most interesting in West Kent, shall have undergone a thorough restoration; which, however, must be a work of very considerable cost, it being roughly estimated that it would take from £1500 to £2000 to complete the satisfactory restoration of the chancel; and at the very least from £3000 to £4000 that of

* Heare lyeth the body of Elizabeth Gissome late wife of James Gissome of this parrish who departed this life the 14 day of November 1668 being aged 19 yeares & 10 moneths Vivit post funere virtus.

† Here lyeth the body of Richard Baynard who departed this life May day 1672 aged 46 years.

Here lyeth the body of Dorryti Baynard late wife of John Baynard of this parish who departed this life y^e 21 day of September 1667.

Also here lyeth the body of Richard Baynard sone of John and Dorryti Baynard who departed this life March 17th 1671 aged 8 years.

Here lyeth the body of John Baynard Husband to Dorryti Baynard and father to Richard Baynard who departed this life May 7th 1676 aged 56 yeares.

the nave and aisles. And as Cliffe is now, owing to the establishment of Cement Works, recovering rapidly from the decay which overtook it after the fire, by which the greater part of the town, as it then was, was destroyed some three hundred years ago, there seems every prospect that its noble Church may again become as highly appreciated by a large and devout congregation (illuminated, however, by a purer and more primitive Faith), as it ever was in its earliest and best days of construction and enlargement.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CLIFFE PAROCHIAL REGISTERS,

Which commence with the 2nd of December, 1558.

Margery Goodale and Margarate filpot were married the ix Junii 1561.

[*Subsequent entries shew that the bridegroom's name was Walter Goodale.—W. A. S. R.*]

Maye 1562. The xxvth of Maye was baptised Phillip Coke the daughter of John Coke and she was buried the xi of October A^o Dⁿⁱ 1582 being a mayde welbeloved of all her neighbours.

February 1562 [1563]. Olde Clement Sapience was buried the xxth Februarii.

December 1564. Margaret Smyth the daughter of John Smyth of the Place was baptised the xxiiij Decemb'.

28 Jan. 1564 [1565] was buried Mother Iuolde the clark's mother.

June 1565 was buried Mother Bucking widowe.

1565. Goodwife Dullie was buried the xxvth September.

1571 April. Abel's wife, Alice is her name, was buried the xxiiij Aprilis.

December 1573. Greate Henry Somner was buried the iijth Decemb'.

Januarie 1573 [1574]. Henry Somner at the Crosse was buried the xiiijth Januarii.

Julie 1574. Sir Richard Tuttye vicar of Grayne was married unto Mary Somner widowe the first day of Julie.

November 1574. Lettes Braune of Westly Courte was buried the xxth November.

September 1575. William Wilson the sonne of Robert Wilson was baptised the iijth September thes be godfathers and godmothers William Thorne one William Punchion and Elizabeth Williams.

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John Younge the sonne of John Younge was baptised the xviii September the goodfathers John Swenam and George Browne the godmother Phillip Cocke.

[*N.B. Three other similar entries occur in the following January.—W. A. S. R.*]

Marche 1577 [1578]. Margaret Mudge the daughter of Thomas Mudge was borne the xith Marcii. Witnesses Jo. Parker, Agnis Burr. Margarat Bennet &c.

June 1577. Thomas Rise servaunt to John Williams of Bery Courte was killed with his master's dounge courte the first of this moneth he was seene by the coroner and buried the iijth of June.

William Baker servaunt to John Davis was killed in a sande pitt as he was digging sande the xvth of the moneth the coroner's quest vewed him and he was buried the day followinge.

Julie 1577. Martha Smyth the daughter of Mathewe Smyth was baptised the vijth Julii witnesses Jacob his wife Martha and Katherin the children of Thomas Randall.

[*A similar entry appears in the following month, August.—W. A. S. R.*]

1577. Edward Snowe base borne was baptised the xvth Julii his mother's name is France Wapull for suertie that the parish of Cliff shall not be charged with the bringing up of the same childe bands are taken of Thomas Pigion nowe Churchwarden at Cliffe and of one Edwarde Cuttler Cytizen and haburdasher of London in the some of x^{li} and the saide France *did her penauance* here the xvijth of August following.

May 1578. Edward Snowe a child base borne (his mother's name being Frances Wapull) was burrid the vth Maii.

December 1578. Sir Thomas Uppington minister was buried the vith December.

August 1581. Margaret the daughter of Thomas Lymford a straunger whose wife went of begging or as some terme yt of goodding.

[*Query, is this term "goodding" the origin of the modern expression "gadding about?"—W. A. S. R.*]

June 1582. Rabbidge Germon widowe was buried the xxvth Junii.

January 1582 [1583]. Henry Anderson a poore man which came by chaunce to Westlie Courte and dyed being deseased with the mold fall and was buried the xith Januarii.

April 1583. A Crisom of William Parkers was buried the ij Aprilis unbaptised.

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Julie 1583. Alice Corte an old mayde was buried the vth Julii.

September 1583. William Gell minister and curat of this parish was married unto Marie Hornbie the daughter of John Hornbie vicar of the Parish of Frindsburie the ixth September.

Cawlip Swetnam son of . . . Swetnam was baptised xvth September.

December 1583. Leonell Pigion the sonne of Pigion was buried the xvth December before buried in the Parish of Haulstoe.

Julie 1588. The 25th of this month The Camp begane at

{	John Smyth and Elizabeth Cobham were ioyned together in matrimony the xxij th Julii.
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August 1589. Friswity Vale the daughter of Robert Vale was baptised the xxiiith Augusti.

August 1591. Phillip Roote fruterer fell down from the topp of a ladder in George Boydens orchard dyed was viewed by the Coronors quest and buried the xxijth Augusti.

December 1592. Anne Cobham the wife of Thomas Cobham gent. was buried the xxvith December.

December 1595. Katherin Duggen the daughter of John Duggen of the parish of S^t Toolis in Southwarke was buried the xixth December.

[*N.B. S^t Toolis was the vulgar name of S^t Olave's Southwark; hence the street in which that church stands is called Tooley Street.—W. A. S. R.*]



WINDOWS IN THE SOUTH WALL OF THE CHANCEL.

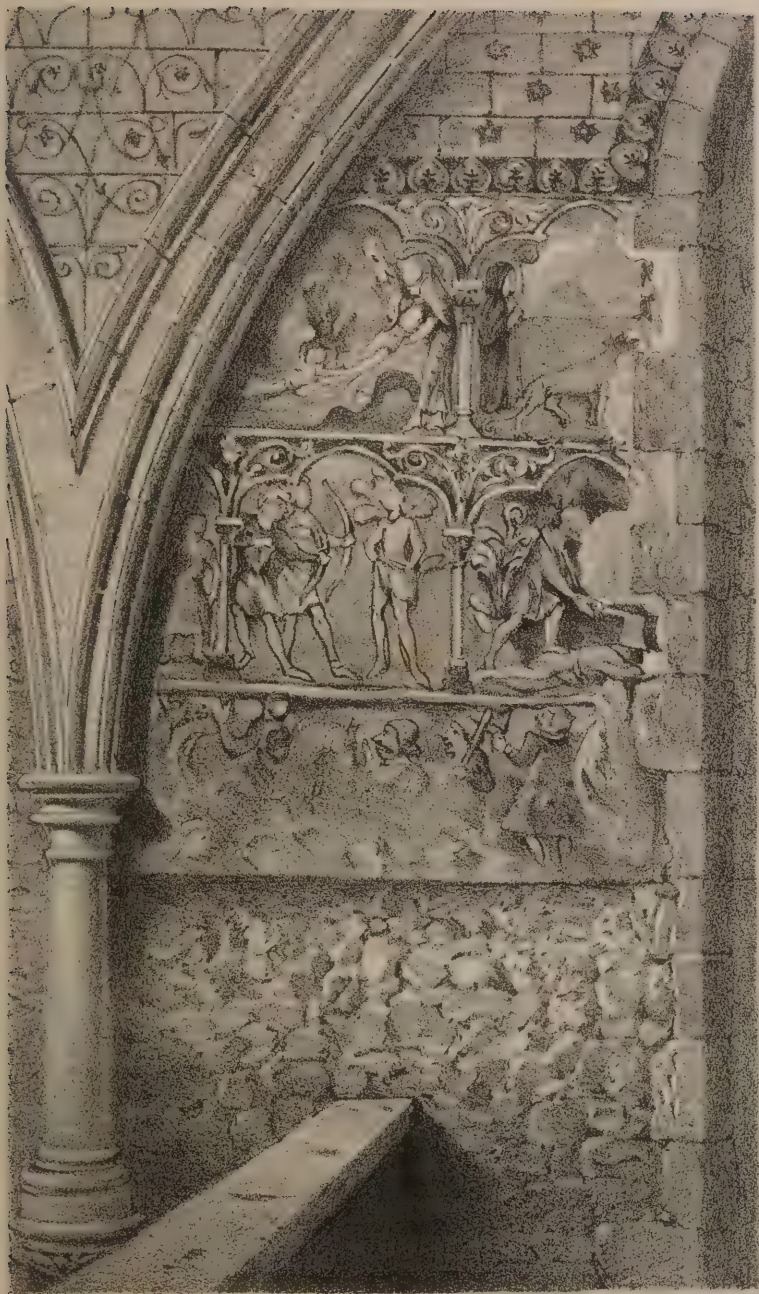
ON A MURAL PAINTING IN ST. HELEN'S CHURCH, CLIFFE AT HOO.

BY THE REV E. H. LEE.

DURING the restoration of the north transept, in 1864, this painting was discovered. The whole of the transept shews traces of colour on the walls, but except on the east side, the colours simply represent blocks of stone, marked out upon the plaster. On the east and west sides immediately under the wall plate, and on the south side over the arch leading into the nave, there runs a band, two feet wide, containing a scroll pattern of very elegant design; the trefoiled ends are of various colours, but they have nearly disappeared. The story of Saint Edmund's martyrdom is depicted upon the east wall, which is enriched by a couple of sunk arches supported on three slender columns. The middle column terminates midway in a moulded base, under which is a piscina.

The centre of each bay is pierced with a lancet. The painting occupies the upper part of the wall, between the arch and the southernmost lancet window. The subject is divided into three courses, or bands, by horizontal lines; the upper line ranging with the spring of the lancet window, to which it forms an enrichment. A band containing a bold heart-shaped ornament, of the form of a cockleshell, on a deep moreen ground, runs along the top of the painting, and is continued over the lancet window, the space above being marked out into blocks, with a cinquefoiled flower in the centre of each. The painting is below this, running horizontally in three courses or bands, two of which have each two compartments. In these four compartments are depicted four scenes, each under a separate arcade of pure Early English date. The third or lower course, which shews but one scene, has no such arcade.

In the lowest scene a figure on horseback is addressing three ill-favoured men, variously armed with sword, bow, and



MURAL PAINTING IN THE NORTH TRANSEPT OF ST HELENS CHURCH
CLIFFE AT HOO.

hatchet. The figure on the horse holds up one hand in the form of entreaty, the other being laid on his breast. The men evidently mean mischief, and their countenances depict every evil passion. The legend tells us that on an occasion of an irruption of the Danes, A.D. 870, into East Anglia, the young King Edmund, after the undecisive battle fought at Thetford, rode out to meet the fierce invaders with the view of making terms for his people. The Danes finding him in their power, dragged him from his horse, stripped and tied him to a tree, and shot him to death. In the middle course, the compartment on our left represents two Danes in the act of shooting, their bows are bent; and the King stands opposite to them tied to a tree. After he had been thus killed, he was beheaded, and thrown into a wood. The adjacent compartment on the right shews a man in the act of cutting off the head. When the Danes leave the neighbourhood the King's friends search for his body, this they find, but can nowhere discover the head; the story runs that a wolf brings it to them in his mouth (some such animal appears in the upper course, in the compartment on the right side), and the head when brought into contact with the body at once adhered to it, proving by the miracle that they really belonged to each other. Thus assured, the friends pay the last rites to the martyred King by burying his body (which is shewn in the upper compartment on the left). The figures are well drawn and sketched with a bold hand.

When the north transept was under restoration in 1864, while removing the soil preparatory to laying down concrete for the pavement, we uncovered the foundations of an earlier wall. It ran parallel with, and close beside, the base of the existing east wall of the transept. It was four feet thick, and was met, at a point fifteen feet and three quarters north of the chancel wall, by a cross wall, or pier four feet square, at right angles to it. Beyond this cross wall a similar pier, four feet square, terminated this ancient wall. In the arch by which we enter this transept from the north aisle I believe that we have remains of the older (Norman) Church. Its northern pier and the northern half of its arch seem to me to have belonged to the earlier building.

ON THE PICTURES AT COBHAM HALL.

An Address delivered in the Picture Gallery, July 27th, 1876,

BY F. G. STEPHENS, ESQ.

MY first duty when addressing a company in this Gallery is to thank the noble owner for the opportunity of doing so. I am sure that every visitor will join heartily in expressing gratitude to the Earl of Darnley, for the privilege and the pleasure he has afforded us. It has been suggested that the best mode of performing my duty, of calling attention to the works of art by which we are surrounded, will be to speak from this place generally of the most interesting paintings, and, afterwards, to offer myself as a guide to those who choose to make a tour through the chambers which are decorated with pictures, and to comment on them as we go. As our time is limited, selections must be made in both cases ; moreover, I cannot pretend to exhaust so large and wealthy a subject as Lord Darnley's collection affords. In such a case classification by schools of art, still less grouping the works of each master, is out of the question ; we must be content to take the paintings in the order in which they are disposed : we cannot conveniently separate the pictures proper from the portraits, except so far as regards the Portrait Gallery up-stairs ; in respect to the latter category of examples the chief interest they possess is as likenesses of so many famous men and ladies, but they comprise some very striking instances of fine art applied to portraiture, and few private collections in this country surpass this one in the historical and personal value of the works. I propose to deal with these briefly from this place, and to reserve what I have gathered, which is, I fear, only too little to do justice to the subject, until we are in the Portrait Gallery itself.

Nevertheless, I must begin with a portrait, the work of

Titian, representing his friend Ariosto. It is signed by the artist in the Latinized form which he often used, as in the "Bacchus and Ariadne" in the National Gallery, and the "Europa" here. It much resembles a portrait formerly belonging to the Manfrini collection at Venice, of which the dress is somewhat browner than that before us. This picture, with several others, was generously lent by Lord Darnley to the Royal Academy last winter, so it may be familiar to many. The flesh seems to me to have been slightly rubbed, but the general condition of the work is perfect, and it is an admirable example of the vitalizing power of the great painter, whether we regard the character of the face, so full of thought and poetry as it is; the almost luxurious beauty of the features, so apt to the countenance of such a poet; or the grace and vivacity of the action of the head, with eyes that seem to look, but appear neither to see us, nor to seek our notice. Technically speaking, the portrait is a marvel of art, rich, powerful, and brilliant, sober without sadness, sound, and wonderfully finished. It is broader, if not quite so elaborate as Titian's portrait of Martin Bucer, which is at Mrs. Meynel Ingram's house, Temple Newsam, near Leeds, an earlier production than this, and one of the very best portraits in the world; on the other hand, it is much firmer, more brilliant, and in a better harmony, than the portrait of Ariosto, by the same painter, which represents the poet much later in life than that before us, and is one of the finest portraits of the Italian School in the National Gallery, No. 636. Lord Darnley's picture bears signs of the influence of Bellini, signs which had become very faint indeed when Ariosto sat again, for the National Gallery portrait. Titian probably did not produce the likeness before us in that town house of his which still stands, the Casa Grande, Venice, wherein he certainly painted Aretino, Sebastiano del Piombo, and Boccaccio, portraits superbly engraved by Cornelis Van Dalen the younger, and others; a house, and in some respects an "art-factory," where the master laboured, and where, beyond a doubt, the pupils produced many a copy which goes by the name of Titian. It is more likely that this picture was executed at Ferrara, where the artist represented his friend at least twice, once, it is said, for a frontispiece to the *Orlando*

Furioso, first edition, 1516. The example before us should be compared with the other portrait in the National Gallery likewise by Titian. As Ariosto was forty years of age in 1516, I presume Lord Darnley's picture must have been painted some years earlier. Of the truth of the likeness the proof is complete. This portrait was comprised in the "Art Treasures" Exhibition, Manchester, 1857, No. 257.

The picture of the "Virgin," by Sasso Ferrato, is one of many which are associated with that artist's fame, of which there is an instance in the National Gallery, No. 200. "The Flagellation," by Schiavone, was formerly attributed to Titian, who painted a very famous picture of that subject, but this one resembles in some important respects the work by Del Piombo, now in Rome. It is Titianesque in style and feeling for colour and design, and, whatever it may owe to Del Piombo, owes still more to Titian of its motive and the passion of its design and expression. Far removed from this in sentiment, and character, is a "Church Interior" ascribed to Steenwyck; a view which has some features not dissimilar from those supplied by the church at Munster. It belongs to a class of works which, as it seems to me, receive much less attention than they deserve; for, apart from their technical value, they often comprise details of great interest in costume, customs, and the like, such as concern the admission of dogs to churches, which was, as many here know, counteracted by the appointment of men to whip the unlucky animals out again. We often, in such pictures, see children uproariously at play, lovers meeting and people gossiping, men digging graves, and beggars appealing for alms; as usual, the fair sex preponderates here in the audience, being about ten to one of the unfair sex; the ladies wear that *quasi*-Spanish dress, the black caps with lofty tufts raised above the heads, a costume frequent in Spanish and Flemish portraits, as in Rubens's "Archduchess Clara Eugenia," and so richly illustrated by Hollar, in the famous series of etchings displaying the female costumes of his time. Near this hangs one of the pictures, by Reynolds, which bear the name "Samuel called," a good example, marked by the pretty sentimentality of the master; this is the work which was engraved by J. R. Smith, and is known by innumerable repeti-

tions in nearly all modes of art. It has reappeared in all possible forms, even on jam pots. Sir Joshua's account book tells us that he had fifty guineas, from the Duke of Dorset, for the "Samuel" which is now at Knoles; this was just a century since, August, 1776. This example cost the fourth Lord Darnley a much larger sum, for the same book tells us that, in June, 1791, he paid seventy-eight pounds, fifteen shillings, for "a Samuel," doubtless that before us, at the same time that he bought, from Reynolds, Rubens's "Little Boys reaping" for twenty-five guineas. The latter was sold in 1803, with the third Lord Darnley's pictures, for £21. We next come to a picture ascribed to Guido and representing the "Massacre of the Innocents;" a capital school copy from the famous example at Bologna; this design, and even its inspiration, owes much to Raphael; one of the finest parts of the composition, indeed its only first-rate element, the woman flying with her babe in her arms and looking back affrighted, is directly due to the work of Raphael, of which there is a cartoon in the National collection. A picture of considerable interest to us as illustrating the decadence of Italian art appears in the large Carlo Dolce, representing "SS. Catherine of Siena and Mary Magdalen presenting a portrait of St. Dominic to two monks of the Dominican Order," who kneel to receive it. There is a special legend of the Order to this effect. As a painting there is a world of difference between this example and those early devotional works where sentiment is supreme. It seems to have been restored, but is doubtless genuine. Another work of even less questionable quality, may next compel our attention; it is the large example of Giorgione's skill in a decorative way, representing "Pompey's head taken to Cæsar," which might profitably be brought near the great "Europa," a decorative painting by Giorgione's rival, Titian, to which we shall soon come. No comparison can be made between the value of the two specimens as representing the masters who produced them, but the less excellent one exhibits quite enough of the manner and inspiration of Giorgione to serve for the purposes of comparison. Rough, rather slight, and designed to be seen at a distance from the eye, to be part of a frieze, in fact, it must be recognized as a work of great merit, only

possible to a master of the highest grade, gorgeously rich and almost sombre in the magnificence of its beauty in respect to colour. It is unfortunately hung, and seems to have been much repainted. It was at the Royal Academy Winter Exhibition of this year. The four sumptuous allegories by Paul Veronese, now in the room at the end of this Gallery, supply what may be called a third in the series of Venetian decorative pictures, which need only a Tintoret of equal importance to supply means for studying the most gorgeous aspects of the school of Venice. We have this in the fine "Creation of the Milky Way," hanging in the same adjoining room with the four allegories, a work which I confess came to me as a most delightful surprise, when I saw it for the first time the other day.

To return to the Picture Gallery; let me commend to you the good Guido, two life-sized figures of young females, commonly styled "Liberality and Modesty," the one giving jewels to the other, an action which can hardly justify the title. It is a capital picture, remarkable among Guidos for its golden tone and warmth of colour; the design has been more than once repeated, and two other versions exist in England; a fine one, of somewhat redder and less golden tone than this one possesses, belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, and was engraved by Strange; Earl Spencer has another. It is a first-rate example of the eclectic school, a school from which we could expect no nobler manifestations of design than here appear, and admirable as a painting, but without much poetic motive. The figure and face here representing Liberality were due to a model often employed by Guido, especially in the famous figure of the flying Fortune with the World at her feet, the best version of which is in the Capitol, Rome, from which Strange engraved one of his master-pieces. I take the adjoining picture, ascribed to Guido, and representing the "Daughter of Herodias with the head of the Baptist," to be really by Elisabetta Sirani, who formed herself on Guido; it was formerly in the Colonna Palace, at Rome; compare it with Lord Yarborough's picture, by Guido, of this subject. One seems to come out into the air again on leaving these artificial paintings and encountering the robust, bracing Jordaens, a work from

the Choiseul Gallery, representing with sunny, masculine, and lustrous power "A Man and Woman with a Parrot." It was at the Royal Academy this year, and at Manchester in 1857 (611). Earl Fitzwilliam has another picture by this artist, "A Girl with a Parrot."

Not far from these works are examples by Rubens, comprising peculiarly interesting sketches and studies, or rather, to speak correctly, little vigorous paintings, mostly made for the use of pupils, and in order that those young gentlemen might enlarge and carry them to a certain stage, after which Rubens intended to finish them. Many specimens of this sort exist in this country and abroad; there are more than one in the Dulwich Gallery, there is a capital one at the Bethnal Green Museum, representing the "Triumph of Saul;" and a fine instance is in the National Gallery, but the finest I have met with is in the possession of Sir Matthew Wilson, at Eshton Hall, near Skipton, representing "Cymon and Iphigenia." Among these before us I may call attention to a sketch for "The Triumph of Henry the Fourth," designed for the picture now in the Salle de Niobé, Florence, a splendid and most animated composition, replete with energy, pomp, and movement, quite typical of its class. There is a silvery sketch of "Rubens and his Family," which has some of the characteristics of a Van Dyck. Likewise, a somewhat injured study of "Jupiter giving the Earth to Venus;" a slight but capital sketch of a "Woman and two Cows;" and a most charming "Children blowing Bubbles." The last belonged to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was afterwards in the collection of Mr. Willett Willett, from which it was sold in 1814, for £142 16s., and it seems to be the same as that which was sold with Sir Masterman Sykes's pictures, 1824, for £69 6s.; it is No. 715 in Smith's Catalogue, and was at Manchester, 1857, No. 540, and at the British Institution in 1828.

Of the more important Rubenses in this country few are more valuable or characteristic than that large one which is before us, "The head of Cyrus brought to Thomyris," a superb example, of the highest Rubensian quality, comprising nearly twenty life-size figures, and being in perfect condition. It must strike every one that if Rubens ever owed anything to

P. Veronese it was on account of this picture. The treatment and the colour, the marvellous *bravura* of the painting, thought and design; bravura which is void of vulgarity, full of motion, not violent, and by no means without tragic, if somewhat theatric, dignity, compel our admiration. We recognize Rubens's wife in more than one face here; the boy seems to be his son. The painting was in the Orleans Gallery. From that collection it was sold for 1200 guineas. It has been repeatedly engraved; best of all by Paul Pontius, the plate being one of the *chefs d'œuvre* of that master, who worked in the very light of Rubens. Ragot copied Pontius's print; Duchange engraved the picture, as did Launay. There was a drawing of the same, ascribed to Rubens, in the Lawrence collection, and afterwards in that of the King of Holland. There is another version or rather a different design for this subject by Rubens now in the Louvre (No. 433), in which Thomyris sits on a throne placed on a dais, and is attended by her ladies; the soldier plunges the head of Cyrus into a vessel which is very similar to that represented before us; this picture formerly belonged to the French Royal Collection and the Gallery of the Luxembourg; in it the figures, as in Lord Darnley's masterpiece, are of about the size of life. Of course a careful observer can detect in both these examples a good deal of pupil's work, but the chief charm of that now in question lies in the wonderfully dramatic and energetic design, the vigour with which the most sumptuous colouring has been employed, and the admirable picturesqueness of the subordinate elements; as to which see the fine figure of the knight who leans both hands on his mace, and seems to note the triumphant spite of Thomyris with a cynical smile; observe the figure of the man in red, with the quaint fur cap, who stoops forward a little, having his hands linked behind him, a figure Rubens was very fond of repeating with certain variations—the knight seems in a moralizing mood to contemplate the mighty fallen. This picture has not received in all its parts equal attention from the hands of Rubens; the bare back of the youth who is about to plunge the head of Cyrus in the golden vase is an instance of this, it is in a crude state. On the whole, this is one of the most magnificent "gallery pictures" in Europe; the subject must have attracted

Rubens with unusual force, for the effort to repeat the same in two works of such dimensions and elaboration as appears in that before us, and in that of the Louvre, must have been great. Lord Darnley's picture was at Manchester, 1857 (No. 579), and at the British Institution in 1822.

I am loth to detain you before this picture, because the next one is that which is mostly considered the master-piece of the whole collection, need I say that I refer to Titian's famous "Europa," which latter, like several others I have to name, was this year in the Royal Academy exhibition. Vasari tells us that Titian painted this subject for the King of Spain, but he might err in this, as he certainly erred in respect to other works by the master which he classed with the "Europa." It was bought by Lord Berwick from the Orleans Gallery for seven hundred guineas before it passed to the possession of the Earl of Darnley, who likewise gave, as I may note in passing, three hundred guineas for the "Venus with Cupid," by Titian, which is now here. The "Europa" is unquestionably a late picture, as we might infer from Vasari's record of its production, but I fail to see much of that influence of P. Veronese in it which some have recognized; rather, as it seems to me, here is the culmination of the style of the Venetian himself in a florid manner, and the highest splendour of colour, with some audacity or carelessness in the drawing, and considerable lack of refinement in the motive, as well as in the proportions of the principal figure. But the colour is superb, whether we regard the figures or the landscape, and the composition most admirable; the flesh painting represents skill attained in a long life of incessant practice. The fervour of the colouring throughout has hardly a rival anywhere, and is as beautiful as it is true to the nature of the subject. The luxurious passion of the story is equally suggested by the attitude of Europa, the superabundance of her contours and the splendour of the entire work, glowing as it is with sunlight on the deep blue sea and mountains, the shore, and the figures of the bull and his burthen. There is much poetic insight in the voluptuous pose of Europa herself; indeed, so obvious is this voluptuousness, that one might be pardoned for wondering at the surprise and grief of the damsel's family who are depicted on the shore in

the mid-distance, weeping and crying out at the elopement of the lady. We ought not to omit noticing that the background is a complete landscape, faded now, but formerly of the most vivid, solid and truthful character, apart from its poetic quality, which is of the highest value. It confirms the position of the artist as one of the earliest landscape painters in the sense we now imply by the use of that term. If we suppose "Europa" to have been produced so late in Titian's career as 1570, or five years before his death, we are instructed as to the value of his achievement in the work. At that date landscape painting of this sort was of the rarest kind. There is a picture at Alnwick in which the landscape is attributed to Titian, as the figures are to his master Bellini; it is of great value in shewing the attainment of power in this respect by Titian, and there is another at Chatsworth, which in relation to "Europa," might afford grounds for interesting considerations on the history of naturalistic landscape painting. In all these landscapes that poetry which distinguished Titian's efforts of this order marks the master, before whose time landscape painting dealt with conventionalities and types which, however full of sentiment, were not inspired by realistic studies combined with pathos, as we see them here. There is a study, or reduced version, of this design in the Dulwich Gallery. The picture at Cobham was, with others from this collection, exhibited at Manchester in 1857, and numbered 259. It is signed *Titianus pinxit*. In this gallery hangs a half-length figure of Christ, which is ascribed to Titian on questionable grounds, though it may be a fine picture of his *atelier*; it was formerly in the Rinuzzino and Vitturi collections; from the latter it was, about 1776, sold with other similar examples, bearing great names, now here and elsewhere, to Mr. T. Moore Slade. Of the sale he gave a very edifying account to Buchanan, describing a decidedly illegal agreement for the transfer of the consulship at Leghorn, and the capture, by a French privateer, of the whole of Mr. Slade's purchase, which included the "St. Ursula" by Claude (now in the National Gallery, 30), which Lord Darnley declined to buy at Mr. Slade's price. The other pictures from the Vitturi collection now here, are, according to Mr. Slade's account, the portraits of Titian and

Don Francesco del Mosaico, ascribed to Titian, but really a very poor copy indeed; "Venus and Cupid," likewise ascribed to Titian; "The Tribute Money," same; "Portrait of Charles V," which I have not seen, same; a "Magdalen," by Ranieri; "Lot and his Daughters," by P. Vecchio; and "The Circumcision," by Guido.

The next work to which I shall call your attention is the admirable example of Salvator Rosa, "The Death of Regulus," a fine proof of the dramatic conception of this artist, and comprising numerous figures, all perfectly adapted to the subject, and united in sentiment and design with the striking and dignified landscape. This picture was formerly in the Colonna Gallery; it has been unfortunately much obscured by injudicious treatment, but does not seem to have been permanently injured. "The Preservation of Pyrrhus" is a replica of the picture in the Louvre, by N. Poussin, one of his best and characteristic works, so well engraved by Audran.

The four examples by P. Veronese, which are in the room at the end of the Gallery, deserve a most careful examination. They came from the collections of Queen Christina of Sweden, and of the Regent of Orleans. It would be difficult, if not impossible, now to explain their subjects; they were valued respectively, two of them at two hundred guineas each, the other two at one hundred and fifty guineas each, but they realized very different sums, *e. g.*, the former two passed to Lord Darnley as follows: "Respect," for thirty-nine guineas; "Happy Love," for sixty guineas; the latter two, "Disgust," for forty-four guineas; "The Faithless," for forty-six guineas. Of their extraordinary technical and decorative value there can be no question; they form a series, or probably portions of a series, of enrichments for a ceiling, and must be looked at accordingly. They exhibit the decorative genius of Veronese at its highest pitch, in respect to colour, composition, action, and his characteristic bold large mode of draughtsmanship, qualities of art which we may consider as most fortunately employed on them. One may readily conceive the magnificence of the saloon for which they were designed, and of which they must have been the chief ornaments. They were all engraved in Crozat's work, and they seem to be capital if not very lucid

illustrations of the passion for moral allegory which during the sixteenth century obtained in Italy even more than elsewhere. It would be difficult to offer a complete explanation of the subjects, and it would be still more difficult for us fairly to appreciate the inspiration of those subjects as it had vogue when Veronese painted these large compositions about 1550 or 1560, as I may fairly presume he did. I hold them at a very high rate indeed, far above not a few better known examples of the marvellous skill of the artist, and I am sure that, if they could be seen again on a ceiling, and with something approaching the magnificence of their original surroundings, gilding, frames and furniture, their superb qualities would astonish us all. Their condition is absolutely uninjured, and they are to all intents and purposes as fresh and sound as when painted three hundred years ago. "Respect," or "Le Respect," shews Cupid conducting a warrior, who is held back by an older man, towards where a naked sleeping Venus, nymph, or what not, lies supine in rosy dreams, and is an image of luxury, to whose charms, as it seems to me, the champion is more than indifferent, at least he appears diffident and unwilling to encounter temptation by their means, a notion of mine which may accord well enough with the traditional title of the picture. The champion wears a *quasi*-Roman costume of rich golden tints, making fine colour with his bronzed and ruddy skin, and dark chestnut hair. The actions of all the figures have been adapted with reference to the intended position of the picture on a ceiling. The *technique* exhibits more pupils' work than appears in any one of the companion paintings; the broadly drawn outlines are laid on with less refinement and less reserve than elsewhere, although such roughness is common enough in Veronese's decorative productions; the forms here, as in the bent leg of the sleeper, were originally somewhat carelessly defined, and afterwards rudely corrected with broad, bold touches of dark pigment, the additions being probably due to the master; the colour in general, though rich, powerful, and well considered, lacks the silveriness of the other pictures, the true Veronesian olive hues are not so fine as elsewhere; the face of the nymph needs the purity of the carnations which is so precious in most of such examples. "Disgust," "Le Dégout," shews Cupid

chastising with his bow a man who is prostrate, and over whose body the tiny god strides, standing in indignation and triumphant power on the broad, flat, and brawny chest of the culprit; two females of diverse ages, one of whom guides the other, are hurrying away towards our left, the elder woman carries an ermine, the well-known symbol of purity, or virginity, in her hand, she is rather lean and wan, and has a dignified and severe expression on somewhat worn features; her companion, whom the former may be supposed to have protected or rescued from peril, is much younger, an exuberant and sumptuous beauty of the Veronese type, whose charms are freely, but not immodestly displayed; she turns to look at the prostrate man with dignity and indignation. The accessories of the design were employed to assist in explaining the motive of the artist, a motive which appears to be by no means so obscure as is commonly the case in allegories of the sixteenth century; these accessories comprise architecture, and, in a niche, a statue of a satyr. "Happy Love," "L'Amour Heureux," is hardly less obnoxious to explanation than "Le Dégout." Cupid conducts a warrior, or that man who is introduced in these cases as champion, hero, combatant, and victorious, to Fame or Fortune, who is seated on a great stone orb, which is placed at the entrance of a magnificent building; she is about to deposit a wreath on the champion's brow, and he is for the purpose led or accompanied by a beautiful, richly clad damsel, who seems to have received a palm from the goddess, and to be about to bestow it on the happy lover, while she leads him forward and makes an obeisance to the bestower of the laurel. An amorino guides or restrains the kneeling lady with a golden chain by which her body is girt; a large hound, the emblem of fidelity, is close to the group. "The Faithless," "L'Infidélité," seems to me to have been designed so as to form what is at once the complement and the contrast to "L'Amour Heureux;" here an undraped female, or meretrix, is seated between two lovers, the one of whom is in full manhood, with set form, features sedate, dark, close-cropped hair and beard, the other young, incipient, who, while advancing, gives surreptitiously a letter to the damsel, who takes it with an evident intention to conceal an act of infidelity. On the letter is an inscrip-

tion I could not decipher, which was probably not intended to be legible. With her right hand extended the woman seems to signal the older man aside, or to reject him, while her attitude obviously expresses a welcome for his rival. The carnations of the back of the meretrix are exquisite in the rendering of the white and rose; the greys, so delicious to artistic eyes, have been introduced with amazing skill, and the entire work is pearly and less warm in colour; but it must be admitted that Dr. Waagen was right in saying that the composition is "not happy," in fact it is awkward and disjointed, but this might not appear if the picture was placed on a ceiling where it was designed to be seen.

I have already noticed, as probably due to the unapt position of the picture, the unsatisfactory aspect of the composition of "The Nursing of Hercules," that superb Tintoret which hangs upright on a wall in the same chamber with Paolo Veronese's four sumptuous allegories, whereas the whole five works were devised to decorate ceilings, and I have endeavoured to express some of the delight with which inspection of the technical qualities of the splendid mythological picture inspired me, but I have till now deferred to speak of the design of the Venetian artist's masterpiece. Juno, in the form of a joyful and exuberant young matron, is supine on the celestial couch, surrounded by amorini, and attended by her peacocks and other emblems of pride, luxury, and state; her limbs are extended with extreme *abandon*, while she half rises on the bed, and their roses, under-hues of gold, and deep carnations, testify the power of Tintoret in flesh painting, notwithstanding the questionable blackness, coldness, and even dirtiness of the shadows, shadows which look as if they had been repainted by some other than the master-hand. There is a smile of pride and splendid joy on her face, which, by the way, is as completely out of keeping with our notions of the countenance of Juno, as the long, fine, and virginal limbs and torso of the figure are remote from the ideal of the stately forms and contours of the magnificent matron-like Queen of Heaven. Nor, it must be admitted, does the much less than Jove-like Jupiter, who hovers above, and holds the vigorous babe to the breast of the goddess, assort with the aspect we are accustomed

to ascribe to Zeus. It is of course needless to vex the spirit of Robusti on such matters as these; his notions of Olympus were, doubtless, somewhat inchoate and vague, while we are bound to accept his work according to his own conception, and that was unquestionably full of vigour, spontaneous and splendid enough to satisfy less grateful critics than ourselves. We need say nothing of the indifferent fulmen-grasping eagle which with the other figures appears in this deep blue, light-suffused firmament, a glorious piece of colour in itself, combining in subtlest harmonies with the carnations, and the abundant, varied, and potently tinted draperies that float around the group. From Juno's tense bosom issue long lacteal jets which seem to crystallize into stars, enclosing the immortals in a galaxy. Hence its second title, "Creation of the Milky Way." I presume this work to have been designed as a centre-piece in a decorative scheme, and that accessories which are not here must have given additional magic to the composition of the ceiling which all were intended to enrich. This picture formerly belonged to the Orleans Gallery, and was sold to Mr. Bryan for £50. It was one of the "Art Treasures," at Manchester in 1857, No. 298; the four Veroneses were in the same exhibition, Nos. 285-8.

In the same room, which is known as Queen Elizabeth's Chamber, hangs a picture which contrasts in every respect with the Venetian works; it is a very interesting example of the mode of the German School as it existed under *quasi*-Italian influences in the sixteenth century, when careful, indeed exhaustive study of the nude figure was in vogue, or rather pursued with characteristic stringency and narrowness of purpose, and yet, as is frequently the case, it is not devoid of pathetic inspiration. It represents, at nearly life-size, a man holding the emblematic bow and arrow of St. Sebastian; his body shews no wounds, but the face looks upwards with an intense, if somewhat prosaically rendered, expression of devotion and self-sacrifice. The flesh has been drawn and modelled with perfect care, great learning, and in a most searching manner, as to which see the treatment of the hands and the head. The intense realism of the execution here is opposed by the abstraction of the design. The carna-

tions are reddish, and the whole, when fresh, must have been very bright; the style is hard but not crude. The picture would reward care in cleaning by judicious hands, and the application of a little varnish would produce a surprising effect.

I must not omit to notice in the Picture Gallery two paintings ascribed to N. Poussin: 1. A nymph on the shoulders of a satyr, accompanied by another satyr, who carries a basket of fruit, an amorino, and other figures. It is very like a picture by this artist which is now in the gallery at Cassel. 2. The companion to the former, Cupid kissing a nymph, a satyr with fruit. Both these works were bought from the Lansdowne Collection in 1806. The former two are not fortunately placed at Cobham, and they look dark and heavy in colouring; in design they are spirited, and in that respect may fairly claim our full attention. A bust portrait, ascribed to Lorenzo di Credi (?), and said to represent Girolamo Benevieni, an old man with an earnest, serious look, has much character. A head of an old woman, attributed to Rubens, and said to represent his mother, certainly fails in the latter respect, and does not satisfy me in the former designation, yet, while the flesh is crude and inharmonious, the expression is animated and natural.

I shall now, in the first case, briefly enumerate some of the portraits which have attracted admiration. In the Small Dining Room are some capital examples of the art of Reynolds and Gainsborough. By Gainsborough is "Mrs. Gore," sister of the first Lord Darnley, a fine, highly finished, solid, and comparatively early work, with a rose in the bust, a beautiful face with a very English, lively expression. Near it is the well-known "Lady Frances Cole," as a child, a whole length, with a dog, by Reynolds, which has been finely engraved by Grozer. Close by are Miss Theodosia Macgill, a lady in blue, afterwards Countess of Clanwilliam, dated 1765, the year of her marriage, by Gainsborough, and very good indeed; the fifth Earl of Darnley, as a boy, by Hoppner; Mrs. D. Monk, sister of the first Earl of Darnley, by Reynolds; the fourth Earl of Darnley, by Gainsborough, in a peach-blossom coat, and having the peculiarly brilliant "Gainsborough" complexion; the Countess of Clanwilliam, much faded, in pink, with a book on her knee, by Reynolds; and other portraits of scarcely inferior merit.

In the Music Room is a noble group by Van Dyck, comprising whole length, life-size standing figures of Lords Bernard and John Stuart, sons of the Duke of Lennox. Van Dyck painted these noblemen in a picture in the De Grey Collection, but not more finely than in that to which I now refer.

In the Large Dining Room is a most interesting portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, with the scene of her execution in the background, a work of value from a pathetic point of view. In the same room are other portraits: particularly to be noticed is one of Charles I., by Mytens; one, supposed to be Frances Stuart (born Howard), Duchess of Lennox and Richmond, in a richly embroidered petticoat, standing by a chair of state; a portrait of the fourth Duke of Lennox, by Van Dyck; another of the second Duke, and what may be George, Lord D'Aubigny, eldest son of Esmé, Duke of Lennox, in a shepherd's dress; he was killed at Edgehill, Oct. 23, 1642. In the Portrait Gallery are numerous illustrations of the political and literary associations so rife in this house, comprising likenesses of Thomson the Poet; Gay, by Aikman; Pope, a capital portrait, with his hand to his seemingly throbbing head, as usual; Dryden, a first-rate Kneller; Betterton the Player, by Dahl; Lord Bolingbroke, a good Richardson; Steele, by Thornhill; Temple; his companion Swift, by Jervas; Hobbes, one of the numerous repetitions of the Royal Society's portrait; Locke, by Greenhill; the Count-Duke Olivarez, by, or after, Velasquez; Sir William, son of Sir Hugh Myddelton, with a picture of the New River-head in the background, and the charter of the company on a table at his side, with its pendant seal; a portrait of the Duke of Buckingham, ascribed to Van Dyck, but, I think, by Jansen, shewing the green ribbon of an Order; Sir P. Sidney; the Earl of Leicester, and his brother, two portraits ascribed to Van Dyck, but certainly by Walker; a curious picture by Juan Pantoja de la Cruz, of a lady and gentleman; a very charming portrait in white, by, I believe, the comparatively rare French painter, F. Clouet, or Clouet III; a German portrait, once ascribed to Holbein, of a lady holding a white rose; a man by, I think, R. Van der Weyden, which deserves a better place than it has. Above all, is a most valuable heirloom, the portrait of Mary Queen

of Scots, in black, wearing that curious jewel, comprising an enamelled group of "Susanna and the Elders," with a motto, "ANGVSTIÆ VNDIQVE," and, within a cross, the combined Ss, elements which have puzzled antiquaries, and which appear in other perfectly similar portraits of the Queen, now in the National Portrait Gallery, at Hardwick, signed by P. Oudry, Hatfield, and Welbeck. This was painted in her captivity, 1578, as the inscription testifies, "Anglicæ Captivit 10." She wears likewise a true devotional crucifix, whereas the jewel before named is but a memento, or ornament, employed to support a fine rosary. Mr. Scharf, whose learning, exhaustless studies, and acumen, have before now been of the utmost service to this Society, has confirmed the history of this picture, and, so to say, presented the world with unchallengeable likenesses, as above enumerated, of Queen Mary of Scotland. The portraits were doubtless painted for her adherents, and, in one or more cases, probably retained in the places of her captivity. I cannot anticipate the details of this important matter which Mr. Scharf has generously imparted to me, but must refer to the account he will shortly publish; see "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries," 2 S. vii. 49. There is a very characteristic whole length of Queen Elizabeth, in cloth of silver, brocaded with stripes of scarlet over the bust, a feather fan in her hand, and a beautiful Cellinesque jewel hanging at her side; it has the veritable face, at once beautiful and severe, of the Westminster monument, and may be the work of Marc Gerrard. Near these portraits appear Mary of Modena, Queen of James II, and Mary the Second, both interesting pictures. In a Vestibule is a portrait of the first Earl of Clarendon, after Lely's often engraved likeness, now at the Grove; his grand-daughter married the first Earl of Darnley. The great seal is at his side, he wears the robes of Lord Chancellor.

Having thus summarized the chief attractions, personal and historical, of the collection of portraits in Cobham Hall, I may add what details suggest themselves respecting the more remarkable works, as portraits and pictures. The portrait of Lady Frances Cole is known by many names, including that which is proper to it, "Miss Frances Harris;" likewise "Fanny and her Friends," and "Girl and Dog." She was

the youngest daughter of Sir James Harris, Secretary to Queen Charlotte, a diplomatist, better known by his title of Earl of Malmesbury; the Hon. Frances Harris married Sir Lowry Cole, a distinguished soldier, Governor of the Mauritius, and the Cape, one of the Enniskillen family; she died in 1842, one of the very last survivors of Reynold's sitters. The picture was painted for the fourth Lord Darnley, who in May, 1789, paid one hundred guineas for it; in that month, as Reynolds's pocket-book attests, the child sat for the portrait which, as some have said, is really the last of Sir Joshua's works. It is one of the most charming and popular of the children's portraits which this best of painters of children produced. It certainly was not the last of Reynolds's pictures, yet so nearly such that it may well be the last work which came in a finished state from his hands. "Lady Frances Cole" was included with the "Art Treasures" at Manchester, 1857, No. 63.

The portraits of Lords John and Bernard Stuart, which are in the Music Room—a picture wisely placed there as the chief ornament of the chamber, but for art's sake, as I think, unfortunately hung too high—were engraved in mezzotint by McARDell, who used, I am not disposed to doubt, the before named version in the De Grey Collection. The colour of the example at Cobham is charmingly golden and delicate; the tones, those subtlest and most difficult elements of the painter's craft, have been treated with a charm so powerful that it is impossible to resist its effect. They are life sized, whole length figures, of a stately order, but, according to Van Dyck's mood of painting at this period, composed in a somewhat stagey design, and shew true young nobles, of the very crown of the time during which they flourished, glittering before us in fire-fly hues of satins, silks, and laces. All their splendour was soon to be abashed in untimely and bloody deaths, for these brothers both died on the battle field, fighting for the King. Their enormous wigs, flaxen and brown respectively, curiously display the exaggerated finery and the really vile taste which obtained at the time. Nothing but the wonderful power of a painter like Van Dyck, and the gorgeousness of the materials of which the dresses were composed, could make acceptable so ungraceful, gaudy, inconvenient, and ill-contrived

a costume as that which is known to us as "King Charles the First's" mode of dress; in fact, however, this costume in its exaggerated form was not that of the King or his more cultured noblemen,—rather was it the mode affected by the young cavaliers of the hottest blood, and its favourable reception among English fashionables was the work of the "Queen's friends," the evil-working party of Henrietta Maria, who derived it from the French Court. The King's costume approached that worn by the higher order of Englishmen at the period, and was much simpler than this. We must separate the attitudinizing of the painted figures from the probable style of the young nobles Van Dyck represented, and ascribe these objectionable elements of the otherwise noble work to the influence of Rubens on his ablest pupil, for it is unchallengeable that Van Dyck rarely rid himself of the *bravura* of his master. One of these nobles wears amber satin, with marone breeches; he is standing by a pedestal, and seems—in this the design is defective, although the composition is perfect—to have nothing to do with his brother, who is erect, and placed on a lower level at his side. The figure of the latter is in profile to us, and with the left foot set rather carelessly on a step; he looks, not without *insouciance*, over his shoulder at us, as if he just cared to know what we thought of his fine laces, glittering cloak, and innumerable superfluous bedizenments. If his lordship's braveries of attire were brilliant, they were well matched by his military conduct. His death in a heady fight was gallantly encountered, and by no means opposed to the sentiment of his meteoric aspect on this picture. The white satin lining to his blue cloak, his jerkin of white satin or silk, the green-blue breeches, which are overlaid with lace and embroidered with silver, the high boot-tops enriched with lace, the long buff boots themselves, with their outrageously lofty heels, the last being armed with cruel spurs, display the culmination of a costume of the period. The faces of these young lords are suave and mild of expression, and genial if not noble.

The subjects of this picture were two of the five sons of Emsé, Duke of Lennox, and his wife Catherine, Lady Clifton. Lord John commanded certain companies of Royalist light horse, and, March 29, 1644, rashly attacked Waller on Cheriton

Down, where he was killed. He was buried in Christ Church, Oxford, by the side of his brother George, Lord Aubigny, before named. Lord Bernard commanded the guards at Naseby, and was killed in a skirmish at Rowton Heath, Chester, Sept. 26, 1645. The patent creating him Earl of Lichfield was awaiting the King's signature at the time of his death. The Duke of Richmond has two small full length portraits of these lords, grouped on one canvas, with a landscape background,—a work which was in the National Portrait Exhibition, 1866.

It is no new thing to those who are accustomed to look below the surface, so to say, of Van Dyck's portraits, to see the mists of death and centuries lifted from those human faces, so that the very men and women seem to stand in life again. Complete wonder at the *vraisemblance* of the likeness attends their observation,—admiration unlimited obtains for the painter's courage who dared thus faithfully depict so many great people, making them look so mean, cruel, false, cold, cowardly, narrow, insolent, and what not, as frankly and with the same impartiality as that which failed not when the reverse qualities of the hearts and minds of noble men and women were to be depicted. What we owe to the Flemish painter for light on the history and the men of King Charles's time is incalculable; it is thus great, and yet we are so completely accustomed to accepting this marvellous illumination of the past, that it requires an effort to conceive what our ideas of the period would be without Sir Antony's portraits, for it is beyond question that the biographies of the persons and the pictures which represent them are absolutely complementary to each other. In this respect the historical interest of the Civil War is incomparably more dramatic, vivacious, and vivid than any other epoch of our annals. In this respect not even Reynolds's time approaches that of Van Dyck. I never see a portrait of Charles, his Queen, Strafford, Laud, or any other performer in that astounding tragedy in which they held such momentous parts, without wonder at the audacity of Van Dyck, who painted the people as we see them, or without profound interest in the question whether or not he saw them as we see them, standing with the backward-thrown light of history to reveal their forms and lineaments, each in its true significance.

At the same time I must not omit to aver that the magic of Van Dyck not seldom exhibited the nature of "glamour," a fitful, questionable, nay even meretricious charm, and it is true that other artists of the time imported a graver dignity, a finer sweetness, a purer serenity, a more intellectual nobility to faces which the arch-magician dealt with more attractively, but not so soberly. In illustration of this I may point to Mytens's noble portrait of King Charles, which is so great an ornament of the Large Dining Room here, and is profoundly interesting in shewing a face of immeasurably higher quality than appears in any transcript by Sir Antony from the same, a face and an air so superior, so much more masculine and grave, so far more deeply intellectual, and so profoundly pathetic in every line and contour, that it is easy to understand the *personal* loyalty with which so many of the adherents of this exemplar of kings were inspired. On the other hand I am compelled to think—so completely does Van Dyck's reading of Charles's air and features echo the monarch's history as now unveiled to us—that Mytens's genius imparted the nobler elements to the picture. After looking at examples of that genius as fine and precious as this portrait of King Charles, one is able to appreciate the bitterness of poor Mytens's heart when he, as it is said, begged leave to quit the English Court and retire to Holland, thus seeking to avoid being eclipsed in Van Dyck's lustre. This portrait of the King shews a fine example of sound art, thorough workmanship, sedate but by no means prosaic pathos; the flesh is, as usual with Mytens, reddish in excess, and the shadows are hot and somewhat opaque. Charles is standing at a table, on which lies the black, flat and broad-rimmed hat of felt with a rather high body, and bound by a stout cord of gold. The design is void of the "air" of Van Dyck. Lord Craven has another fine portrait of Charles by Mytens, which was at Manchester in 1857; in the collection of this nobleman the artist is more fortunately represented than elsewhere in this country; it is in England, where he remained so long, that the painter should be studied.

In the Large Dining Room is, as I have said, a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, with the scene of her execution in the background, thus resembling a picture at Windsor. This work

is of comparatively little historical and personal value, and not for a moment to be compared with that other portrait of the Queen of which I have already spoken at length, which is one of the chief ornaments of this house, and now hangs in the Picture Gallery; that dry, stiff and somewhat harsh picture which was painted during Mary's captivity. As to this process it is easy to fancy that sitting to her artist must have been one of Her Majesty's dearest occupations. Who Oudry, painter of the Hardwick portrait, was I do not know, and however ordinary were his powers—I take him to have been a common-place Frenchman, not without skill derived traditionally from the Clouets rather than directly from the Italians, or indirectly from the Dutchmen of that day—it must have been pleasant enough to Mary to chat away the time with him. On the other hand, the painting in the Large Dining Room is a subject-picture and a memorial, rather than a portrait in the true and historical sense of the latter term, a sense of incomparably greater interest to the now existing world. The face, though tolerable as a likeness, is smoother and much younger than that of Queen Mary at the date of her death, which is indicated by the scene in the background. One conceives how much worn her features must have been at this time, for the record states that when the head rolled out of the cap which had decorated it in life, it was the peculiar French cap of the period, the dense greyness of the Queen's hair was distinct. Nor can the design of the execution as represented here be veritable, for we are told that, when Mary knelt at the block, one of the executioners held her hands, no uncommon attention in such cases, while his fellow did his office. Nothing of this kind appears in the picture, nor are any other peculiar circumstances delineated, such as would prove the power of the artist to produce what would really be invaluable, a representation, veritable so far as a painting could make it, of the final scene of Mary's troubled and trouble-causing career. It is said that everything stained with her blood was burnt, a statement which is subject to qualification.

Hanging on the window-side of the Large Dining Room, and thus unfortunately placed as regards the light, are, 1, a large portrait of General Monk, a good specimen of its kind; 2, a whole length of François, Duke of Alençon, son of Catherine

de Medici, inscribed with his age, "22," and the date "1572;" it is a tall, slender figure clad in hose of cloth of silver, puffed breeches, and a tight, slashed jacket, and the painting suggests a work of the school of Clouet III; it is well worthy of a better light than has been found for it. It was he who as Duke of Anjou, and eight years after this portrait was executed, wooed Queen Elizabeth, and was, politically speaking, the sport of that then mature and very royal virgin; the history of this love-making may yet be "read in chronicle," and quaint reading it is. While this picture was being painted, Duke François's brother, then known as the Duke of Anjou, but by us recognized as Henry III of France, had hardly abandoned hopes of becoming the husband of Elizabeth. In the same line hangs, 3, a large portrait of Margaret of Austria, wife of Philip III of Spain; a companion to, 4, Philip III by Pantoja de la Cruz, court painter to Philip II and Philip III, dated "1610," the year of the artist's death, and four years later than the portraits of the same, those master works of the artist which belonged to the Duke d'Uceda. The Queen's portrait here is the better of the two. On the opposite wall is a whole length portrait of Ludovic Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, second of the latter name, in his red robes, holding the white staff of a Lord Steward of the Household, an office he exercised from 1618 to 1623; it is the work of Van Somer. He was the eldest son of Esmé, Duke of Lennox, born Sept. 29, 1574, succeeded to his father's honours in 1583, becoming Hereditary Great Chamberlain and Lord High Admiral of Scotland; he was a great favourite with James I, and as ambassador from that King to Henry IV in 1601, had to treat of delicate matters connected with the succession to the English crown; Duke Ludovic accompanied that monarch to this country in 1603, was created Earl of Richmond in 1613, and Duke of Richmond in 1623; a model of a courtly gentleman, staid, sober, and severe, he walked after James's ideal of a high ceremonial officer; he was found dead in his bed while the King was earnestly enquiring why he did not attend the opening of Parliament, Feb. 16, 1624. There are similar portraits of this Duke at Hampton Court, at Longford Castle, and at Petworth; see below, on his Duchess. The whole-length

picture of George, Lord D'Aubigny, is by Van Dyck, and in a mode of design which had a strong influence on Lely, who adopted and confirmed the *pseudo*-sentiment which prevails in depicting a full-grown, indeed middle-aged, and serious adult gentleman in a stage costume as a shepherd, comprising a sort of "Roman" habit of quaint and impracticable character, and holding a spud or crook, but obviously as innocent of sheep-knowledge as a soldier can be. I believe it is not absolutely certain that this portrait represents the bold commander of horse who fell at Edgehill.

A picture which cannot fail to attract attention in this Dining Room is the whole-length of a lady, "of a certain age," who, wearing a large garland, and holding a bouquet of the same flowers, stands by a chair of state, and smiles stedfastly under her frizzled hair, having a not lovely, but kindly face, with somewhat common features. The figure is of the size of life, and somewhat whimsically clad in a red velvet mantle with a lining of white silk, over a skirt of dark green, the lower half of which is embroidered to the knees in a bold pattern of gold, having its hem deeply vandycked, and decked with ponderous fringes of the same metal; this garment freely displays her ankles, her roomy shoes, their quaint broideries and huge pantofles. Her boddice, which is open at the bust, in the mode of the early decades of the seventeenth century, tightly encloses the woman, and is composed of a splendid brocade of leaves and flowers in natural colours. The golden embroideries of the mantle comprise the letters "F" and "S," which stand for Frances Seymour, the name she bore when she was Countess of Hertford, before she became Duchess of Richmond. The picture bears the date "1611." The painting is in a somewhat archaic mode, and looks like a first-rate work of Marc Gerrard's,—it is in admirable preservation. There are difficulties about the date of the death of Gerrard, one authority giving that as 1635, while other writers agree on 1598. Of course, in case the latter is correct, and this picture represents the famous beauty and somewhat audacious lady whose name it bears, *i. e.*, Frances Stuart (born Howard, and successively Prannel and Seymour), wife of the above-named Duke Ludovic, it cannot be the work of Marc Gerrard. I am, however,

strongly inclined to ascribe it to him, and to believe there is little reason for doubting it is a portrait of the Duchess Frances; it is probable that Gerrard lived until 1635. The date "1611" written on the picture agrees pretty fairly with our notions of the apparent age of a lady who was born in 1577, as an inscription on the curious portrait of her belonging to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, which was at Manchester in 1857 (No. 147), attests, "Her Grace was borne the 27th of Julie, An^o Dom. 1577." The face is that of a well-preserved dame of about thirty or thirty-five. As to this question of aspect, we have to recollect that, on the one hand, the dry manner of the painter, whoever he was, and probably most of all men Gerrard, would tend to increase the effect of time on his subject, and, on the other hand, that any painter would strive to repair, or at least to preserve, the characteristic lineaments of a beauty who, in 1611, was not less than thirty-four years of age. If, as I believe, this portrait depicts the first Duchess Frances of Richmond, the painter was just, and did not flatter her in the matter of age; we know that she married two husbands before Duke Ludovic secured her charms.

While quite young she wedded Henry, son of Alderman Prannel, a rich vintner of London. This spouse died in 1599, and was buried at Barkway in Hertfordshire. The buxom widow was a great prize, whom many men aspired to possess; among other swains was Sir George Rodney, a Somersetshire gentleman, who, on losing every chance of winning, "wrote in his own blood, and in her honour, a copy of verses, and presently after ran himself on his sword," and died. The second spouse of the fair widow of Prannel was no less a person than Edward Seymour, Queen Elizabeth's Earl of Hertford, who in youth had forfeited £15,000 and suffered nine years' imprisonment in the Tower for having "vitiating a maid of the Royal Blood," *i.e.* he had married Catherine, sister of Lady Jane Grey. On Lady Catherine's death in 1567 his lordship married Frances, daughter of William, Lord Howard of Effingham, his wife of many years. The Earl was quite aged when, after her decease, he made Prannel's widow his third Countess, and he shortly afterwards, *i.e.* in 1621, died, and left the last named lady in the fullest bloom of womanhood. She was, however, soon

consoled by Duke Ludovic, who dying, as above stated, in 1624, in his turn left her a widow. It is said that she aspired to a widower greater than either of the above, being "bonny King Jamie" himself, but March 27, 1625, time and death intervened, and the monarch followed his old servant, her third husband, to the tomb. In the chapel of Henry VII, in which place she caused Duke Ludovic to be buried, his bones still lie with hers, under a noble if somewhat pompous monument of brass and marble, which is surmounted by a sculptured Fame, and surrounded by weeping caryatides and other solemnities in the highest style of that period, a monument which she erected. The Duchess died in 1639. Many notes of her career are to be found in Court records of the time, *e.g.* those of Bishop White Kennet; see likewise Wilson's biography of James I, and 'Walpoliana.'

I am disposed to believe the picture represents this remarkable lady, on account of its very great resemblance to her portrait engraved by William de Pass and prefixed to some copies of Smith's 'History of Virginia,' a book which is dedicated to her. This print shews a three-quarters' length figure standing between a chair, which is very like that shewn in the Cobham portrait, and a table; on this latter lies an open book, on this she rests her left hand; it is inscribed with the motto "*Coronat constantia*," a motto which occurs on the oval cartouche enclosing a bust portrait of the Duchess which was engraved by F. Delaram, and is dated "Anno 1623." It is probable that both these prints were, notwithstanding the differing actions of the left hands, derived from the same picture. It was no uncommon practice of engravers to make alterations of this kind, and Delaram would be very likely to lift the hand in order to bring it within the cartouche which encloses his portrait. The costumes are identical. Granger supposed that De Pass's portrait was due to a picture by "Van Somer" (?) which was in the gallery at Strawberry Hill. The artist's name here quoted is obviously a mistake for that of Marc Gerrard, to whom Horace Walpole ascribed the picture in question, "a whole length portrait of Frances, Duchess of Richmond," which came from Lord Pomfret's, at Easton Neston. This portrait was, on the twenty-first day of the Strawberry

Hill sale, sold for £39 18s. to J. Tollemache, Esq., M.P., and it is now, I understand, at Helmingham Hall, Suffolk, together with the whole-length likenesses of the Duchess's father, Thomas Howard, Viscount Bindon, and her third husband, Duke Ludovic. The latter two came from Luton, and all three works were ornaments of the Gallery at Strawberry Hill. There is a portrait of the lady at Longleat by Van Dyck with an inscription, and dated "1633"; in it she holds a long stick.

Of far more pathetic purport than the above likeness of Duchess Frances is a noble Van Dyck with which the Large Dining Room at Cobham is decorated; this is said, and no doubt correctly, to represent James Stuart, son of the above-named Esmé Stuart, and fourth Duke of Lennox, being a whole length in black, with a light wig; the figure is in three quarters' view, to our left; the left hand is on the head of a dog, who draws his graceful form close to his master's knees with an expression of the profoundest sympathy, thus forming a beautiful and pathetic design, which is entirely in keeping with the history of the Duke, who was King Charles's faithful servant, and attended him to the scaffold, having, with three others, offered his life for that of the king. After his master's death the duke left England and died abroad in 1655. There is a portrait of this duke in "Lodge," from a Van Dyck, with the dog, engraved by Fry, and there are numerous portraits of the same nobleman, respectively engraved by Houbraken, in the "Illustrious Heads," after Van Dyck; by Voerst, after Geldrop; by Earlom, after Van Dyck, a whole length; and others, by Hollar, Faithorne, and Vaughan. Van Dyck painted the Duke James on more than one occasion; there is a well-known full length, in black, of him in the collection of the Duke of Buccleuch. A half length, as "Paris," with a pomegranate in the left hand, the figure wearing a white shirt, was at the National Portrait Exhibition, 1866, No. 720, and belonging to Mr. R. Pole Carew; a second version of the same, belonging to the Marquis of Bristol, was No. 85 in the Royal Academy Winter Exhibition, 1875, and erroneously called "The Earl of Richmond;" a third, which belonged to the collection of Louis XIV, is in the Louvre, No. 151. Lord Denbigh has a fine whole-length of this duke with his dog, as

before. This animal was introduced to commemorate its fortunate fidelity in arousing his master at the moment when his life was in peril from assassins. The present Duke of Richmond has a bust portrait of Duke James, with the garter jewel, the appearance of which, to say nothing of the dog and the likeness of the face to other portraits, conclusively affirms that Lord Darnley's picture represents this Duke. At Corsham Court, Lord Methuen's, is another portrait with the dog, and in black; this is said to be the one Houbraken engraved. The account of portraits in this Large Dining Room must conclude with mention of a very fine Kneller representing the Earl of Rochester in his peer's robes, it is dated 1697.

I may add a few brief memoranda to the briefer notes already offered on the pictures which enrich the Portrait Gallery at Cobham, with their many historical, personal, and literary attractions. The "comfortable" look of James Thomson's likeness recalls that story of his having been accustomed to stand, in just such a dressing gown and cap as appears here, with his hands in his pockets, and before a sunny garden wall, deliberately and lazily, as became a poet who was "more fat than bard beseems," biting peaches as they grew. This is, like the portrait in Lord Lyttelton's collection, ascribed to Aikman, who painted Thomson at twenty-five years of age, a likeness which was engraved by Basire, and is prefixed to the "Poems" of Thomson, but the age of this subject agrees better with Paton's likeness, which represents the poet nearly forty-five years old; this last picture was also engraved by Basire, by Cook, Nust, and Ravenet. The portrait of Gay by Aikman is well known by Kyte's print. Hogarth, Dahl, and Richardson severally painted Gay. We next notice Pope in a wig and a grey coat, shewing a somewhat fretful face, with the one hand to his temple, and a letter in the other hand, one elbow resting on a book. The portrait of Dryden by Kneller has a laurel crown in one hand, and the features are highly characteristic of the life of the man in being marked by great intelligence, but "fleshly" and "liquorish" in their expression; with a bold and manly air; the face is wrinkled and florid, the lips are very full and pulpy, seeming to roll in seeking pleasure. Another Kneller, very like this one, belongs to Mr. W. R. Baker, and was at Man-

chester in 1857, No. 265, and at the National Portrait Exhibition 1866, No. 1000; it is the last which is said to have belonged to Jacob Tonson, and to have descended to the present owner without a break in its pedigree. Kneller's portrait is known by the prints of Coignard, N. Edelinck, Faber, and others. The likeness of Betterton, by Dahl, has a touch of the stage in the affected knitting of the brows and self-asserting air. Lord Bolingbroke, a capital Richardson, shews him fat, "elderly," but retaining traces of the beauty of his youth and early manhood; it is without a wig, and, alas! without those long natural curls, which distinguished him in ladies' eyes and favours; there is only a fringe of thin grey hair encircling the head, no longer fit to be caressed by loving fingers as of yore. Steele's portrait, by Thornhill, shews a veritable "Captain," in a cap. Thornhill's "Steele" was engraved by Vertue. The head of Sir William Temple is probably by Lely, or after the portrait by that artist, which was engraved by Houbraken, Vertue, and R. White, and is now in the Palmerston Collection. It seems like a flattering likeness of a "well-preserved" man, and is full of character.

In fit company with the last, Jervas's bust of Swift exhibits a young man with an extremely vivacious and earnest expression, the cheeks and chin are blue with the constant shaving of that strong, black beard, which he must have longed to let grow. There is a similar picture in the Bodleian Library, by Jervas, engraved by Vertue. One of Jervas's portraits of Swift was engraved by Foudrinier; this one shews Swift seated, holding a pen.

Locke, by Greenhill, with earrings(!), gives tremulous, somewhat flabby features, a worn look in the large, over-sensitive, and lustrous eyes, and a big nose. The portrait of the Duke of Buckingham, which cannot be by another hand than Jansen's, has the pointed beard and upturned moustaches which Charles the First adopted for himself, and the peevish, imperious, impudent face of the unlucky favourite. It is an interesting picture. Lord Wentworth has a likeness of this Duke which is signed "C. J.," for Cornelius Jansen, and dated "1624."

ON MANUSCRIPTS AND RARE BOOKS IN THE MAIDSTONE MUSEUM.

BY S. W. KERSHAW, M.A.



ASILY* accessible, among the many treasures which this Museum contains, are seven Manuscripts and twenty rare illustrated books. They are displayed in a room which was the ancient chapel of Chillington House. Any collection, however small, is sure to possess some distinctive features, which throw light upon the

history of illuminated art, or on the religious and legendary subjects so frequently embodied in the mediæval page.

The employment of colour as an aid, or interpretation, to literature, is of very remote origin. The famous Virgil, of the Vatican Library, dates from the third or fourth century. It is illustrated with paintings in body colour, and with architectural accessories of a classical character. The early Roman MSS. were illuminated in colours only; but the Greeks introduced a

* For sketches of this letter E, and of four other initials, copied from a twelfth century MS. in the Maidstone Museum, our thanks are due to Mr. F. James, of that Museum.

more ornate style, after the Oriental model. By them gold and silver, upon purple or rose-stained vellum, were much employed. For some centuries, the late Greek or Byzantine style, and the Roman or classical school of art, continued somewhat distinct; the Byzantine adhered more closely to the Oriental prototypes, though it long preserved, in its miniature pictures, the artistic feeling of the Greek period.

St. Augustine's mission to England opened up a new era in MS. literature, during which the Anglo-Saxon school of illumination was gradually developed. Another style, destined to become very famous, and unique of its kind, was the Anglo-Irish, or as it is sometimes called the Celtic, which flourished from the seventh to the tenth centuries, and of which the most ancient and renowned example is the Book of Kells, in Trinity College, Dublin. Other specimens of Celtic illumination are extant, not only in England and Ireland but on the Continent. The excessive fineness of the writing, the initial letters formed of lines intricately but gracefully interwoven, and the omission of gold, constitute the leading features of this style. Anglo-Saxon and Irish art, modified by classical and Byzantine influence, continued in force until the Norman conquest, which by its inroads and disruptions extinguished for a time any artistic development of a new character.

From about 1250 to 1400, the English and French schools of illumination grew together in harmonious rivalry, each displaying special characteristics, and towards their close exhibiting an excellence hard to distinguish. Meanwhile, a contemporary style arose, which had for its features great boldness of outline and imposing initial letters. It was usually denominated German or Romanesque. While formed by the mixture of the late Anglo-Irish style with the Byzantine, it for the first time introduced many grotesques in its treatment and details.

A large folio MS. of the Scriptures, in this Museum, affords an excellent example of the style. The initial letters which illustrate this paper are copied in outline from that manuscript.

History and art so act and re-act on each other, that it is not surprising to find religious or political movements carrying with them traditions and art tendencies, from distant countries to our own island. Thus, the wars of the Crusades led to the



FROM A BIBLE IN THE MAIDSTONE MUSEUM.
(*Twelfth Century.*)

re-introduction of Byzantine features, in thirteenth century MSS.; and Flemish illumination practised here, may in a great measure be attributed to the settlement and employment of Flemings in England during the fourteenth century. The panel paintings in the rood-screens of the Norfolk and Suffolk churches, sufficiently attest a Flemish influence, which appears in the expression and selection of the Saints, and in their surroundings.

The Netherlandish illuminations during the fifteenth century rivalled the existing styles in artistic beauty, and an imitative school, after the great Van Eycks, produced miniatures of exceeding beauty, softness of execution, and quaint expression of countenance.

Examples of Italian illumination are not so numerous as others, being chiefly confined to the great choir books, and to secular volumes called *Ducali*, which were often gorgeously illuminated. These *Ducali* contain the diplomas of appointment of ambassadors sent out by the Venetian Republic. Some of the great Italian painters, of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, were themselves illuminators, and this fact claims great deference for such MSS. After the invention of printing the beautiful work of the illuminist was practically at an end; but the art did not at once die out. The first pages, and initials, of printed books were often hand-painted, and were made to resemble MS. as much as possible.

It is well known that the MSS. most frequently embellished were Missals; Psalters; Horæ, or Service Books for the Canonical Hours; the Sacred Scriptures; Chronicles; and other historical and didactic works. In devotional books, the paintings are generally found at some particular "office" or recurring portion of the volume, to the text of which they form illustrations. The Maidstone collection comprises a MS. Bible, Breviary, and Books of Hours, all with illuminations, while the printed rarities are Bibles, Prayer Books, and other volumes with early wood-cut illustrations.

BIBLE.

Large folio, 12th century.

This copy of a portion of the Scriptures commences with part of the book of Psalms, and ends with the Apocalypse. It

is well written, in Latin, with a brownish coloured ink, and is of the German or Romanesque style of art. The MS. is imperfect, and several of its initial letters have been cut out, but many glorious examples remain, as our illustrations demonstrate. Some of these initial capitals are very large, like the "A" of which we give an engraving, shewing its exact size. The "B," represented on the same plate with the letters "O" and "P," is of the same size as that "A" in the original. Some, like the "E" and the "O" which we have engraved, are formed of a graceful interlacing ornament; others, like the letters "E" and "P," (which last is reduced one-half in size on our plate), contain grotesques, a common characteristic of this period. The backgrounds are generally of a greyish blue, chocolate, or crimson red. A gold border, outlined with brown and white, surrounds a few of the initial letters, others extend in length to one-fourth of the page, while some, of a circular form, are enclosed in a square kind of framework, as shewn, on our plate, around the letter "O." The following list enumerates the principal illuminations in this magnificent manuscript:—

Book of Psalms. *Dixit insipiens*; Figures of the Godhead, disposed, so as to illustrate the text "Sit thou on my right hand," etc.

Initial letters with figures, foliage, or grotesques adapted to the following verses; Letter D: in *Dominus illuminatio mea*, and in *Dixi custodiam*. Letter E: in *Exultate Deo*. Letter S: in *Salvum me fac*.

Ecclesiastes, i. 1. Letter O. *Omnis*, etc.

St. Jerome's Prologue to the New Testament.

Letter B:—of fanciful scroll work, represented in our plate.

St. Matthew, i. 1. M:—Partly in outline, of a scroll pattern.

St. Luke, i. 1. Q:—Scroll, heightened with white.

The Books of the *Acts*, *Ephesians*, *Colossians*, and *Timothy*, have each at their commencement the letter "P," formed of a combination of grotesques, figures, and scrolls.

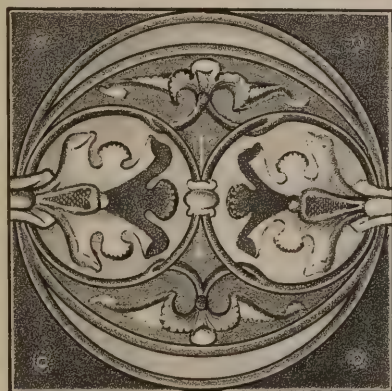
Book of Revelation. Letter A: of elegant design and colour treatment, shewn in outline in our engraving.

The last leaf of this MS. appears to have been used as a register of births and marriages.



*7½ inches long
3¼ inches broad*

7¾ inches long, 5 inches broad.



4 inches square.

A FRAMED LETTER (O) from a Chorale Book.

School of Giotto, circa 1300.

The subject, forming the body of the letter, is the well-known incident of St. Martin's charity to the beggar; the faces are well painted, exhibiting force and expression.

BREVIARY.

English art, 14th century.

This MS. formed part of the Maidstone Parochial Library. Though containing no large paintings, it has several beautiful initials, and borders entirely surrounding the page.

It is in a wooden cover, fastened by one clasp, and contains the Calendar, Psalter, Litany of Saints, Hymns for Advent, and other offices. It is unfortunately not perfect in all the contents, but for what is wanting in this respect the ornamentation seems to make up, particularly that upon pages 75, 133, and 134, where gold is used in the decoration of the finials, and of the marginal patterns.

BOOK OF HOURS.

Flemish art, 14th century.

This MS., in good preservation, and in stamped leather binding, has several paintings of merit and interest. The backgrounds are chiefly of the tessellated pattern. A framelike border of scroll work, in which birds and flowers are gracefully interwoven, surrounds the subjects. The principal paintings are:—1. The Crucifixion. 2. The Annunciation. 3. The Saviour as Judge. 4. The Madonna and Child. 5. The Service for the Dead. The Calendar and Prayers are in Flemish, but the rest of the volume is in Latin.

BOOK OF HOURS.

Dutch art, 15th century.

This little MS. has no illuminations, but the art is seen in the initials, the border patterns, and the medallions. An inscription at the end affords some clue to the scribe, and the locality of the volume.

“Escrypt et finit p’ moy seur ysabel de Halewyn, religieuse en n’re cloestre de Sainte Margrite en bethlee’ en la ville de doinse en lan mille cccciij et douze le premier iour de Septembre.”

The remaining MSS. are—a work on Trials at Law, and a MS. on various subjects in divers languages. They contain no illuminations.

PRINTED BOOKS.

LUTHER'S BIBLE.

Folio, Wittemberg, 1551.

This Bible has engravings by Godfrey Liegel and Hans Brosamer. It is preserved in the original wooden boards, and appears to be perfect. The text is in old German, and the wood-cuts closely resemble those of the famous "Nuremberg Chronicle," printed in 1498, the illustrations to which are drawn in the same vigorous manner. This Bible has an engraved frontispiece, various initial letters, and delineations of many scriptural scenes. The illustrations more especially interesting to the historical student are those which represent—

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. The Creation. | 5. The History of Isaac. |
| 2. The Temptation. | 6. Jacob's Dream. |
| 3. The Murder of Abel. | 7. The History of Joseph. |
| 4. The Deluge. | 8. The Plagues of Egypt. |

In the later illustrations, of the Temple, etc., architectural details are introduced, and the New Testament contains figures of the Evangelists with their emblems, and minute representations of Eastern furniture, and interior decoration.

The Apocalyptic scenes are somewhat unequal, yet, as a whole, they possess much originality in subject and design. Arabesque borders surround most of the wood-cuts, and there are marginal notes attached to the book.—Mr. Godding Reader presented it to the Museum.

BIBLE; in English (Parker).

Folio, 1566.

Presented by Miss Pine.

BISHOPS' BIBLE; (imperfect).

Folio, 1572.

Presented by E. Pretty, F.S.A., late Curator.

GENEVA BIBLE; commonly known as the "Breeches Bible."

Quarto, 1581.

Presented by Rev. J. Yates.

GENEVA BIBLE; ed. alt.

Folio, 1583.

Presented by Edward Hoar, Esq.

BIBLE; authorized version.

Quarto, 1620.

Presented by Mr. John Buttery.

BIBLE; authorized version, with Prayer Book.

Quarto, 1632.

Presented by Mr. J. B. Jude.

BIBLE.

8vo Edinb. 1633.

Presented by J. L. Brenchley, Esq.

PRAYER BOOK (imperfect).

1608.

PRAYER BOOK.

circa 1630.

Presented by F. Fairbrass, Esq.

NORWEGIAN PRAYER BOOK.

circa 1604.

(Illustrated, with prints of flowers, coloured by hand, and with marginal ornamentation.)

Presented by Mr. Bartlett, Curator.

SWEDISH PSALM BOOK. *Duodecimo*, Stockholm, 1848.

This book, also called a marriage Prayer Book of a peasant of Dalecarlia, presented by the Trustees of the Christy Collection, is bound in white vellum, gilt and coloured, and fastened by clasps. Both sides of the cover are ornamented with quaint and symbolic devices, of which the following deserve notice:—

1. A crown, supported by angels, in the centre two heart-shaped devices.
2. Christ on the cross, round which the serpent is twined.
3. An inscribed scroll—underneath is represented the Temptation—the Tree of Knowledge and the Serpent.

BOOK OF CHRISTIAN PRAYERS.

Octavo, Printed for the assignees of R. Day,
London, 1590.

The editions of this book are numerous; the first, in 1569, was followed by others in 1578, 1581, 1590, and 1608.

A full account of the various editions is given in a volume of the Parker Society, entitled, "Private Prayers of the reign of Queen Elizabeth." 8vo, 1851.

The present copy contains the Prayers in English, each page having border illustrations from scriptural scenes, probably a reprint of earlier editions, which were after designs of Holbein and Dürer. The marginal ornaments exhibit Elizabethan emblems, with other enrichments, and scroll patterns of the Tudor period.

The printer's device is at the end of the book.

BOOK OF HOURS.

Octavo, Paris (Kerver) 1508.

This volume, printed on vellum, and coloured by hand, contains several pleasing pictures; much gold is used in the costume and architectural details. The colouring, however, is inferior in character, thus detracting from the merit of the original designs. The introductory pages have the following subjects:—

1. The Madonna and Child appearing to a kneeling figure. Above the margin of the page are the words "John Montresor," who may have been the first possessor of the volume.

2. The printer's initials, etc., on a shield, underneath the words Thielman + Kerver.

3. The Calendar (uncoloured) has the usual occupations of the month and zodiacal signs, and is surrounded with intricate and pleasing border ornaments.

The following are the large subjects:—

The Annunciation.

Samuel anointing David.

The Salutation.

Raising of the Ruler's daughter.

The Appearance to Shepherds.

The Crucifixion.

The Adoration of Magi.

The Virgin and Saints.

The Circumcision.

The Trinity, surrounded by the

The Flight into Egypt.

four Evangelistic symbols.

The Coronation of the Virgin.

The Virgin, surrounded by her attributes;—form of the Almighty issuing from the clouds.

The Risen Saviour, accompanied by the "Instruments of the Passion."

The miniature paintings (also coloured) which preface the various "lessons" or readings, represent the following Saints:

St. Michael.

St. Laurence.

St. John Baptist.

St. Christopher.

St. John Evangelist.

St. Sebastian.

St. Peter.

St. Nicolaus.

St. James.

St. Claudius.

St. Stephen.

St. Anthony.

St. Francis of Assisi.

St. Anna.

St. Barbara.

St. Mary Magdalen.

St. Apollonia.

St. Katherine.

St. Geneveva.

St. Margaret.

ERASMUS' ENCHIRIDION MILITIS CHRISTIANI 8vo, Basil,
1519.

This work has gone through many editions, viz., of the years 1519, 1524, 1544, 1548, 1641, and others. The title has an engraved frontispiece, and the book is always interesting as one of the many productions from the pen of Erasmus.

THE SHIP OF FOOLS 1498.

In the middle ages satire and reproof were conveyed by the medium of metaphor, allegory, enigma, and other similar allusions. These were introduced either in illustrated books, engravings, or small paintings:—The “Wheel of Fortune,” “Procession of Fools,” “The Shepherd’s Calendar,” and other metaphorical similes were often employed.

“The Ship of Fools” is no exception to the list of such works; the author was Sebastian Brandt, and the copy in the Maidstone Museum is a translation by Locker from the German original.

Another well known translator of the “Ship of Fools” was Barklay, who, in 1508, enlarged the original work and added many other “follies” which he found among his own countrymen, thus giving the book a more special value as a record of the English manners of the time. The Maidstone copy has 116 illustrations, engraved in a clear manner, and accompanied by verses in Latin, explanatory of the subject. The several characters are depicted as embarking on a voyage, during which every kind of folly is produced. Marginal references from the Books of Proverbs and Ecclesiastes, and from Latin writers, elucidate both the text and wood-cuts. The following are some of those illustrations which “point a moral and adorn a tale.”

Avarice:—Two imbecile figures attempting to touch heaped up gold, cannot reach it for their infirmities. *Ingratitude*; *Pride*; *Contempt of Poverty*; *Neglect of Good Works*; *The Foolish Virgins*; *The Mutability of Fortune* is illustrated by the revolutions of a wheel, a common representation both in English and German works in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Altogether this book is very interesting and in excellent preservation.

THE GOLDEN LEGEND. *W. de Worde. Lond. 1527.*

This volume, belonging to the Maidstone Parochial Library, is unfortunately imperfect. As all literati and connoisseurs know that the work commonly contains Scriptural and legendary biography, illustrated with woodcuts, it is unnecessary to describe it at length.

FOXÉ'S BOOK OF MARTYRS. (*Illustrated, imperfect.*)

The MSS. and books which have been described cannot fail to attract the notice of the curious, and it is gratifying to find that they are so carefully preserved in the County Museum, which has universal interest in the many branches of art and science of which it is an able exponent. When we are seeking for the various phases of symbolism and religious thought; for a better interpretation of legend, either Christian or Pagan; or for a clearer insight into the character, costume, manners, or life of our ancestors; illuminated books will be found to supply such wants, from original sources. Whoever has studied the beautiful designs of the china, enamels, ivories, embroidered and other works of art in this Museum, cannot fail to follow up his researches into the field of illuminated books.

He will there perceive that one of the most valuable and truthful aids to the reproduction of design, or colour, may be learnt from the pages of illuminated MSS., and that their examples are verily a precious link between the past and the present, whereby art has been transmitted with a continuity and fulness hardly to be found elsewhere.

[*Note.*—There is in the Maidstone Museum a valuable English manuscript, of the age of Chaucer, which was not seen by Mr. Kershaw. It comprises two religious treatises:—

I. On the Love of God.

II. The Abbey of the Holy Ghost.

It is written in the English of that period. All the initial letters are well drawn in ink, blue or red alternately. Many grotesque devices are formed from the elongated strokes of letters in the top line of each page.—W. A. S. R.]

SIX WILLS RELATING TO COBHAM HALL.

THE six testators whose wills we now print were, all of them, owners of Cobham Hall, during the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries, and all, save one perhaps, had resided therein. Their wills are given in the order of their dates, and succeed one another as follows:—

1. William Brooke, Lord Cobham.
2. Frances, Countess of Kildare, wife of Henry Lord Cobham.
3. Frances Stuart, Duchess of Richmond and Lenox.
4. Charles Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lenox.
5. Sir Joseph Williamson.
6. Lady Catherine O'Brien.

For copies of three of these wills (Nos. 2, 3, and 4) we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. James Greenstreet, who kindly transcribed them for us at Somerset House. I have prefixed memoirs of the testators, and have appended to the wills such notes as seemed to be necessary.

Copies of the wills of Sir Joseph Williamson and Lady Catherine O'Brien, are among the Earl of Darnley's archives at Cobham Hall. Lord Darnley courteously permitted me to transcribe them. Of William Lord Cobham's will, there is a copy in the British Museum (Lansdowne MS. No. 830), whence I transcribed it.

W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON.

WILLIAM BROOKE, LORD COBHAM.

This able and accomplished nobleman was eldest of the ten sons of George Brooke, Lord Cobham, by his wife Ann, daughter of Edmond first Baron Bray and co-heir of John, the second Lord Bray. Upon the magnificent tomb which William Brooke erected, in Cobham Church, to the memory of his parents, he emblazoned nine of the eleven armorial quarterings to which his mother was entitled; she died in September, 1559, and he celebrated her praises in some Latin verses, which have been thus happily rendered by Mr. Reginald Cust, the husband of Lord Darnley's sister Lady Elizabeth.

Sprung from the Brays, to Cobham's Lord allied,
 Worthy to bear two names of ancient pride,
 Here Anna lies—a lady chaste and fair,
 Blest with her children's love and husband's care.
 Large her estate, but of her ample store
 Large was the share allotted to the poor.
 'Twas in the last sad year of Mary's reign
 That first the husband, then the wife, was ta'en.
 In life united, each to each did turn,
 In death they share the same sepulchral urn.

When William Brooke succeeded his father in Sept., 1558, he had already been once married; but his wife Dorothy Nevill, Lord Abergavenny's daughter, had died young leaving but one child, a daughter. When Queen Elizabeth visited him at Cobham Hall on July 18, 1559,* he was a widower, but on Shrove

* Francis Thynne, a Kentish man who was present at the reception of Queen Elizabeth, thus relates the details of the entertainment. (*Holinshed's Chronicle*, iii., 1510.)

"In which 1st year of her majestys reign, falling in the year 1559, this L^d did most honorably entertain the Queen with her train, at his house of Cobham Hall, with sumptuous fare & many delights of rare invention. Amongst which one coming now to mind, which I then being young beheld, urgeth me forward in the setting downe thereof: which was a banquetting house made for her Majesty in Cobham Park, with a goodly gallery thereunto, composed all of green, with several devices of knotted flowers, supported on each side with a fair row of hawthorn trees, which nature seemed to have planted there of purpose in summer time to welcome her Majesty & to honour their Lord & Master. But because the beauty & majesty, with the rare device thereof cannot be so well conceived by pen, as the same was artificially made, unless the reader might at one instant behold also the artificial situation of the place, I think it better to pass the rest in silence, than not delivering it in such grace as it meriteth. Wherefore leaving the manner thereof, I will set down certain

Sunday in February, 1560, he married again. His second wife was Frances Newton, one of the Queen's Ladies of the Bed-chamber, a daughter of Sir John Newton. The marriage took place at Westminster Palace, in the presence of the Queen, and in the following December, Her Majesty acted as godmother to the first-born son of Lord and Lady Cobham, whom she named Maximilian.* The godfathers were William Parr Marquis of Northampton, and Henry Earl of Arundel.

verses made by doctor Haddon & placed in the fore front of the same banquetting house, which do not only shew the joyful welcome of her majesty to this honorable Lord, but also to the whole country of Kent, which verses were these following—

Regia progenies, clari stirps incluta Bruti,
Grata venis populis Elisabetha tuis:
Quocunque aspicias plausus et gaudia cernis,
Lætatur vultu fœmina virque tuo:
Imberbes pueri, cani, teneræque puellæ
Omnis ad aspectum turba profusa ruunt.
Nos te Reginam, tu nos agnosce clientes,
Sic tibi, sic nobis, sic bona cuncta fluent.

* In the British Museum, *Add. MS.* 6113, folio (*pencil*) 200^b or (*ink*) ccxxxviii^b we find the following record of the two ceremonies:—

Item Sunday the 25 of February being Shrovesunday 1559 (Anno 2^{do} Elizabethæ Regine) the Queen's Majesty lying at her palace of Westminster, about x of the clock the young lords knights & gentlemen of the court came to the chamber of the said Lord Cobham & conducted him up into the Queen's great closet.

And afterward she was fro her chamber likewise conducted up to the said closet between Walter viscount Hereford and John Lord Sheffield bachelors (but shortly after & in the same year married) her train borne by a young lady.

And after her followed the "ladye marquys" of Northampton and the lady Strange with a great number of other ladies and gentlewomen where they staid in the said Great Closet till the choir were come, and then the procession was sung, which ended they proceeded to the espousals afore the Queen's Majesty, who stood near by them, & the council & other lords, 'fianced by Doctor Barloe, bishop of Chichester; And the Lord William Howard, lord Chamberlain, did give her in the absence of her father, and so, the 'fiancing fully finished, they kneeled down again at a form in the said closet, whereupon were both cushions and carpet laid, and the service being ended, she was again conducted to her dining chamber (which was the great chamber within the council chamber) between James Blunt lord Mountjoy, and Edward Windsor lord Windsor, where was great fare and cheer. And after dinner great dancing and other pastime, until the Evening Prayer, and then to supper; where supped with the bride the Right Honorable high & mighty Prince, John duke of Finland, the son to the King of Sweden, who also had danced, the afternoon, with the said bride, for the more honouring of the said marriage.

(*Add. MS.* 6113, folio ccxxxix. or 201.)—On Wednesday the 4th of Dec^r 1560 (Anno 2^d Elizabethæ Regine) the said lady lying at her house, within the late Black Friars at London, about 10 of the clock in the forenoon, the said Wednesday, was delivered of a son. And on Saturday next after, in the afternoon, towards the evening, he was carried and conveyed to the Court (the Queen's Majesty lying at her Palace of Westminster) by divers ladies; as the lady Dacres of the south, the elder; and the lady Dacres the younger, her daughter in law; the lady Hart; the lady Broke; the lady Mason; and divers others, with a great company of gentlemen, of the said lords' servants, and others.

The tomb, erected in memory of his parents, was not put up until after this second marriage, as it bears upon its western end the twelve quarterings of Frances Newton impaled with the arms of William Brooke.

After her marriage, Lady Cobham seems to have retained her situation of honour at Court. In 1562 many of the New Year's gifts, to the Queen, were handed over to her custody. She herself gave to Her Majesty, on that New Year's Day,* "a partelett and a peire of sleeves of sypers wrought with silver and black silke," while the Queen gave to her, in return, "oone guilt cup with cover" weighing 39½ ounces.† On the 1st of January, 1578, she presented to the Queen "a petticote of white satten lined with carnation sarceonet leyed over with a silver lace, like waves, and carnation sylke, and fringed with silver and carnacion silk";‡ while on the same day, Lord Cobham's offering to Her Majesty was "a petticote of yellow satten leyed al over with a pasmane of silver and tawney silk fringed with silver and silk and lyned with tawny sarceonet."§ The Queen, in return, gave a double bowl of silver gilt, weighing 50 ounces to Lady Cobham, and other gilt plate weighing 20 ounces to Lord Cobham.|| In January, 1589, Lord Cobham's gift to the Queen was £10 in gold; while Lady Cobham offered "a petticote of faire cullored taffa laid with 6 laces of Venis silver with plate."¶ On the same New Year's day the Queen gave fifty-two ounces of gilt plate to Lady Cobham, and 20¾ ounces to her husband.**

Frances, Lady Cobham, may perhaps have taken an unusual part in assisting her lord, in the discharge of his many public duties. The Corporation of Hythe possesses a letter from Lord Cobham, dated 1584, bearing his "gartered" seal of twelve quarterings, but, says Mr. H. T. Riley, signed F. Cobham. The same signature appears, upon a Council letter,

Where, in the Queen's Great Closet, was prepared the silver font, & all other things necessary for the said christening. And there, at the time of Evening Prayer, the Queen's Majesty came and christened the same, who was godmother thereunto, and named Maximilian. William Parr, "Marquys" of Northampton, and Henry Earl of Arundel being the godfathers; who, after the christening ended, there washed and gave presents to the said child as followeth [here the account ends abruptly].

* Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, vol. i., p. 112.

† *Ibid.*, p. 123.

‡ *Ibid.*, ii., 71.

§ *Ibid.*, ii., 70.

|| *Ibid.*, ii., 85.

¶ *Ibid.*, iii., 5 and 6.

** *Ibid.*, iii., 17.

among the archives of Coventry. Mr. F. C. Brooke, however, thinks that the official "experts" misread these signatures. Her ladyship's initials F. C. appear upon some of the leaden water shoots at Cobham Hall, and her arms on a doorway.

The Queen made Lord Cobham Warden of the Cinque Ports, an office which he held longer than any of his predecessors, for a period of thirty-eight years, from 1558 to 1597. She likewise conferred upon him the Lord Lieutenancy of the County of Kent.

Holinshed in his Chronicle states that "for the tender love he bare to his sister Marchioness of Northampton he went with her and Frances his wife into Flanders for the health and cure of the Marchioness. After his return he received at Dover, in September, 1565, Christopher Margrave of Baden and his wife, Princess Cecilie of Sweden, and conveyed them to London where they Lodged in the Earl of Bedford's house not far from Ivy Bridge. When envy attacked him, and he was committed to the custody of the Lord Treasurer, he quickly cleared himself, as gold is purified in the fire." In 1573 the Queen made her celebrated Progress through Kent, and staid at Dover Castle from Aug. 25th to 31st. Much of the preliminary arrangement, for this Progress, devolved upon Lord Cobham. We find him writing thus to the Lord Chamberlain in July 1573:—

Lambeth MS. 1168. No. 10 (on 21st folio from commencement).

My verey good Lorde accordinge to my bounden dewtey I have benne alonge the Coaste specyalley in those porte Townes where itt is appointed thatt her Ma^{ty} will come in this her prograsse And have taken order thatt the offycers of the sayed Townes shall ffrom tyme to tyme advertize yo^r good Lordeshippe how the same doo stande in healthe Hoping eere this tyme thatt yo^r L have herde ffrom the Meyors of Sandewyche of the state of that Towne where I ame enformed that some of Late have dyed & some syckenesse yet remeyninge in other howses there I doe herewythe recommede vnto yo^r good Lordeshipp the state of Dover Castell The Lodginges whereof I have seen and do ffynde them (by reason they have nott been of Longe tyme Lyen in) to be bothe dampysse (*sic*) & mustey and therefore verey necessarey that some [be] sent downe to make ffyers in the sayed Lodginges a good while beffore her ma^{ty} came thether & to see the same bothe well eyerd & sweted ffor otherwyse they wilbe noysome

unto her highnesse And thus I committ yo^r good L to the tⁿytie of
Almyghtie God ffrom my howse att Cobham the 13 of Julii 1573

Yo^r good Lordeshipp to
commaunde
W. COBHAM.

Endorsed—

To the right honorable and my verey good Lorde The Earle off
Sussex Lorde Chamberlayne to her Ma^{ty} and one of her highnesse
most honorable pryvey counsell.

Same MS. (No. 11 folio 23.) My verey good Lorde accordinge to
yo^r good L letter I have taken order ffor the eyringe & makinge swete
of he' Ma^{ty}s Lodginges in Dover Castell. I sende yow herein enclosed
a letter written vnto me ffrom the Meyor of Caunterbury wherein yo^r
good L shall perceyve in what state of healthe the said Cytty doth
stande in. And thus I most humbly committ yo^r good L to the
tⁿytie of Almyghty God. ffrom my howse att Cobham the 16 of Julii
1573.

Yo^r good Lordeshipp's assuredley to commaund
W. COBHAM.

In the following month, as she returned home, the Queen
honoured Lord Cobham with a second visit, staying at Cobham
Hall for two days, September 23rd and 24th, 1573. There are
still in existence among the State Papers, and in private col-
lections, scores of Lord Cobham's letters, which testify to the
intelligence and activity with which he performed his manifold
official duties.

He obtained the Garter by his admirable conduct as ambas-
sador, with Sir Francis Walsyngham, to Don John of Austria
in the Low Countries in 1578.* Seven years afterwards, in
Hilary term 1585 he was admitted to be a member of Her
Majesty's Privy Council. In 1590 he succeeded Sir Christopher
Hatton, in the post of Keeper of Eltham Palace.† He became
Lord Chamberlain‡ in August 1596, only seven months before
his death.

William Lord Cobham was a great builder. He erected or
greatly repaired his London residence at Blackfriars. Holin-
shed seems to assign this work to the year 1582. He says§—

* Holinshed's *Chronicle*, pp. 1511, 1512

† Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, i., 74 note.

‡ Birch's *Memoirs of the Reign of Elizabeth*, ii., 102.

§ Holinshed's *Chronicle*, p. 1512.

"Overpassing his goodlie buildings at the Blacke friers in London in the yeare of Christ 1582, and since that the Statelie augmenting of his house at Cobham Hall, with the rare garden there, in which no varietie of strange flowers and trees do want, which praise or price maie obtaine from the furthest part of Europe, or from other strange countries, wherby it is not inferior to the garden of Semiramis, I determine to speak somewhat of such persons as are issued from him."

There is among Lord Salisbury's archives, at Hatfield, a document dated Feb. 23, 1564, called an "*Inventory of Household stuff sent from Hackney to Blackfriars*," which I believe to relate to Lord Cobham's "household stuff." The work done in 1582 would therefore seem to have been re-erection or repairs. When the Lords Cobham first resided at Blackfriars does not appear; but the original "Cobhams Inn" was near the Tower, within St. Dunstan's in the East, where they resided in the fifteenth century.

William Brooke commenced building at Cobham Hall in 1584, but he completed the south wing only, and left the north wing unfinished when he died, in March, 1597.

In July, 1596, Cobham Hall was visited by the young Prince of Anhalt, who thus describes, in *German poetry*, the impression made upon him by Lord Cobham's establishment:—

"Early on the following morning, we walked to Baron Combams house [from Rochester]. There was plenty of ornament to be seen in Combams house. And in the stable, which was well littered with straw, there were standing many fine horses. For with him splendour was customary, and not occasional." (*Fürst Ludwigs zu Anhalt-Köthen Reisebeschreibung.*)

Lord Cobham's "splendour" is shewn by the following inventory of plate borrowed by him when he received Sir Walter and Lady Raleigh.

Endorsed—"A note of plate I borrowed of John Harris to carrie to Cobham Hale when Sr W. Raleigh and his La. were there, for w^{ch} I paid 40^s for y^e Loane." (*Additional MS.* 5751, folio $\frac{199}{367}$.)

ij Gyltt bassons and Euers	} Wayinge in all 379 ^{oz} $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
ij Lyuerie potts, guylte	
ij Cheynd bottells, guylte	
ij Gylt boulis w th couers	

"j parcell guylt basson and Ewer wayinge 72 ^{oz}	
6 Candelstikes	} Wayinge 647 ^{oz}
6 Whyte boales	
ij Lyuerie potts	
ij bassons and Ewers	
14 dyshes	
j fruyte baskett [<i>erased</i>].	
[<i>Total weight</i>] 1098 ^{oz} $\frac{3}{4}$.	

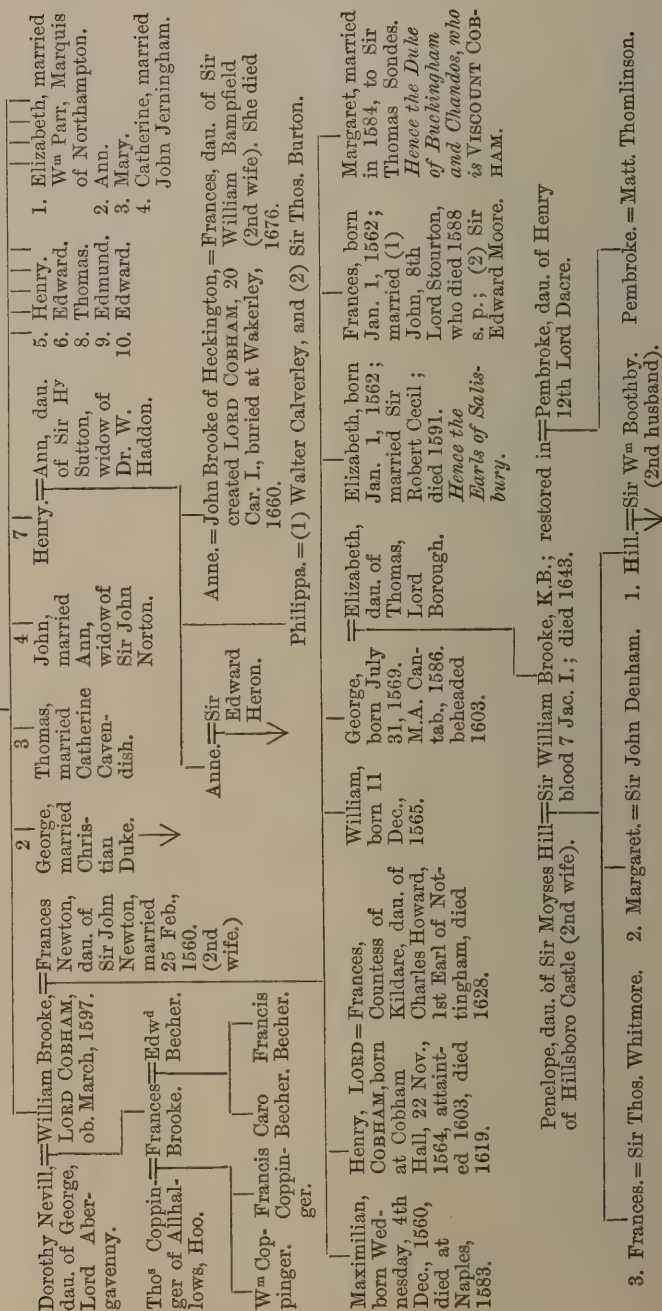
His will shews that he had apartments in the Palace at Canterbury, where he occasionally resided, and that he had a lease of the Park there. He preserved kindly relations with the Corporation of Rochester to whom, in 1580, he sent half a buck, and from whom he then received, as a gift, two salmon.* He selected as his Steward, and as one of his Trustees and Executors, William Lambarde the first Historian of Kent. Lord Cobham's literary tastes are indicated by the dedication to him of Wm. Harrison's *Description of Britain*, Thos. Newton's translation of Lemnius' *Touchstone of Complexions*, and other books; and likewise by the special mention, made in his will, of his "bookes writings and papers of whatsoever learning written or emprinted in whatsoever language" which he bequeathed to his favourite, but unfortunate, son George. This George Brooke was beheaded, but his son Sir William Brooke, Knight of the Bath, was by Royal decree restored in blood, although not in honours. Sir Brooke Boothby is descended from one of his daughters. When George Brooke's son died, there was no issue-male of William Lord Cobham. His nephew Sir John Brooke of Heckington, in Lincolnshire, then became the head of the family, and was restored in honours as Lord Cobham, January 3, 1645. Upon his seal, he used the four quarterings of Brooke, Cobham, Braybrook, and Bray modern (three eagles' legs). He seems to have been a weak-minded man wedded to a very strong-minded wife. On various occasions, but especially during the year 1648, he left his wife, and dwelt, for several months, with the Duke and Duchess of Richmond. Both at Cobham Hall, and at Wallingford House, the Duke's two residences, he was a welcome guest, and upon the birth of the Duke's heir, Lord Cobham became godfather to the infant Esmé. Lady Cobham,

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, ii., 82, 84.

however, eventually managed to assert her sway, and kept her lord in strict seclusion during the latter years of his life. He had, at an early period, mortgaged his Heckington estate to Grace Lady Manners for £7000. He sold, to James Duke of Richmond and Lenox, the only freeholds which remained to him in Kent, being the manors of West Cliffe, East and West Chalk, and other lands. From suits brought by Lady Cobham, after her husband's death, we learn that these manors and lands were worth from £1,200 to £1,400 per annum, and were purchased by payment of £17,419 5s. 10d., together with an annuity of £425 to Lady Cobham for her life. The manor and lands of Cooling, which were charged with an annuity of £300, payable to Penelope the widow of Sir William Brooke, were said to be worth £600 per annum, and were leased for a term to James, Duke of Richmond. They were in 1669 divided between Matt. Thomlinson, Sir Wm. Boothby, and Sir Thos. Whitmore, who had married three of the daughters of Sir Wm. Brooke. These three ladies received a grant of rank and precedence, as though they were daughters of a Baron, in 1665, after the death of their cousin John, Lord Cobham. He died without issue in 1659, and was buried May 20, 1660, at Wakerley, where his wife's mother, Dame Anne Lister, had been buried in 1657. His wife was buried at Surfleet in 1676. Then, for half a century, the title of Cobham disappeared from the Peerage, but in 1718 it was restored, to the descendant of Margaret, daughter of William Lord Cobham. Sir Richard Temple who was fifth in descent from Margaret, and sixth from William Lord Cobham, was created Viscount Cobham in 1718, and his descendants the Dukes of Buckingham and Chandos have borne the title ever since. The Marquis of Salisbury is likewise lineally descended from William Lord Cobham, whose daughter Elizabeth married Sir Robert Cecil, and was the mother of the second Earl of Salisbury. Mr. Hubert de Burgh, of West Drayton, is through the Coppingers, a representative of William Lord Cobham's first daughter, by his wife Dorothy Nevill.

PEDIGREE ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE WILL OF WILLIAM BROOKE, LORD COBHAM.

George Brooke, LORD COBHAM, ob. Sept., 1558.—Ann, dau. of Edmond, Lord Bray. She died Sept., 1559.



WILL OF WILLIAM BROOKE, LORD
COBHAM.(Lansdowne MS. No. 830, fol. 249 *et seq.*)

IN the name of God Amen. The fowre and twentieth day of Februarie in the nyne and thirtieth yeare of the reigne of our most gracious sovereign Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God Queene of England France & Ireland defender of the faith &c. I William Brooke of the most noble order of the Garter Knight, Lord Cobham, and by the benigntie of her most excellent matie Lord Wardene of the Five Ports, Lord Chamberlayne of her highnesse housholde and one of her Ma^{ts} most honourable Privy Counsell beeing of perfect mynde & memorie thanks be given to Almighty God doe ordeine & declare this my last Wille & Testament in manner & forme following First I commend & committ my soule into the handes of the Almighty God and (as everie good Christian ought to doe) I trust and assuredlie hope (my synnes & offences for Christ his sake beeing clearly forgiven) wholie & only by the meritts of his death and passion to come unto & have salvacon & ioy everlasting And if by the providence of Almighty God it shall happen me (beeing wthin the Realme of Englande) to departe out of this mortal life I will that by the discretion of myne executors my body be buried after a laudable sorte wthout vayne pompe in the parishe church of Cobham in the countie of Kent wheare myne auncestors are buried Also I wille that first and principallie all & everie the debts w^{ch} I owe shalbe satisfied and payde out of my moveable goodes & Cattalls other than suche as in this my present last wille & testament or in any codicille w^{ch} I shall make to be added to this my said wille & testament now bee or hereafter shalbe other wise devised willed or disposed by me. Also I wille that my whole families bothe at Cobham Halle in Kent and at the Blackfryers London be continewed & kept together wth allowance of meate drinke and lodging untill the

full ende of ten dayes next after the accomplishment of my funeral solempnitie wthin the w^{ch} tyme I wille that theare be given & payd to everie of my servants then beeing in the Check Rolle of my houshoulde, as well the whole of his or her wages of that quarter of the yeare in w^{ch} it shall happen me to dye as also one whole half yeares wages after the rate of his or her covenante of Service And I wille that imediatelie after the end of the said ten dayes my said houses at Cobham and Blackfryers bee delyvered into the handes of myne eldest sonne & heire apparant Henrie Brooke togeather wth all suche implements utensiles of houshoulde & other goodes moveable as I doe in this my present last wille & testament speciallie appointe to & for him Also I wille that for the perfourmance of my said Funeralls & payment of my debtes & legacyes & for & towards the making of moneys as well for the continual maynteynance of poore people at Cobham as for some other purposes w^{ch} I have declared to S^r Jhon Leveson Knight and William Lambarde of Halling in Kent gent. (all which I require theim faithfullie to accomlishe according to that special and secrete trust w^{ch} I have reposed in theim) They the said S^r Jhon Leveson & William Lambarde or the survivor of theim shall sell all & everie my Jewells ornaments plate of gold and silver of what soever sorte (except one cup of gold given to me by my late deceased servant Jhon Taylor gent to remayne as an heyre loome to suche as shall from tyme to tyme be Lord Cobham) The w^{ch} alsoe I doe leave to my said sonne Henrie And except also all suche my said Jewells ornaments & plate as in & by this my last will & testament shalbe otherwise disposed by me And I give to my said sonne Henrie all & singular the implements utensiles of houshoulde that shalbe at the tyme of my deathe remayning in or about my said houses at Cobham & Blackfryers or any of them except alwayes jewells ornaments plate & money & all & singular suche trunkes chestes cofers casketts & boxes (together with all manner of things in everie of them conteyned) as his good mother my late wife usuallie in her life tyme had and kept; and except all those few peeces of hangings w^{ch} I my self doe usuallie occupie at her Ma^{ts} Courte whilist I doe attende theare: And except also all suche Damaske lynnens & dyapre lynnens as I have in any my said houses, or at the Pallace in Canterburie:

Also I give to my said sonne Henrie all myne armours gunnes weapons & furnitures for the warre whatsoever togeather wth theise my horses & their propre furnitures viz Quasto myne eldest horse, my youngest horse also called Gray Canterburie, Gray Mott, and Bay Mott. And to my saide sonne Henrie I wille and give my Bason and Ewer of silver that is second in price or value, togeather with twelve of my best dishes of silver vessell.

Also I give to my seconde sonne Sr William Brooke Knight my bason and ewer of silver that is the thirde in price or value togeather with twelve of my dishes of silver vessell that shalbe next in price or value to the former twelve and togeather with all or everie my implements and utensiles of houshoulde w^{ch} at the tyme of my deathe shalbe at the said Pallace at Canterburie togeather wth all the before excepted damaske & diapre linnen & togeather wth theise my horses & their propre furnitures viz:— Bay Gaynsforde, Bay Shepey, and Gray Penbrock.

Also I give to my youngest sonne George Brooke my bason & ewer of silver that is the fourthe in price or value togeather with twelve of my dishes of silver vessell next in price and worthe to those former fower & twentie that I have before given to his brothers. And to him I also give all and singular my bookes writings and papers of whatsoever learning written or emprinted in whatsoever language, not meaning to include or comprehend in this my guifte any Evidences Chartres Muniments bondes plotts or draughts concerning any my landes or leases (not assured or bequeathed to him) nor any bookes rolles or papers concerning any my accompts receipts or rekeninges. And to him I also give those peeces of hangings before excepted, w^{ch} I doe use at the Courte, And wheras for some portion of lyving in landes to be had to my said sonne George I have already by acte executed in my life tyme, conveyghed to his use in writing under my hande & seale all my lands tenements & hereditaments wherin I had any estate of Inheritance lying wthin the Ile of Greane in the countie of Kent Yet neverthesse, for the increase of his said portion I wille & give to him all those my several leases interests and termes for yeares w^{ch} I have of or in any lands tenements or hereditaments wthin the said Ile of Greane togeather wth the severall deedes leases & writings

concerning everie of the same. Also I wille & give to the said George my sonne & to his assignes one Annuitie or yearlie Rent of three score and five pounds thirteene shillings & fower pence of lawfull money of Englande, to be issuing & going out of all & singular my manors, landes, tenements & hereditaments whatsoever wth in the Realme of England to have, hold, levy, and take, the said annuitie or yearlie rent during the life natural of my said sonne George in the feasts of th' Annunciation of the Blessed Virgine Marie, the Nativitie of St Jhon the Baptist, St Michael the Archangel, & the Nativitie of our Lord God, by fower equal portions yearly to be payed, and the first payment therof to begynne & to be made at & upon suche one of the fower feasts as shall first happen next after my decease. And if it shall happen the said annuitie or annual rent of three score & five poundes thirteene shillings and fower pence or any parte or parcell thearof to be behinde & unpayde at any of the said feasts in which it ought to be payed by the space of twentie & eight dayes beeing in the meane tyme lawfullie demaunded at my said dwelling house called Cobham Halle in the said countie of Kent, that then for everie suche default of payment my said heire at the Commune lawe & his heires shall forfait unto my said sonne George Brooke & his assignes the sume of sixe poundes thirteene shillings & fower pence for and in the name of a peine And that then also and at all tymes after it shalbe lawfull to & for my said sonne George Brooke & his assignes into all & singular the said manors landes tenements & hereditaments or into any parte or parcell thearof to enter and distreine, and the distresse so taken, to leade dryve, carry away, impounde, deteine, or keepe untill the said annuitie or annual rent so beeing behinde or the arrearages of the same (if any shall happen to bee) and also the said peine or penaltie of sixe poundes thirteene shillings and fower pence or everie parte therof be to the said George Brooke or his assignes fully satisfied contented and payd. And if it shall happen my said sonne Henrie to dy without issue male of his bodie lawfullie begotten in the life tyme of my said sonne Sr William Brooke I will that then my said sonne George & his assignes shall have one other annuitie or yearly rent of three score and sixe poundes thirteene shillings and fower pence of lawfull money of Englande, to issue out of all & singular my

said lands and tenements to be payed at the like quarterly dayes, upon the like forfeiture & with like power to distreine, as for the said former annuitie is before provided & appointed. And the first payment of this latter annuitie to beginne at the one of those said feasts that shall first happen after the decease of my said sonne Henrie without suche issue male of his body in the life tyme of my said sonne S^r William Brooke Neverthelesse I will and give both the said annuities or yearly rents of the severall three score & sixe poundes thirteene shillings and fower pence & peines & distresses to my said sonne George & his assignes upon this condicion following viz : That if the said George Brooke or his heires or assignes shall by the custome of Gavelkinde demaunde or take any parte of the manors lands tenements & hereditaments whereof I the said William Lord Cobham have beene or shalbe seised in possession or reversion at any tyme before or at my decease, or if the said George Brooke shall not within one yeare next after he shalbe by Henrie Brooke myne eldest sonne & heire apparant, or by such myne heire male as for that tyme beeing shalbe Lord Cobham thearunto reasonably required, make unto the said Henrie & to his heires (or to such myne heire male or to his heires as is last aforesaid) at his or their propre costs & charges (so requiring the same) suche good & sufficient release and assurance with warrantie only against him the said George & his heires & assignes of all the right title interest & demaunde that he the said George Brooke his heires or assignes shall have in or to the said manors, lands, tenements & hereditaments of me the said William Lord Cobham or in or to any parte or parcell therof by vertue or collour of the said custome, except alwayes the said severall yearly rents of three score and sixe poundes thirteene shillings & fower pence devised or given to the said George Brooke by this my present wille & testament and the peines for non payment & the distresses thearin limited as by the learned counsell in the lawe of the said Henrie or of suche heire male as is last aforesaid or of his heires shalbe reasonably devised or advised, That then the said severall annuities or annual rents payments & distresses so as is aforesaid devised to the said George Brooke my sonne shall from thence forthe cease & be utterlie voyde & of none effect

Also I wille & give to the said Sr Jhon Leveson knight, Thomas Fane esquire my lieutenant of Dover Castle, & the said William Lambarde & to their heires for ever all those edifices ruines buildings and soile & groundes with thappurtenances lying in Cobham aforesaid which sometyme weare the scite of the College of Cobham and which doe lye on the southe or southe east parte of the parishe churche of Cobham aforesaid togeather with all that close of pasture grownde wth thappurtenances conteyning by estimation three acres adjoyning on the Southe and South East of the said edifices and ruined buildinges to thende that they or the survivors or survivor of them shall reedifie & make theare one college for poore people to inhabite continew & be releaved & mainteyned theare for ever which I will to be called the New College at Cobham. The said poore to be in suche numbre, so elected, weekly releived & by suche rules or ordinaunces to be governed corrected & expulsed as I intend (if God give me life) to prescribe in writing; and in defaulte of suche prescripte, then to be in suche numbre so elected weekelie releived & by suche rules & ordinaunces, governed, corrected and expulsed, from tyme to tyme as by the good discretion and good conscience of the said Sr Jhon Leveson, Thomas ffane & William Lambarde or the survivour or survivors of them shalbe in writing set downe & appointed So alwayes that if I shall soe prescribe in my life then they or some of them shall perfourme & finishe the same within three yeares next after my decease And if I shall not so prescribe, that then they or some of them perfourme & finishe the same within fowre yeares next after my decease, as my special desyre & trust is that they will doe And to that end I give unto them one hundred thousand of suche burned bricke as shalbe within my parke, or about my house at Cobham Halle aforesaide & ffortie Tunnes of Tymbre to be taken in any my landes within the countie of Kent, the Parkes at Cobham & Cooling only excepted Also I will & give to the said Sr Jhon Leveson, Thomas ffane, & William Lambarde & to their assigns for ever all & singular my leases interests, & termes of or ffor any yeares whatsoever which I have of or in the Pallace Parke & landes at Canterburie, of or in any the manors or tenements or landes of or at Denton, Chalk, Ickham, Islingham & Stonclarke

or any of them, of or in the personage of Cobham, the Prebend of Cobham Berrie in the said countie of Kent or of or in the fferme called Brookes ferme within the countie of Sussex upon this trust & confidence folling viz.:—That if my said sonne Henrie shall quietlie & without disturbance, let, molestation, contradiction or empeachment permitte & suffer thexecutors of this my last wille & testament to execute the same my wille & meaning in all pointes aswel according to the expresse meaning therof as according to such secrete & special trust & confidence as I have reposed in the said S^r Jhon Leveson, Thomas ffane & William Lambarde, and shall & will also within one yeare next after my decease, upon reasonable request therof ratifie or assure by suche good conveyance in lawe as shalbe advised & required to his said brothers S^r William Brooke & George and to the said S^r Jhon Leveson, Thomas ffane & William Lambarde, all & everie the edifices, buildings, landes, leases, & yearly rents which I have either hearetofore by any writing or in & by this my last wille & testament given and appointed severally unto them, or any of them, according to suche several estates & interests & suche several condic'ons & limitac'ons as I have annexed to every of them, then they the said S^r Jhon Leveson, Thomas ffane, and William Lambarde or the survivors, or survivor of them shall within one moneth next after suche ratification & assureances (so by him my said sonne Henrie) to be made assigne & set over to him & his assignes all & singular my said interests termes & leases for yeares, so to them given (as is aforesaid) upon goode securitie & bonde to be made or given by him unto them that imediately after his decease the said interests and termes for yeares & everie of them shall come & be to suche as shalbe from tyme to tyme Lord Cobham & to none other

And of this my last wille and testament I ordeine my Cosine S^r Edward Wotton knight, the said S^r Jhon Leveson, Thomas ffane, & William Lambarde to be thexecutors giving to everie of them that shall take peines either in thexecution of this my wille or in or about the College aforesaid the sume of ffortie poundes in money togeather with allowance of all their reasonable charges & expences in that behalf And I desyre my most honorable freinde the Baron of Burghley, Lord High Treasurer

of England and myne honourable sonne in Law Sir Robert Cecille knight to be overseers of the same my wille & to assist & countenance the execution of the same & of all my said confidences with their honourable counsell or auctoritie To which my said good Lord I give ffyfty poundes of money in golde to make him a cup of golde & to the said S^r Robert I give the best one of all my silver basons & ewers

In witnesse whereof I the said Lord Cobham to this my present last wille have put my hande & seale the day & yeaere first above written.

W. COBHAM.

Note.—Mr. F. C. Brooke, of Ufford, informs me that when Cobham Hall was seized by the King, in 1603, the horse “Gray Penbrock” (mentioned in this will) was still in the stables. Two suits of armour, which had belonged to William Lord Cobham, remained still in the armoury; one a white suit, the other black, for horse service (*vide Lansdowne MS.* 168, fol. 172 *et seq.*)

In the tenth volume of *Domestic State Papers*, James I, No. 85, it is recorded that when young Lord Cobham’s lands were seized in 1603, those in Kent produced a rental of £1800 per annum; and that the provisions reserved yearly upon them were worth £230 more, making a total value of £2030 per annum. The tapestry hangings in Cobham Hall were worth £633 4s. 8d., and the other goods in that house were valued at £492 16s. George Brooke’s lands were worth £284 12s. per annum. A certain Serjeant Hele, had returned the total value of all these at £3136 less than their true worth, thereby defrauding the King.

FRANCES, COUNTESS OF KILDARE.

FRANCES HOWARD, Countess of Kildare, the wife of Henry Lord Cobham, was the second daughter of Charles Howard first Earl of Nottingham* by his wife Katherine Carey, daughter of Lord Hunsdon. She married Henry Fitzgerald twelfth Earl of Kildare, who died on the 31st of July, 1597, aged thirty-seven, without male issue. By him she had two daughters, the Ladies Bridget and Elizabeth Fitzgerald, who are mentioned in her will; one as the wife of Nicholas (afterwards Viscount) Barnewell of Kingsland; and the other as the wife of Lord Killeen, who was created first Earl of Fingall.

Lady Kildare seems to have been extremely unfortunate in her husbands. She appears to have suffered so much ill-treatment from the Earl of Kildare, that Queen Elizabeth caused the Lord Deputy in Ireland to interfere with remonstrances, and to order him to send the lady to England. She did not fare better when, as her second husband, she married Henry Brooke, Lord Cobham, who at the age of thirty-three had succeeded to his father's title and estates, in March, 1597, a few months before Lord Kildare's death.

Soon after their marriage, Lord Cobham was arrested upon a charge of High Treason. Lady Arbella Stuart, on whose behalf he is said to have plotted, wrote respecting his wife, on the 16th of Sept., 1603, in these terms:—"The Lord Admiral's daughter of Kildare is discharged of her office, and as near a free woman as may be, and have a bad husband."† Probably the "office" alluded to was that of Governess to the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards the unhappy Queen of Bohemia.

Whatever may have been the treatment received by Lady Kildare from her husbands, all testimony seems to agree in charging her with cruel neglect of Lord Cobham in his misfortunes. Yet she obtained for herself the enjoyment of all his vast possessions during her life. Immediately after Lord Cobham's arrest, the King seized the whole of his estates. In

* As Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord High Admiral of England, he commanded the fleet which destroyed the Spanish Armada in 1588. He received the earldom eight years later, and died aged 87 in 1624.

† Sir Egerton Brydges' *Memoirs of the Peers of England (James I)*, p. 262, note.

October, 1603, he granted to one of the Grooms of his Privy Chamber, Miles Rainsford, the Custody of Cobham Hall with its Deer Park, gardens, orchards, and the Bailiwick of the Manor, and assigned to him fees amounting altogether to more than £35 per annum.* In the following May, however, the King granted a lease of the whole of the forfeited estates in Kent, Middlesex, and Leicestershire, to four gentlemen in trust for Lady Kildare, during the whole of her life, or for 100 years after the attainder of Lord Cobham, if she should live so long. These trustees were her father, Charles Earl of Nottingham, her cousin Thomas Earl of Suffolk, Sir Richard Leveson, and Sir John Trevor. The lease is dated May 13th, 1604,† and includes Lord Cobham's house in Blackfriars, London; his lands in Leicestershire; and his lands in Kent. The King reserved no rent for himself, and Lady Kildare had simply to pay those reserved rents, upon certain lands, which her husband had been accustomed to pay before his attainder. Yet it would seem that she left him utterly unassisted during his imprisonment, which extended over more than fifteen years. The stories, generally received by historians, of his neglected and starving condition, are difficult to understand, and cannot well be true; for the King granted for his sustenance, sums of money which amounted to £516 per annum. They consisted of an allowance of £8 per week for his support and sustenance, and an annuity of £100 per annum for apparel, physicians, and physic. These were paid out of the Exchequer, to such persons as Lord Cobham authorized to receive them; and they were continued up to the day of his death, the 24th of January, 1619.‡

* *Domestic State Papers*, James I, vol. xxxv, No. 58.

† *Domestic State Papers*, James I, vol. viii, No. 18. The lands in Kent included Cobham Manor; Temple Strowde Manor; Beakly Manor; Randall Manor; Gravesend Manor; Merston and Greene Manor; Berrye Court and Hobbins Marsh parcels of Westclyve Manor; Cooling Manor and 100 acres of fresh marsh, with 184 acres of arable and pasture in demesne in that manor, and 80 acres of meadow; 74 acres at Marshgate and 20 acres at Longfield; and a Fulling Mill in Maydestone.

‡ Among the *Domestic State Papers* of the reign of James I, we find a warrant dated 16th of April, 1605, to pay to Edward Morice, and Wm. Penn, 8*l.* weekly for the support of Henry Brooke, late Lord Cobham, prisoner in the Tower; and also 100*l.* per annum for apparel and medical advice for him, during pleasure. In the *Issues of the Exchequer*, time of James I, p. 34 (edited by Mr. Devon), we find that on May 2nd, 1606, the sum of 25*l.* was paid to those two persons as one quarter's allowance for apparel and physicians,

Lady Kildare seems to have left him to subsist upon the Royal Bounty, while she enjoyed his estates. She took up her abode at Cobham Hall, and when King James desired her to sell her life interest in Cobham to his cousin the Duke of Lenox, and her own cousin the Duchess of Lenox, in order that they might obtain immediate possession, she was not easily persuaded to do so. In June, 1622, when the King was going to Rochester to inspect his Navy, he said that he would call at Cobham Hall, and dine with Lady Kildare, hoping that he might then be able to persuade her to sell the place, on reasonable terms, to the Duke and Duchess.* Probably his Majesty eventually succeeded, although not at once. On the 19th of July, 1623,† Lady Kildare wrote from Cobham Hall to the Lord Treasurer (Lord Middlesex) asking for £200, and saying that she "wants all," but she is told that she is put off until the King is in progress, and the servants provided for. Within a year or two, however, it is evident that she had made some bargain with the Duke of Lenox, and had retired to a house which she had purchased in Deptford, where she made her will on the 21st of June, 1628. In it she speaks of "lumber" belonging to her, as still remaining at Cobham Hall, but she mentions nothing else. It therefore seems probable that she had finally left the Hall. She was buried within Westminster Abbey on the 11th of July, 1628, in St. Benedict's Chapel.‡

and 24*l.* for three weeks' sustenance of Lord Cobham. In the *Warrant Book*, No. II, James I, p. 61, there is a warrant, dated 25 January, 1609, to pay the allowances granted to Henry Brooke late Lord Cobham, to such persons as he may appoint to be receivers thereof. And after his death there was paid to Elizabeth, Lady Borough, as his assignee, the sum of 134*l.* for arrears up to the day of his death, in the Tower (*Devon's Issues of the Exchequer*, page 224).

* *Domestic State Papers*, James I, vol. cxxx, No. 53; and Nichols's *Progresses of King James I*, vol. iii, 769.

† *Historical Manuscripts' Commission*, 4th Report, Appendix, p. 311. Letter among Lord De La Warr's archives.

‡ Chester's *Registers of Westminster Abbey*, page 127.

WILL OF FRANCES, COUNTESS OF KILDARE, WIDOW OF HENRY BROOKE, LORD COBHAM. (*Principal Registry of Court of Probate, "Barrington," fo. 70.*)

TRANSCRIBED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN the one and twentieth daie of June Anno Domini 1628 in the fourth yeare of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lord Charles the King's Maiestie over England Scotland ffrence and Ireland Defender of the faith, &c. I the right honorable *Dame ffrances Countes Dowager of Kildare* beinge sicke in bodie but nevertheles of good and perfect remembrance laude and praise be given therefore vnto Allmightie god for the same Doe make ordaine and declare this my present last will and testament in manner and forme followinge (that is to saie) ffirst and principallie and aboue all earthlie and momentarie things I giue bequeath and commende my soule into the handes of Allmightie god my maker and Creator, and to his deere sonne Jesus Christ my onelie Saviour and Redeemer, by the merritts of whose most bitter death and painefull passion I faithfullie trust and stedfastlie beleue to be saved and to be partaker of his most blessed and glorious resurreccion and with him for ever to liue in the Kingdome of Heaven And I will that my bodie shalbe decentlie buried in the Chappell of the Cathedrall church at Westminster in the night season as neigh the place whereas the bodie of ffrances late Countesse of Hartford* my late Aunt lyeth buried as convenientlie maie be And as concerninge the distribution and division of all such landes Tenements goods and chattells wherewith it hath pleased Allmightie god to endowe

* Frances Howard, daughter of William Lord Howard of Effingham, and sister of Charles, first Earl of Nottingham, the father of Lady Kildare. This lady was the second wife of Edward, Earl of Hertford; she died in 1598. The Registers of Westminster Abbey commence in 1607, and therefore do not contain any notice of her burial.

me I giue order and dispose of the same in manner and forme followinge *videlicet Inprimis* I will that all such debts, duties, somme and sommes of money as I shall dulie owe at the time of my decease to anie person or persons whatsoever shalbe trulie paide and satisfied by my Executors hereafter named within such convenient time as my landes goodes and chattells maie be sould for satisfaccion of the same, *Item* I giue and bequeath to my sonne *Nicholas Barnewell** my best Bason and Ewer, and a paire of potts, which my father gaue me. And one other Bason and Ewer and sixe bowles which are nowe in the Custodie and pawned to M^r Bradshawe *Item* I further giue and bequeath vnto my said sonne *Nicholas Barnewell* my rich Arras Carpett *Item* I giue and bequeath vnto my grandchilde *Christopher Barnewell*† sonne of the said *Nicholas Barnewell* my Carpett and suite of grapes, and two of my best suites of Dammaske lynnens. *Item* I giue and bequeath vnto my saide Grandchilde *Christopher* my best White bedd with furniture with chaires and stooles therevnto belonginge all which I will and desire my executors hereafter named or some of them as they shall betweene themselues best agree to reserue and keepe in their Custodie duringe and vntill the said *Christopher* shall attaine to the full age of one and twentie yeares And if it shall happen the said *Christopher* to die and departe this transitorie lief before he shall attaine to the said age of one and twentie yeares, then I will and bequeathe the saide Bedd and furniture and chaires and stooles vnto the next brother in age of the said *Christopher* survivinge to be delivered him at his said age of one and twentie yeares. And likewise I giue and bequeath vnto the said *Christopher* my best rich hangings if my executors shall finde and haue sufficient landes goodes and chattells to discharge the debts legacies and bequests herein by me bequeathed without the sale of the said hangings. *Item* I giue and bequeath to my grandchild *ffrances Barnewell* ‡ daughter of the said *Nicholas Barne-*

* *Nicholas Barnewell*, of Turvey co. Dublin, married Lady Bridget Fitzgerald, eldest daughter and coheir of Henry 12th Earl of Kildare by his wife Lady Frances Howard. Lady Bridget had been previously the wife and the widow of Rory O'Donnell Earl of Tyrconnel. *Nicholas Barnewell* was created Viscount Barnewell of Kingsland, and Baron of Turvey in June 1646. He died in 1663.

† *Christopher Barnewell*, eldest son of the first Viscount Barnewell of Kingsland, died, unmarried, during the lifetime of his father.

‡ *Frances*, youngest daughter of Viscount Barnewell, died unmarried.

well my Carnacion Taffita bedd with Quilt and furniture, and my rich Velvett Canopie with a Sattin trayne and Quilt therevnto belonginge. *Item* I giue and bequeath to my sonne the *Lord of Killeene** husband vnto my daughter Elizabeth one Bason and Ewer which is nowe in the custodie of Mistres Eaton, and one other Bason and Ewer and sixe Bowles nowe in the custodie and pawned to Mr Bradshawe. *Item* I giue and bequeath to my daughter *Elizabeth*† wief vnto the saide Lord of Killeene all the wearing apparell sometime hers which is nowe in my custodie. *Item* I give and bequeath vnto my Noble and much respected freind the *Ladie Anne Arundell of Warder* my pearle Table my Christall Lampe and one of my best Cheany Bordcloathes. *Item* I giue and bequeath vnto my good servants *Jfrances Berry* and *Dorothie Cope* to each of them the somme of fiftie poundes a peece in money. And the like somme of fiftie poundes a peece more to be taken by them in househould stuffe at such rates and prizes as they shalbe valued att, and appraised by the Appraisors to be nominated for the valuation of my goodes after my decease. And I further giue and bequeath vnto each of them a paire of silver Canns with Covers and two paire of sheets a peece to be taken out of the Coffe that standes over my Chamber at Debtford. *Item* I giue and bequeath vnto my *Neece Radney* one faire suite of Damaske marked with .ff. and a .K. Crosse stitch and two paire of my fine sheets out of my Cofer of riche lynnens. *Item* I doe giue vnto my ould servant *William Harvy* the somme of thirtie poundes starlinge. *Item* I giue and bequeath to my Chambermayde *Katherine Loveden* the somme of Twentie poundes starlinge *Item* I giue and bequeath to her brother *Walter Loveden* the somme of Tenne poundes starlinge *Item* I giue and bequeath to *Mistres Knight* the somme of tenne poundes. *Item* I giue and bequeath to my servant *Margerie* the somme of tenne poundes. *Item* I giue and bequeath vnto *Joane Hooper* for the vse of her sonne Thomas the somme of twentie poundes which is to be raised out of and by the sale of the Lumber which is at *Cobham Hall* in the Countie of Kent. *Item* I giue and bequeath vnto my late

* In 1628 the tenth Lord Killeen (Lucas Plunkett) was created first Earl of Fingall.

† Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter and coheir of Henry 12th Earl of Kildare, married Lord Killeen.

servant *George Barker* the somme of Twentie Nobles to buy him a Nagge. *Item* I giue and bequeath vnto my servant *ffrancis Bagshawe* the somme of twentie Marks. *Item* I giue and bequeath unto my grandchilde *ffrances Barnewell* all my Chaynes, Jewells, little Cabinetts, little Boxes, Silke works vnmade vpp, and toyes not formerlie by me bequeathed. And whereas aswell all such debts as I shall owe at the time of my decease, As alsoe for which *John Berry* of the Cittie of Canterbury in the Countie of Kent esquire, and *Peter Bradshawe* Cittizen and Marchan taylor of London are and stand bound and engaged vnto anie person or persons whatsoever for me, And alsoe all the legacies and sommes of money hereby by me given and bequeathed are to be partlie raised and made by the sale of my Capitall Messuage or Mansion House scituat in Deptford *alias* Deptford Strond aforesaide, and out of the sale of the Spiritualties of Lyncalke in the Realme of Ireland. I therefore giue and bequeath to the saide *John Berry* and *Peter Bradshawe* their heires and assignes for ever my said Capitall Messuage or Mansion House scituate in Deptford *alias* Deptford Strond aforesaide with all and singuler the rights members and appurtenances therevnto belonging. And alsoe the saide Spiritualties of Lyncalke in the Realme of Ireland aforesaide with the appurtenances therevnto belonging appertayninge. To haue and to hould the said Capitall Messuage or Mansion House with thappurtenances and Spiritualties aforesaide vnto the saide *John Berry* and *Peter Bradshawe* their heires and assignes for ever to thonellie vse, intent, and purpose, that they shall soe soone as conveniently maie be make sale of the said Capitall Messuage and Spiritualties aforesaide for and towards the payment and satisfaccion of all my debts and performance of the legacies and bequests herein by me given and bequeathed. The rest and residue of all and everie my landes tenements goodes Cattells chattells plate Jewells linnen woollen Beddinge, Brasse, pewter, Creditts, debts, Implements, Vtensills, Houshoulde stuffe, and other thinges whatsoever not before hereby given and bequeathed (my funerall expences discharged, and my debts payde, and my legacies performed) I giue and bequeath the same vnto my two sonnes in lawe, the *Lord of Killeene* and *Nicholas Barnewell* betwixt them equallie to be devided parte and parte like *Item*

I doe nominate make and appoint the said *John Berry, Peter Bradshawe, ffrances Berry, and Dorothe Cope*, Executors of this my last will and testament desiringe them and everie of them to be aydinge and assistinge vnto thother for the speedie and carefull performance of this my last will and testament accordinge to the true intent and meaninge thereof And for the care and paines that the said John Berry and Peter Bradshawe shall vndergoe herein I giue and bequeath vnto either of them a peece of plate of the value of Thirtie poundes a peece. And I desire and authorize my said executors (where there maie anie benefitt be made) to redeeme all such plate and Jewells as I or anie for me haue pawned to anie person or persons whatsoever, or to make sale of the same for the better enablinge them to satisfie my debts and performe my legacies hereby given. In wittnes whereof I the said right honorable Dame ffrances Countesse Dowager of Killdare to this my present Testament, contayninge herein my last will (Renouncinge all former wills and testaments by me made) haue sett my hand and seale of Armes, the daie and yeare first aboue written. FFRANCIS OF KILDARE.

Sealed subscribed and delivered by the right honorable Dame ffrances Countesse Dowager of Kildare for her last will and testament In the presence of vs William Harve, Walter Loveden, William Mesham, Scrivener.

PROBATE granted 8th July 1628.

FRANCES, DUCHESS OF RICHMOND AND
LENOX.

FRANCES, Duchess of Richmond and Lenox, a daughter of Thomas Howard, Viscount Bindon, was through her grandmother Lady Elizabeth Stafford (wife of the third Duke of Norfolk) a scion of that great ducal family of Buckingham, which had owned the Manors and Parks of Tunbridge and Penshurst, with vast possessions in Kent. She had a threefold connection with Cobham. William Brooke Lord Cobham married Dorothy Nevill, who was the first cousin of her father Viscount Bindon. Henry Brooke Lord Cobham married Frances Countess of Kildare, who was her own second cousin. She herself married (as her third husband) Ludovic Stuart, Duke of Lenox, to whom his second cousin, King James I, had granted a large portion of Lord Cobham's forfeited estates. When the Duke died, 16 February, 1624, and was succeeded, as third Duke of Lenox, by his brother Esme, the Duchess Frances asserted her claim to a widow's legal "thirds," of Cobham, and of the other Lenox estates, but only for the purpose of handing them over as a gift to her brother-in-law. The list of such things as she thus gave to him is interesting, and will be found in a foot note* below. He did not succeed to

* *Domestic State Papers*, James I, vol. clxxi, No. 87.

A note of such things as my Lady the Duches of Richmond gave to her brother the late Duke of Lenox & his Heire the Lord Darnly which were hers by Lawe being Moveables, but shée gave them freely to him, for the Maintenance of him & the Howse of Lenox after him Out of her Dutie to her deceased Lord and her Love & Care of the Howse of Lenox, viz. :

Imprimis the profittes of the Patents of the Ulnage after seauen yeares after which time there wilbe fforty twoe yeares to come: Her Grace hath ffoure and twentie hundred pounds by the yeare for it nowe, the Kings Rent being paid: But afterwards yt wilbee a great deale more.

The Patent of the Greenewax in present, which is ffifteene hundred pounds by the yeare for one and twentie yeares, And three thousand poundes of Arrerages, Payeable out of the Hamper

The Patent of the Sweete Wines & Sugars for one & twentie yeares

The Patent of the Newcastle Colles for one & twentie yeares

The Thirds of Settingtong, Cobham, and all other lands in England

The Thirds of the Dukedome of Lenox

of all which the Duke of Richmond was seized & soe her Grace was capable of the Thirds of them all: But the Duke of Lenox that last was, was not seized of any

My Lords Collar of Esses with a George of Diamonds at it, Three other Georges & Garters being all hee had except one, which is upon his Effigies at Westminster

My Lords rich Sword sette with Stones

My Lords Robes and twoe Seales

the English Dukedom of Richmond, which had been conferred on Duke Ludovic in 1623, but for the rest of her life that title was exclusively her own; she was not generally styled a Dowager, but was known as the Duchess of Richmond.* Her interest in Cobham is manifested in her will, whereby she leaves to her husband's nephew James, fourth Duke of Lenox, all the furniture of her house in London, with the express direction that therewith he shall furnish Cobham Hall. She stipulates that the whole of it shall be handed down as heir-looms for the house of Lenox. Probably her wish has, in the main, been complied with. Certainly the Earl of Darnley, who is the direct lineal descendant of her brother-in-law Esme, third Duke of Lenox, possesses portraits of Duke Ludovic and herself, and of other members of the family mentioned in her will, which may have formed parts of this bequest. Six magnificent hangings of tapestry, of large size, which are now in the Great Picture Gallery at Cobham Hall, were also, probably, portions of the furniture of the house which she had occupied in London.

Born on the 27th of July, 1577, this lady was one of the most remarkable women of the period in which she lived.

All the furniture which belonged to my Lords Lodgings of the Gatehowse at Whitehall with a wrought Bed, that had bin my Lady Margaret Lenoxes & of her working; with a great Bason and Ewer that the french King had given my Lord, Twoe guilt candelstickes & twoe guilt Bolles upon the Cupborde

All my Lords Prograss stuffe, A Red bed with Chaires & stooles suteable to it & Hangings and Carpettes for the Bedchamber & Dyning Chamber.

Three rich Coaches, th'one of yellow velvet, Another of yellow satten imbrodered with flouir-delices of black velvet & gould, The third of blacke & yellow figur'd satten; Six rich imbrodered footemens Coates, Six Liverie Cloakes, Three for Coach men & three for Gromes all which were never used; & foure Coach Horses

Five hundred pounds in money which her grace had lent my Lord Duke of Lenox whreonto he promised to put five hundred pounds more, Together with the Three thousand poundes Arrerages of the Greenewax, which her Grace had given to bee employed towards a Portion for his Daughter the Ladye Elizabeth Stuart

[Endorsed] A note of what her Grace gave to the Lord Duke of Lenox & his sonne the Lord Darnley in februarie 1623.

* When she married Duke Ludovic, he was the only Duke in Great Britain, and she the only Duchess. The elevation of George Villiers to the Dukedom of Buckingham, deprived the Duke of Lenox of this unique position, which he had enjoyed for forty years. To preserve his precedence, he was created Duke of Richmond in England, upon the 17th of May, 1623; while the Duke of Buckingham's Patent was dated on the 18th of May. When the death of Duke Ludovic had raised his brother Esmé, L^d Aubigny, and Earl of March, to the Dukedom of Lenox, and had made Esmé's wife (Lady Clifton) a Duchess, there were three Duchesses in Great Britain. After Duke Esmé's death in July, 1624, his widow, who married Lord Abercorn, was permitted to retain her rank as a Duchess.

Although proud of her birth, and constantly boasting that she was the grandchild of two Dukes, her first husband was not of noble lineage. She was married first to Henry Prannel, Esq., of the Middle Temple, and of Barkway, Herts, who was the son of a celebrated London Merchant, a vintner. He died in 1599, and left her richly dowered. In May, 1601,* she married the old Earl of Hertford (Edward Seymour) whose former wife had borne the same name as herself, "Frances Howard," and was the first cousin of her father Viscount Bindon. When the old Earl died in April, 1621, and left to her the enjoyment of his house and park at Elvetham, together with other property, she was considered to be the richest woman in England. Soon after Lord Hertford's death, she became the wife of Ludovic Stuart Duke of Lenox, and was by no means loth to act as the wife of the Lord High Steward. Many of her letters are extant, to testify to this activity. Several, written to Lord Treasurer Middlesex, are preserved among the archives of the Earl of Delawarr. There is an amusing note, dated 1622:†—"Nobl lord, your true frind my lord hath gott such a sneasing and a cofing with leaving of his galowshows that he thinks it not fitt to rise to be at the pricking of shreeves to day." She goes on to desire that certain persons may not be nominated, and encloses a list of other gentlemen whom she thinks fit to serve the office of sheriff.

Another curious letter, although penned by the Duke, contains a postscript which suggests that the Duchess prompted it. On the 26th of November, 1622, writing from Whitehall, to ask the favourable consideration of the Lord Treasurer, for one Mr. Angell who is urged for payment of £100 to the King, the Duke adds—"P.S. I am induced to write for him, because he has promised we shall always have good fish when they can be had."†

The Duchess was so generous, and profuse in her expenditure, that notwithstanding her great wealth she was constantly seeking to raise money by means of such fees as would be payable to the Lord Steward. One of her letters illustrates the method in which patents of nobility were then bestowed.

* Colonel Chester's *Registers of Westminster Abbey*, p. 133, note.

† Historical MSS. Commission, *Fourth Report*, Appendix, p. 286.

It incites the Lord Treasurer to get money for her husband, by compelling some one to be a Baron, or a Baron to be an Earl; or by forcing some one to lend.* She was a shameless and importunate beggar in such matters. Other letters still exist among Lord Delawarr's muniments, in which she applies, on the 2nd of April, 1623, for some favour to be granted to Sir Francis Knowles; and on the 23rd of August for grants to other friends. The latter epistle is dated from Elvetham (the dowry house left to her by Lord Hertford), which formed a charming country seat for the Duke, whom Lady Kildare's lease-for-life kept out of Cobham Hall. It is evident, from a correspondence which took place in 1623, that the Duchess had been planning some scheme by which to exchange the Duke's prospective property at Cobham, for immediate possession of some other good house and estate. Mr. Chamberlain writing on the 28th of June, 1623, says "The Recorder is to be one of the serjeants and is knighted, and his mother is made Viscountess Maidstone, for exchanging her fair house at Copt-hall, Essex, with the Duke and Duchess of Richmond for Cobham in Kent."† Mr. Chamberlain was always well informed, but the arrangement was not carried out exactly in the way he describes. We know that the Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Middlesex, himself accepted Copt Hall, the finest house in Essex, which the Heneage heiress had brought in dower to Sir Moyle Finch. What then did the Lord Steward obtain? A remarkably long and acrimonious letter, written by the Duchess to Lord Middlesex, in September, 1624, suggests that the Lord Steward's *douceur* comprised the sum of £5000 and a set of tapestry hangings. In this letter the Duchess refers caustically to the transaction, and says that Viscountess Maidstone bought her peerage by the surrender of Copt Hall, the sum of £7000, and a suit of tapestry hangings.§ From a document dated 23 February, 1623-4, still remaining among the State Papers,‡ we know that Esme Earl of March (who held a

* Historical MSS. Commission, *Fourth Report*, Appendix, p. 286. § *Ib.* 288.

† *Domestic State Papers*, James I, vol. cxlvii, 80.

‡ *Domestic State Papers*, James I, vol. clx, 4, "The 24th day of February 1623—Whereas William Lord Gray, Baron of Warke, Elizabeth Viscountesse Maydestone, and Sir Heneage Finch K^t recorder of London are become bound unto me Esme, then Earle of March now Duke of Lenox in the some of 4,000*l.* condiconed for payment of 2,000*l.* on the 28th of May next ensuing the date

high office at Court, and was the brother and heir of the Duke of Richmond and Lenox) received from Lady Maidstone and her son, Sir Heneage Finch, a bond for £2000, which sum was to be paid to him on the 20th of May, 1624. We may therefore fairly suggest that the remaining £5000, together with the tapestry, fell to the share of the Lord Steward, Ludovic Duke of Richmond. The tapestry was probably that very magnificent suite which still adorns Lord Darnley's Picture Gallery, at Cobham Hall. Probably also some portion of the £5000 was expended in buying out Lady Kildare's unexpired term of lease of Cobham Hall. The actual memorandum of agreement made by Thomas Finch with Sir Arthur Ingram respecting the surrender of Copt Hall, if the officers of state would obtain the peerage for Lady Finch, is still in existence among Lord Delawarr's papers.*

After the Duke of Richmond's death, the Duchess Frances still maintained a princelike state. She erected to her husband's memory one of the most magnificent tombs in Westminster Abbey. It occupies one of the side chapels at the south-east corner of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and has recently been well restored by the present Lord Darnley. She acted in a most sisterly way towards her husband's brother and successor Esme, third Duke of Lenox. We find her writing to the Lord Treasurer, on the 23rd of June, 1624, respecting the grant of the office of Green Wax to her brother-in-law, who had been installed as Knight of the Garter on the 23rd of April. Five weeks, however, after her letter was written Duke Esme died, in Christopher Hatton's house, at Kirkby, Northants, where the King then was, on the 30th of July, 1624.† This five-months Duke left a family of young children to whom the Duchess Frances transferred her patronage and kindly sympathies. The eldest of these children, then twelve years old, was James fourth Duke of Lenox, who is so frequently named in the will of his Aunt.

In December, 1624, we find the Duchess of Richmond giving an entertainment to the French Ambassadors, upon their

hereof know yee that I the said Duke of Lenox do hereby declare and promise that Sr Edward Conway K^t his Ma^{ties} Secretary shall and may receive 1,000*l.* of the said 2,000*l.* w^{ch} shalbe due and payable as aforesaid to his own proper use," etc., etc.

* Historical MSS. Commission, *Fourth Report*, Appendix, p. 283.

† Nichols's *Progresses of James I*, vol. iii, p. 985.

return from visiting James I and Prince Charles at Trinity College, Cambridge. On the 8th of January, 1625, she received the Duke of Brunswick, but she made, beforehand, a stipulation that he should not kiss her. The Duke kept his promise but, *en revanche*, he kissed all the ladies in attendance upon her twice over. The state she maintained in her widowhood was that of a Royal personage, cousin of the King. She went to her chapel, in Ely House, with four principal officers marching before her in velvet gowns, and carrying white staves; three gentlemen ushers, and two ladies to bear her train. The Countesses of Bedford and Montgomery, and other ladies following in procession, two and two.* This magnificence, however, called into request all her resources, and sometimes we find her complaining that her pension was not paid. On the 15th of August, 1626, for example, she wrote to "her honorable cousin," Secretary Conway, entreating him to procure the King's signature to bills for the payment of arrears of her pension, and for its continuance. She adds that the necessary bills are in the hands of the Duke of Buckingham, who undertook to present them to the King.†

The Duchess's magnificence and liberality were so proverbial that when the Queen resolved, in 1639, to ask the ladies of England to raise £10,000 as a present for Charles I, her contribution was expected to exceed that of other ladies. In a letter written on the 23rd of April, 1639, we read that "all the Court Countesses do provide their £100 a piece. What the Duchess of Richmond resolves to give I do not yet hear. She will do it bountifully without all peradventure."‡ She did not survive to see the sad troubles of her husband's royal cousins, but died on the 8th of October, 1639, at Exeter House in the Strand. Colonel Chester§ says that her Funeral Certificate declares that she died "in the great clymactericall yeare of her age" [*i. e.* 63]. She was buried in Westminster Abbey, on the 12th of October, in the same vault with her last husband Ludovic Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lenox. Colonel Chester characterises her will, which we print below, as "of marvellous historical and genealogical interest."

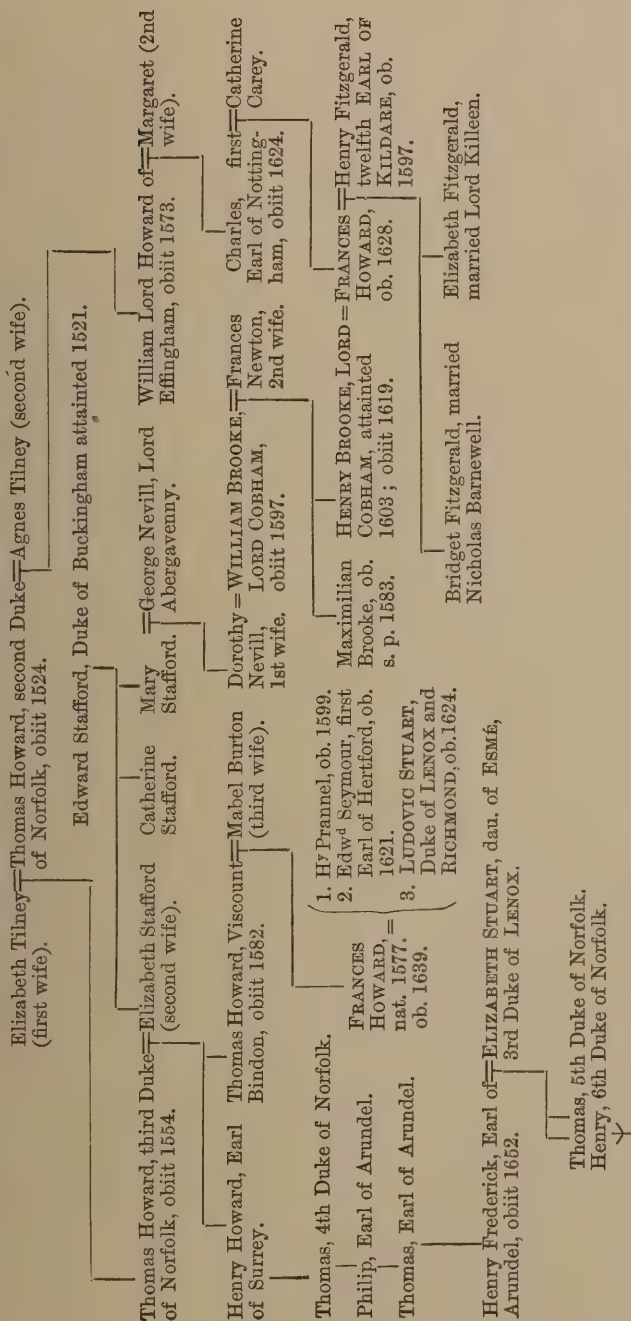
* *Domestic State Papers*, James I, vol. clxxxi, 29.

† *Ibid.*, Charles I, vol. xxxiii, No. 112.

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. ccccxviii, No. 41.

§ *Registers of Westminster Abbey*, p. 133, note.

PEDIGREE TO ILLUSTRATE THE WILLS OF LADY KILDARE AND THE DUCHESS OF RICHMOND, SHEWING THEIR CONNECTIONS WITH THE OWNERS OF COBHAM.



WILL OF FRANCES STUART, WIDOW OF
LUDOVIC, DUKE OF RICHMOND AND
LENOX. (*Principal Registry of Court of Probate,*
“*Harvey*,” fo. 158.)

TRANSCRIBED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

THIE WILL O GOD BE DONNE IN THIS MY will and in all things
els that I shall goe about whilst in this vile and vncertaine
world it is thy will I breath that am the greatest of Synners.
IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN, I FFANCES, Duches of RICH-
MOND AND LENOX knowinge that it is ordained that all men
must dye that none knoweth his last daie and that it is fitt
euerie one should putt his howse in order disposeinge the
things of this world in time of health not sufferinge them to
trouble the last meditacions which as att all times soe especiallie
att the approchinge of death should be solly fixed vpon god this
eight and twentieth daie of July in the yeare of the incarnacion
of Jesus Christ accordinge to the computacion of the Church
of England one thousand six hundred thirtie nyne Doe make
and ordaine my last will and testament I commend my soule
vnto the most mercifull god that made it and the world of
nothings beleevinge that through Jesus Christ the redeemer of
mankind and not of my deserts my synns shalbe forgiven, and
I make (*sic*) partaker of that ioy which from eternity was
prepared for the electe. I beleeve in him that is the resurrec-
tion and the life and that hee that beleeveth in him, yea though
he were dead yet he shall live whosoever liveth and beleeveth
in him shall not dye for euer. O lord remember not myne
Offences nor the offences of my foreffathers nor take vengeance
of synne spare o god and lighten myne eyes that I sleepe not
in death I leave my vile and contemptible bodie to be laied in
the earth att Westminster in the Chappell with my deere Lord
and husband the Duke of Richmond and Lenox whose matchles

memory and faire deedes to me shall euer live with me to the vttermost of affeccion and dutie whiles I breath on earth as I confesse that my greatest honor and truest happines here was in beinge wife of soe worthie and excellent an husband, there I desire to remaine by him to expecte the resurrection, I knowe that my redeemer liveth and I shall arise out of the earth att the last daie and shall see god in my fleshe and shall behould him not with other but with these same eyes, I brought nothinge into this world with me neither shall I carry anie thinge out of it, Therefore concerninge the disposicion of the things of this world which I must leave behinde me, I leave to my deere Nephewe the *Duke of Lenox** all my stuffe and furniture plate hangings and lynnens in Exeter howse† whereof I doe leave a perfecte Inventarie sealed vpp for him and the howsekeeper is to make it good accordingly, I desire if he please my executors may see this stuffe removed to COBHAM‡ my howsekeeper and such as I trust to goe with it to see it placed soe soone as my howse and servants are dissolved for my disire is that howse may be furnished with it and an Inventory lefte with it and that this stuffe may continewe with the heire of the Howse of Lenox I give to my Nephewe the Duke of Lenox my Lords rich garter and the rest of his garters and Georges

* James Stuart, fourth Duke of Lenox, was eldest son of Esme, the third Duke, and nephew of Ludovic, the second Duke of Lenox.

† The Duchess had occupied Exeter House, in the Strand, for rather more than fourteen years. On the 23rd of February, 1625, Secretary Conway wrote to the Earl of Exeter, asking him to accommodate the Duchess with his house in the Strand.* On the 25th, the Earl replied that though she is a widow she is not by any means in want, and that she had already refused Arundel House and Dorset House. His own sons-in-law (the Earl of Oxford and the Lord Grey of Groby) were placed for convenience in Exeter House, but nevertheless he had proposed certain terms to the Duchess, through the Earl of Montgomery, who had likewise asked him to let Exeter House to her, and if she will accept those terms she can occupy the house.^b On the 23rd of April, 1625, John Chamberlain writing to Sir Dudley Carleton says, "The Duchess of Richmond moved on Wednesday from Ely Place to Exeter House, with great pomp, accompanied by the young Duke of Lenox and his sister the Lady Elizabeth, the Earls of Arundel and Montgomery, the Countesses of Exeter, Devonshire, and Middlesex, etc., etc., and a great *comitium* of coaches. She pays £300 a year for the house, and hath furnished it richly with cloth of state and all compliments."

‡ The Cobham estate, forfeited by Henry Lord Cobham, was granted to Ludovic second Duke of Lenox by King James I on 13 Aug., 1612, subject to the life lease thereof granted in 1604, May 13, to Frances Countess of Kildare, the wife of Lord Cobham. The Countess died in 1628.

* Conway's Letter Book among the State Papers.

^b *Domestic State Papers*, James I, vol. 184, No. 45.

coller of esses rich sword which I deliuered vnto my brother of Lenox and all the pearle on my Lords tarry suite and my gowne as the paper sheweth of the pattents and all things I gave to the howse of Lenox to whome I wishe all blessings and encrease of honor and happines for my Lords heire shall euer bee deere and much regarded by me I will and bequeath to him alsoe six thousand twoe hundred poundes which is due vnto me from the Lady Elizabeth Hatton* accordinge to a bargaine made betweene the Earle of Arundell, the Earle of Pembroke deceased the Lord Gorges and Bowlton my Steward on my parte and herselfe for hir parte to which the Earle of Mountgomery nowe Earle of Pembroke and Lord Chamberlyne was witnes Although she be a Lady and a kinswoman whome I wish well to yet in honour and conscience shee ought to paie it for I lefte the howse att her desire and my Lord and I bestowed above seaven thousand pounds on it, I doubte not but His Majesty wilbe pleased to assist in the obteyninge right of her accordinge to her bargaine, and to see me fullie satisfied from her or himself. I leave vnto the *earle of Hartford*† whome I hartelie love and vnto whose howse I wishe the increase and countenance

* Hatton House, rented by the Duchess at £1500 a year, was a portion of the ancient episcopal residence of the Bishops of Ely, in Holborn. Elizabeth Lady Hatton seems to have been a sharp woman of business, who endeavoured to make more than a good bargain with the profuse and generous Duchess. Writing on the 26th of February, 1625, John Chamberlain says, "Lady Hatton complained so much, about her bargain with the Duchess, that her Grace has taken her at her word, and left the house on her hands, whereby Lady Hatton loses £1500 per annum, and £6000 fine.^a On the 12th of March he says, "She has retired to the other part of Ely House, where she has her Lent Sermons in her chapel with as much regularity and solemnity as in the Chapel Royal." The two ladies appealed to the King, who directed an arbitration to be held. Each lady was to name certain gentlemen as commissioners, who should appear on her behalf before the arbitrators appointed by the King, Sir John Coke, John Earl of Clare, Sir Thomas Savage, and Sir Thomas Edmondes. Lady Hatton took the matter very coolly, and replied to the King's Secretary of State by saying that she herself was ill of the gout, and that the Duchess must wait.^b The account rendered by the Duchess, of money disbursed by her on "*Hatton House, being part of Ely House in Holborn*," is still preserved among the State Papers,^c and shews a total expenditure of £7882 16s. This clause in her will proves that although the arbitrators gave an award in favour of the Duchess, yet after the lapse of fourteen years the sum awarded to her (£6200) was still unpaid.

† Sir William Seymour, third Earl of Hertford, was a grandson of the Duchess's second husband. His first wife was the luckless Lady Arbella Stuart. In 1640, he was created Marquis of Hertford, and he was restored as second Duke of Somerset in 1660, a few months before his death.

^a *Domestic State Papers*, James I, vol. 184, No. 47.

^b *Ibid.*, Charles I, vol. i., Nos. 88, 90, 91.

^c *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., No. 39.

of all happines all my howsehold stuffe and moveables att Elvetham* howse as the Inventarie thereof sheweth and the howsekeeper of Elvetham is to make it good accordinglie and nowe it is deliuered It hath beene euer my comaund to the Steward of my landes to vse all my ioynter by the Earle of Hartford with as much care for the Earle of Hartfords behoofe that nowe is as if he were my brother And in witnes of it I leave all the timber trees and woodes in the parke and groundes belonginge to Elvetham standinge which I might have cutt downe and sould I doe alsoe will my Executors to buy a cupp of gold of twoe hundred poundes price to be deliuered vnto the Earle of Hartford and that it be of the fashon of a Comunion Cupp, if he like that fashon if not of what fashon or what peice of plate he most desireth and that it have the armes of my Lord and myne together and the armes of the howse of Hertford and his Ladies the Earle of Essex his daughter together on it for an hire loome vnto his howse I have deliuered vnto my deere Cosen the *Countesse of Hertford*† my Jewell called the harte iewell with a greate diamond in the midst and one pendent pearle hanginge att it as a legacie to her it was my desire she should receave it in my life which she hath, for besides my many seuerall tyes to her, her greate vertues and her beinge soe excellent a wife and soe carefull a mother have made me hartely love her and I give one hundred poundes to be bestowed vpon a hatband or some pendant pearle for my godsonne and Cosen *Robert Seymour* her sonne which nowe I have delivered and I give to the *Lord Beauchamp*‡ to be bestowed vpon a ringe or what he pleaseth to weare for my sake one hundred peeces of ould gold which is sealed vpp for him in a purse lefte with my will with my affectionate wishes and hartie praiers to god to blesse his ffather, Mother, himselfe and all the children of that howse and I desire he may have the little greene velvett bed that is att Elvetham and all the furniture belonginge to that Chamber when his Mother pleaseth, I will my executors to buy for my Cosen *S^r ffrancis Sey-*

* The seat of the Earls of Hertford.

† Frances sister and coheir of Robert Devereux third Earl of Essex, was the second wife of William Earl of Hertford.

‡ Henry Seymour Lord Beauchamp was the eldest son of William Earl of Hertford.

*mour** brother to the Earle of Hertford a voider† and a greate knife‡ to take away the table of sixscore poundes price to have the armes of the House [of] Hertford and myne on them and I give to my goddaughter his daughter *ffrances* one hundred poundes to buy her wedding gowne, I have deliuered to my Nephewe the *Duke of Lenox* to vse my Chaine of pearle which is five hundred and odd to serve for an hatband and his wife for a Chaine when shee pleaseth and to leave to his heire I leave alsoe my round iewell of greate Diamonds which hath one rubie in the midst and fiefteene Diamonds with it which is altered I leave to my Nephewe of Lenox my five greate pendant pearles whereof the biggest is called bowbell I have deliuered to my good Nephewe the Duke of Lynox to vse my greate Coller of redd and white roses of Diamonds and rubies vsuallie called Lancaster and Yorke which blessed Kinge James gave me and fower pendant pearles more of a lesser size in all nyne, for the ffrench iewell of Diamonds that was my Lords was broken to make my Nephewe an hatband with such other Diamonds as I had lefte, there are twoe ropes of pearles one for her head and another for her neck of fortie apeece, all these be paragon§ pearles both the round and the pendants, Therefore all these beinge given by me to my Nephewe of Lenox and my Neece to weare, I hereby tye them all to my Nephewe and my Neece, and to theire Children and to the heires of the howse of Lenox for euer for my praier to god is to blesse this noble compleate marriage and to send them many sweete Children Alsoe I give to my Nephewe the Duke of Lenox the one and twentie yeares graunted in the Patten|| of white cloth beringe date the fower

* Created Baron Seymour of Trowbridge in 1640, he was brother of William second Earl of Hertford, and was grandfather of Francis the fifth Duke of Somerset.

† "Voider," a basket or tray for carrying out the relics of a dinner or other meal.—Halliwell, *Archaic Dictionary*.

‡ *I.e.*, "Voiding Knife," viz., a knife used for taking off the remnants of bread, etc., to put in the voider.—Halliwell.

§ "Paragon," that is to excel greatly.—Halliwell, who cites it from Shakespear.

|| *Patent of white cloth*. By law, no white cloth exceeding £4, per cloth, in value could be sent out of England. Queen Elizabeth however in her sixth year granted a special license, or Patent, to certain "Merchant Adventurers of England" under which they, and they alone, could export 30,000 such superior white cloths in a year, for ever. The further Patent which was held by the Duchess of Richmond, had been granted, originally to the Earl of Cumberland, by Queen Elizabeth in 1600, for 10 years. It was renewed to him by King

and twentieth daie of March in the yeare of our Lord god one thousand six hundred thirtie fower for which I receave six and twentie hundred poundes yearelie duly paied me in without being charged with anie Anuitie or anie thinge els but one hundred poundes to be paied into the Exchequer fiftie poundes att our Lady daie and fiftie poundes att Michaelmas because it may continewe a flower to the Crowne, I give to my Nephewe the Duke of Lenox the five thousand poundes in a greene back written vpon for him which from my hart I wishe it were twenty thousand, And I give him all the arrearages that I am to receave of all the bonds due vnto me from our Ladie daie last which are in value five thousand twoe hundred fowerscore and seaventeene poundes six shillings and eighte pence due vnto me from Mr Mompeson owing vpon my lands to this tenn thousand poundes I hope he will add some good some of mony and buy some faire peece of land for his wife and children for I desire addition and encrease of blessinge to that howse of Lenox in euerie kind And I give to my Nephewe of Lenox and his wife my black and white powdred Ermyn coach withall the furniture belonginge to it to mourne for me when god taketh me, I give to my Nephewe *Lord John Stewart** to whome I wishe all good fortune fower hundred poundes to buy him what plate he pleaseth for his chamber or an hatband to keepe for my sake and three hundred pounds to my Nephewe *Lord Bernard Stewart** to buy an hatband or what he pleaseth to keepe as a token of myne, I give to my Cosen *Henrie Howard*† seconde sonne to my Lord Maltrevers three hundred poundes to be bestowed vpon what he liketh or what his father and Mother thinke fittest for him I give to my Neece the *Lady Anne*

James, and was afterwards transferred to the Duke of Richmond and Lenox. The Merchant Adventurers farmed all these Patents, and paid to the noble owner a fixed toll, of 1s. 4d. on every cloth exported (under the Patent) up to 60,000 cloths per annum, and 2s. 8d. per cloth for all over 60,000. The owner of the Patent paid only £100 to the Crown. (*Dom. State Papers*, Charles I, vol. 429, No. 87.)

* Sons of Esme third Duke of Lenox. Both of them fell in battle, fighting for Charles I.

† Henry Howard was second son of Henry Frederick Earl of Arundel by Lady Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of Esme third Duke of Lennox. He was born in 1628, created a Baron in 1669, and Earl of Norwich in 1672, and ultimately became sixth Duke of Norfolk. He was nephew of James fourth Duke of Lenox, and grand-nephew of the testator's husband Ludovic second Duke of Lenox.

*Douglasse** a water pott of silver to stand in her Chamber with a couer to it or a kettle with a ladle to washe glasses of one hundred poundes price with the Armes of my Lord and my selfe and the armes of that noble howse of Angouse vpon it whom I pray god to blesse I give to my goddaughter the *Lady ffrances Weston*† one hundred poundes to buy her weddinge gowne or what peece of plate her Mother best liketh with my Lordes armes and myne on it, I would have one hundred poundes deliuered to my goddaughter the *Ladie Margrett Howard*‡ daughter to the Earle of Suffolk and one hundred poundes to my goddaughter the *Lady ffancis Howard*§ daughter to the Earle of Barkeshire to be kepte to by their weddinge gowns or some Chaine or what they like beste, I give to the *Earle of Ancrome*|| a kettle of threescore poundes price with my Lordes armes and myne on it, I give to my godsonne and Cosen the *Earle of Ancrome eldest sonne*¶ one hundred poundes to buy him an hatband and to his daughter my goddaughter the *Ladie Vere*** twoe hundred poundes to buy plate for her chamber or a Chaine with my affectionate wishes to the Countes of Ancrom†† whoe is borne of the blood on both sides ffather and Mother which I love hartely I give to my Nephewe the *Earle of Westmerland*‡‡ twoe hundred poundes to

* Lady Anne Douglas was a daughter of Esme, third Duke of Lenox by Catherine Baroness Clifton. She married, in 1630, Archibald Douglas Earl of Angus, eldest son of the first Marquis of Douglas. Her son James became the second Marquis of Douglas. She died before 1649.

† She was the daughter of Lady Frances Weston, Countess of Portland, who was fourth daughter of Esme third Duke of Lenox. Born in 1617, the mother married (at Putney in June, 1632) Jerome Weston, who subsequently became second Earl of Portland. Lady Portland died in 1694, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

‡ This young lady's father Thomas Earl of Suffolk was a son of Thomas fourth Duke of Norfolk, who was a first cousin of the Duchess Frances of Richmond.

§ Her father Thomas Earl of Berkshire was the "Ladie Margrett Howard's" brother. He was the second son of Thomas first Earl of Suffolk.

|| Robert Ker was created Earl of Ancrum in 1633.

¶ William Ker, third Earl of Lothian, was the Earl of Ancrum's eldest son. He married the heiress of Lothian in 1631.

** Ladie Vere Ker, daughter of the Earl of Lothian, she married in 1668 Lord Neil Campbell.

†† Lady Anne Stanley, daughter of William, sixth Earl of Derby, (on the death of her first husband Sir Henry Portman) became the second wife of the Earl of Ancrum. Her mother was Lady Elizabeth De Vere daughter of the seventeenth Earl of Oxford.

‡‡ Mildmay Fane second Earl of Westmoreland and fifteenth Baron Le Despencer succeeded his father Francis the first Earl in 1628. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Wm. Thornyhurst, by his wife Anne Howard, sister of

buy what peece of plate he best liketh for that howse to have my Lords Armes and myne, and my Nephewes armes on it and to be kepte and lefte for the heire of the howse of Westmerland my godsonne the Lord de la Spencer whome god blesse for they are all good people and that creture with god all daies of her life child maide and wife did neuer but please me in euery kind for shee was one of the best condicioned of women, My Coller of letters* of Diamonds I leave to my *Lord of Arundell*† to vse which I desire may descend vpon my Lord Maltreuers and vpon my Cosen and godsonne Thomas Howard‡ with desire it may not be broken or altered but descend from one an other to the heires of that howse of Norfolke beinge the heires of my grandfather to this Coller here belonge seaventeene buttons, This Coller and buttons were made by my grandfather Humfry§ Duke of Buckingham I leave to my Neece *Elizabeth the Lady Maltrevers*|| to vse the :H: with seaven Diamonds and three pendant pearles which was Queene Katherine Howards which my godson Thomas must have alsoe and not altered as an heire loome to remaine to him and

Frances Duchess of Richmond. He died in 1665, when his son Charles, the Duchess's "godsonne Lord de la Spencer," succeeded him.

* This "coller of letters" was probably a collar of S.S.S.

† Thomas Howard (son of Philip), grandson of the fourth Duke of Norfolk, was restored as Earl of Arundel, and Earl of Surrey in 1603, created Earl of Norfolk in 1644 and Earl Marshal in 1621, was a first-cousin-twice-removed of the Duchess Frances. His name is perpetuated at Oxford by the collection called the Arundel Marbles. In March, 1626, his eldest son married Lady Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of Esme Duke of Lenox. King Charles I had intended to give this lady, his cousin, in marriage to the son of the Earl of Argyle, and was extremely displeased when she thus married Lord Maltravers. The King caused the young couple to be confined within Lambeth Palace, sent the bridegroom's father Lord Arundel to the Tower, and banished from Court the bride's mother Katherine Duchess of Lenox. Lord Arundel's eldest son Lord Maltravers succeeded him in the Earldom. His third son William became, in 1640, Baron Stafford.

‡ Son of Lord Maltravers, and grandson of the Earl of Arundel. He ultimately became the fifth Duke of Norfolk, and died in 1677.

§ Humphrey Stafford, first Duke of Buckingham, was killed at the battle of Northampton in 1460. He was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle and of Queenborough Castle. To him belonged Tunbridge Castle and Manor, as well as Penshurst Manor and Place, and much property in Kent. These possessions descended to his grandson Henry the second Duke, and from him to Edward the third Duke, by whom they were all forfeited together with his own life, in 1521. Lady Elizabeth Stafford, a daughter of this unfortunate Kentish Duke, Edward, was the grandmother of Frances Duchess of Richmond and Lenox. She therefore uses the word "grandfather" in its widest sense. Duke Humphrey was actually grandfather to her grandmother's grandfather.

|| See note* on following page.

to the heires of the Howse of Arundell for euer, these are delivered to my Lord of Arundell allready I give to my Neece the *Lady Elizabeth Maltrevers** my purple velvet coach with all the furniture belonging to it which I neuer vsed I have deliuered this allredy I give to my Neece Elizabeth the Lady Maltrevers soe much as is due vnto me for the farthinge tokens† which comes to three thousand poundes soe that her Lord shall pay in noe more after my death but have the Patent delivered vnto him when my doores and Chests are open, soe with the thousand poundes which I gave her in Easter tearme was three yeare for the begininge of a porcion from me and with fower thousand poundes more which shee hath nowe receaved, there is eight thousand poundes, And if I live longer which I expecte not I shall add more vnto her porcion, All the little land I have in the Countie of Hertford, the Mannor of Newsill *alias* Newsills with the appurtenaunces thereof the Mannor of Rookey and Water Andrewes with the appurtenaunces thereof the Mannor of Barwick with the appurtenaunces thereof, the Capitall messuage called Rushden well with the appurtenaunces thereof in Barkway Roiston and all lands to the said Capitall messuage belonging And one other tenement or farme with the appurtenaunces thereof in Barking (sic) aforesaide and all other Mannors messuages tenements farmes lands meadowes pastures feedings woods vnderwoods Commons rents services vnto me apperteyninge I give to my godsonne *Thomas Howard* and vnto his heires for ever he beinge the true heire to my grandfather‡ *Thomas Duke of Norfolke* and all the writings and deedes I have of that land I have delivered them vnto my Lord Maltreuers to keepe them and to vse them for his sonne for my

* Lady Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of Esme third Duke of Lenox, married Lord Maltravers, eldest son of the Earl of Arundel.

† A patent for the exclusive right of issuing farthing tokens had been enjoyed by Henry Lord Maltravers (in conjunction with Sir Francis Crane) before his marriage with Lady Elizabeth Stuart in March, 1626. By that marriage he incurred the King's displeasure, and on the 11th of July, 1626, this Patent was granted to Frances, Duchess of Richmond and Lenox, jointly with Sir Francis Crane. Mr. J. S. Smallfield, who kindly communicated this fact, says that Snelling's *View of the Copper Coinage of England*, 1766, pp. 5-11, gives a full account of these tokens, and of the great discontent which was caused by their compulsory issue, throughout the country.

‡ Frances Duchess of Richmond was the daughter of Viscount Bindon, who was the third Duke of Norfolk's younger son. Her godson, the boy Thomas Howard (son of Lord Maltravers), was great-great-great-grandson of the Earl of Surrey, who was the third Duke's eldest son.

Lord Marshall* withall my affectionate wishes, the bible covered with purple velvett which nowe I haue delivered my selfe which will affoord all that is to be had in this world and eternall blisse, Lett my executors provide for my Lord *Archbushopp of Canterbury* his grace, for *the Lord Keeper*,† for the *Earle of Pembroke*‡ Lord Chamberlyn for each of them a paire of greate guilte Candlestickes of fiftie poundes price a Candlestick with my Lords armes and myne to be given them from me, And what day my Lord Archbushopp shall thinke fitt and appointe first or second sonday after my buriall I desire *Doctor Belquankell* Deane of Durham may be invited to preach in the afternoone a sermon for me in Westminster Abby, because I knowe hee hath a love and respecte vnto my Lords memory that beinge the last Publique acte of memory of my deere Lord and my selfe I desire my Executors to prouide for him a cup of gold of the fashion of a Comunion Cupp of fiftie pounds price with my Lords armes and myne on it, or what peece of plate he best liketh, And my Executors are to send blacks to my Lord Archbushopp of Canterbury and for tenn of his gentlemen o for (*sic*) soe many more as he will have to attend him for I knowe he wilbe in deedes a carefull and true freind vnto my Nephewe and my Neece of Lenox his wife for that Duches is the deere daughter of my Lord of Buckingham whose memory I knowe my Lord of Canterbury will ever love, The Kinge is all the ffather§ this compleate couple have and in these my Lord must live I give to my good kinsman the *Lord Poulett* || of Hinton St George twoe hundred poundes to make him a branch to hold twoe candles with my Lords armes and myne his owne and his Ladies to be lefte vnto the heire of his howse I give to my Cosen *Sr ffrancis Haward* one hundred

* The Lord Marshall was Thomas Earl of Arundel, father of Lord Maltravers.

† Sir Thomas Coventry was then Lord Keeper.

‡ Philip Herbert fourth Earl of Pembroke and first Earl of Montgomery, the worthless husband of Anne Clifford Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, was then Lord Chamberlain.

§ James the fourth Duke of Lenox, who was born in 1612, lost his father in 1624. He married in 1637 Lady Mary Herbert, who was then a widow although only fifteen years of age. Born in 1622, she was the first child, and only daughter, of George Villiers first Duke of Buckingham. When this will was made, the Duke was twenty-seven years of age, and the Duchess was seventeen.

|| John first Baron Poulett was so created in 1627, he died in 1649.

poundes and to his sonne *Lodowick Howard* my godsonn one hundred poundes which he hath allready I give to my Cosen *Charles Haward* my Vnckle Williams grandchild one hundred poundes, I give to my good sister and kinswoman the *Lady Savedge* twoe hundred poundes to be putt into a greate branch to hold twoe lightes or a baskett to take away the table which shee liketh best with my Lords armes and myne to leave vnto the heire of the howse or to which of her children shee hath most mynd to give it for it is above a yeare since I my selfe haue deliuered vnto my sister Savedge her owne legacie I give to my Cosen *S^r Robert Gordon* fiftie poundes to buy him a Duzen of plate trenchers and to his sonne *Lodowick* my godsonn one hundred poundes to buy him an hatband I give to *S^r Richard Young* to *S^r Robert Pye* to *S^r Edward Savedge* whome I trust and to *Deane Younge* to each of them fifty poundes to buy them kettles to wash glasses in with my Lords armes and myne on them My little Chamber plate I appointe to be delivered thus, To my good Mother the *Lady Roxborow** my greate possett pott, or if that should be gonne I desire my executors to prouide a faire greate one of what fashion shee will or a kettle with a ladle to washe her glasses of fifty poundes price with my Lords armes and myne with her Lords and hers on it shee is a Lady I ever loved And I have euer found her a brave fast freind, god blesse her and hers for I as a constante frind wishe her longe life and all happines, I give to my good freind the *Lady ffrench Cary* my silver peece bason my silver pestle and mortar my longest and greatest ladle my best porrenger and Cover I give to my good neighbour *M^{rs} Smith* beinge my Lord Lamberts daughter a peece of plate dishe or Chafer of thirty poundes price what shee pleaseth to keepe for my sake I give to *Madam Vaultlet* whome I have euer loved well one hundred poundes to buy a pendant pearle or a bracelett to weare for my sake, and to my godsonne *Lodowick* her sonne one hundred poundes to buy him what shee pleaseth for I have euer found that gentlewoman a respective carefull freind to me, I give to my *Lady Younge* my Maudlin† Cupp and Cover my

* Jane, daughter of Patrick third Lord Drummond, married Robert first Earl of Roxburghe.

† Otherwise styled a "Metheglin Cup," and used to drink mead from.

second porrenger and couer the three boates and the silver snuffers, for *M^{rs} Jane Murry* I would have a ringe of one hundred poundes price of her owne choice for her to weare for me whilst shee liveth or what peece of plate shee liketh and then to leave it to her sonne *M^r Henry Murry* shee hath ever loved me well for my Cosen the *Ladie Mannors* twentie poundes to buy her a black velvet gowne or a peece of plate what shee pleaseth I give to *M^{ris} ffancis Whitney* tenn poundes to buy her a peece of plate for my good freind *S^r Theodore Mayern* whome my Lord and my selfe did and had much cause to value a peece of plate of one hundred pounds price of what fashion he pleaseth, And to worthy carefull *S^r Mathewe Leister* one hundred poundes I give to *Doctor Hackett* a trencher salte and cover with my Lordes armes and myne on it for my Cosen *Robert Lasley* fortie poundes to buy him a kettle to washe glasses in and for *M^r John Houston* fiefteie poundes to buy him a bason and ewer and a paire of potts with my Lords Armes and myne on them I give to *Lodowicke*, sonne of *Lodowicke Carlile* forty poundes to buy a kettle to washe glasses with my Lordes Armes and myne I give to *M^r Tetarsall* an euerlastinge pott,* I give to *M^r Bates* thirtie poundes, and to my godsonne *Charles Bates* twentie poundes to buy him a gold hatband if his Mother like it, and to my Cosen *Wroughton* fortie poundes to buy what peece of plate her husband and shee like with my Lordes armes and myne on it, I give to my Neighbour *Captaine Smithes Widdow* whoe euer deserved well of me an euerlastinge pott and my black wrough velvet gowne my black calaminco† gowne and peticoate, I give to *John Langford* my Soliciter five and twenty poundes to be bestowed on a round bason and a spout pott an euerlasting pott one duzen of spoones and a triangle salte, I give to *Jarvis* three hundred poundes to add to the twoe hundred I have deliuered to her already to put out for her best vse which is in all five hundred poundes hopinge her ffather will make her a good porcion for shee is a good creature and I wishe her good fortune I give to *Bassett* my gentlewoman threescore pounds

* Probably a "Black Jack," or drinking pot made of thick black leather mounted with silver.

† "*Calamanco*," a kind of woollen stuff, the surface of which shines somewhat like satin.—Halliwell, *Archaic Dictionary*.

and an euerlastinge pott, I give to *Susan Stewart* the M^{rs} of my closett twoe hundred and fiftie poundes if shee should not be alive lett *James Stewart* her husband receave it for her children I give to *Roger Langfords widdowe* beinge a Chaste good woman fiftie poundes to be paied her to helpe her after my death if shee outlive me, I give to *Anthony* one hundred and fifty poundes, and to *Phelps* one hundred and fiftie poundes if they be with me att my death for if anie servant man or woman be gone from me before my death they are to have noe legacie whatsoeuer I here name or to whomsoeuer the three newe laundry maides *Anne Hobb*, *ffrances Buch*, *Jane Baram*, whoe came lately and much in a time since Easter they are to have mourninge gownes and each of them twenty markes to the *widdowe of the Scullery* twentie nobles I desire that all these women may be called together by myne executors and have theire mony delivered to them before my Officers all att once before anie of them goe out of the howse I give to *Boulton my Steward* whome I would imploy for an executor but for his greate yeares twoe hundred poundes for him to give to my godsonne *Lodowick James* when he pleaseth and if Boulton dye my godsonn *Lodowick James* is to have one hundred poundes I give to *ffranke Mason* my goddaughter one hundred poundes which I have delivered allready and to *Lodowicke Mason* my godson forty poundes I give to my *Chaplin Westley* whoe is newe come a long bason and ewer with my Lords armes and myne on it *Bowlton* is to have the bedd and beddinge the Chaires and stooles in his Chamber *Susan Stewart* is to have the bedd in her chamber and the *twoe maides* in my Chamber are to have the nexte bed in the gentlewomans chamber and the furniture to both the bedds I give to *Mr Mom-pesson* whome I have allwaies found an honest sufficient gentleman one hundred poundes to buy him what plate he pleaseth I give to *Hatton Clavell* gentleman vs her twoe hundred poundes, I give to *James Stewart* one hundred and fiftie poundes and to his sonne *Lodowick* one hundred poundes his ffather to receave it and to deliver it to the boy att fiefteene yeares of age if he live, And where I have giverr legacies to diuerse godchildren theire parents are to receave them if the Children live I give to *George Rosse* one hundred and fiftie poundes, I give to *Richard Longe*

one hundred poundes and twenty poundes to binde out ffranch his sonne an apprentice if I doe it not in my life time I give to *Coleby* threescore poundes I give to *Cois* fiftie poundes I give to *Richard Smithson* threescore and tenn poundes and to his eldest sonne tenn poundes, and to my goddaughter if shee be alive tenn poundes I have alsoe beene bountifull to him allreadie I give to *Henry Needham* porter fiftie poundes and the furniture of his chamber, I give to *William Pagett* Marshall of the Hall fiftie poundes, I give to *Guy Greenham* groome of the dyninge chamber fiftie poundes and an euerlasting pott for whome I have donne well and he hath beene a carefull servant I give to *Richard Lambert* yeoman of the buttery thirtie poundes and a triangle salte to *Stephen Lumbkin* Caterer five and twentie poundes to *Richard Dunne* Cooke thirtie poundes to *Vahun* Coachman twenty markes I give to *Jfox* of the blackstayers thirtie poundes, I give to *Christopher Johnson* groome of the stables fortie pounds I give to *Jackson* howsekeeper of Littleton three poundes or if he be dead to his wife fortie shillings I give to *Edwards* my baker tenn pounds and if he be with me att my death, I give to *Besse* his wife twenty markes I give to *Henry Goodchild* thirty poundes to the *ffueller* whosoener five poundes to ould *John Cheverell* thirtie poundes to *Nicholas Cousins* scowrer tenn poundes I give to *William Woodson* that plaieth vpon the Organ tenn poundes, I desire all these may be paid together before my howse breake vpp, I give to the *Poore of Holborne* one hundred poundes which I desire Doctor Hackett to see employed for their best vse, I give threescore poundes to be equallie deuided to the parishes of *S^t Clement's Danes* the *Savoy* parishe and *S^t Martin's in the fields* for the poore I give one hundred poundes to the *poore of Westminster*, whereof thirtie poundes to be given to the poore of Canon Rowe I desire that Doctor Hackett and the parsons of the foresaid fower parishes may have blacks and be mourners for me, I give to the *poore of Littleton* five poundes and for the buildinge of Littleton steeple in the west end of the Church with my Lords armes and myne vpon it I give one hundred and fortie poundes which I have nowe delivered And my Cosen S^r ffrancis Howard S^r Richard Younge my Chaplaines Mason and Westley to see this performed, I give to the *poore of Elvetham* tenn poundes,

Mr^s Jones, Mary Hoppin, if shee be there and *Mr Wilde* to have blacks I give to the *poore of Hartley rowe* five poundes, I give to the *Poore of S^t Thomas Hospitall* in Southwarke one hundred poundes to be bestowed to the vse of the said poore att the discrecion of the Treasurer and gouernors of the said Hospitall if they please for the more decent buriall of such poore as dye there, I appointe there be att my funerall one hundred poore men, and one hundred poore women in good cloth gownes not to shorte whereof fortie or fiftie may be chosen out of Holborne the men to be some Englishe some Scottish and euey one of them men and women to carry one torch burninge the men to have white night capps given them and the women white loose kercheifs of an ell longe All this to be gott redy in one daie and night that I may be speedily buried and not opened for soe my sweete Lord out of his tender love comaunded me that I should not be opened I may be presentlie putt vp in brann, and in lead before I am fully could Lett Susan Cooke nowe Bates my ould servant whome I much value with those gentlewomen, wemen and maides nowe in my howse whoe attend me att my death see me fairelie shrouded after that my Cosen Bates or if anie other private freinds or Ladies that be there have putt on my death smock lett them with the rest of my gentlewemen wemen and maides dresse me with such necessarie things as I have made ready for my self And when they have donne this let them winde me vpp againe in those sheets that are amonge those other necessarie things wherein my Lord and I first slepte that night when wee were married there is a case of purple velvett large enough to putt ouer the ledd or Coffin as my freindes shall thinke fitt All my howsehold servants to have blacks the Chaplaines and all Officers of my howse to mourne in such fashion as belongs to theire places, Lett my howse be kepte a moneth or three weekes after my death as my executors and Ouerseers shall thinke fitt for my howsehold servants as it was withall tables when I lived and a table to be kepte in the dyninge Chamber for Noblemen my Executors Ouerseers and assistants and such as please to come to them, the daies of dole to be dubled for the poore duringe the time my howse is kepte one dole daie more to be added to be that daie in the weeke in which it shall please god I dye, I desire to be

buried in the night without anie Ceremony or any greate persons to be invited but if they comme of theire owne good will lett them be respectivelie and dutifully vsed for with the losse of my Lord all earthly ioyes ended with me And I euer computed his funerall daie* my buriall, I desire that the Duke of Lenox my Nephewe my Lordes heire may be there if he be about London or anie of my Lords kindred and my Lord Marshall or anie of his that please to comme, And where-soeuer it please god I dye lett my body be carried to Exeter howse and from thence to Westminster for these expences att my funerall and for howsekeepinge duringe the time my executors thinke fitt I leave twoe thousand pounds for such meane apparell as I have I desire it may be disposed of amonge my gentlewomen wemen and maides whoe are with me att my death, for my wearinge linnen it is to be deuided amonge my wemen servants in the howse of all kindes euery one somthinge and Sr Robert Gordon, Sr Richard Younge, Sr Edward Savedge to take the paines to see the little apparell and body linnen I have be deuided amonge my *Cosen Bates my Cosen Harecott* if shee will have anie my Neighbour *Smith att Peare tree, Jarvis, Bassett*, the three *Chamberers*, and the *landry maides* of my howse I give my black Coach unto *Boulton* my Steward I give to *Marie Hoppin* tenn poundes and an euerlasting pott, and

* Her husband Ludovick Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lenox, died upon the 16th of February, 1624, and was buried the next day in Westminster Abbey, in a small chapel on the south side of King Henry VII's Chapel. The Register of the Abbey, after stating this fact, adds, "and his funerals were solemnized April 19th 1624." Letters of the period, now preserved among the State Papers, inform us that the Duchess was passionate in her sorrow, and cut off her hair.^a The King was so grieved by his death, that he postponed the opening of Parliament, which was to have taken place a few hours after the time at which the Duke died. There was a formal lying in state observed, with great magnificence and solemnity, at Hatton House, during six weeks,^b although the deceased Duke's body was actually lying in the Abbey. The funeral solemnities, upon the 19th of April, were celebrated with as much state as if the Duke had been a Prince^c of England. His effigy, in a coach, was drawn by six horses, there were one thousand mourners, and his hearse in the Abbey was equal in all points to Queen Anne's (wife of King James). Several noblemen refused the offices to which they were appointed, in the ceremony, as unfitting to the deceased and to themselves. The Lord Keeper, Archbishop Williams, preached the funeral sermon, and much commended the late Duke's mildness, and many virtues.^d Sir Francis Nethersole says, "the funeral was marked by two arrows being carried before the Duke's effigy, in honour of his being a good archer, and by the strange behaviour of the Duchess."^e

^a *Domestic State Papers*, James I, vol. clix., No. 70.

^b *Ibid.*, vol. clxii., No. 45.

^d *Ibid.*, vol. clxiii., No. 74.

^c *Ibid.*, vol. clxiii., No. 16.

^e *Ibid.*, vol. clxiii., No. 3.

to *M^{rs} Jones* five poundes, what mony soeuer I have with me if it please god to take me in the Country or att London in my other Iron Chest or trunc or tawny box which is all waies with me or black box or bey box, or cupboard or Closett or wheresoeuer, I desire it may be added together before the breakinge vpp of my howse which if it be more then is perticularly named and bequeathed and that there be noe vse for it for mourners or such potts or pictures or peeces of plate which I have given as my executors see cause my debts if I owe anie thinge as att this time I thanke god I owe nothinge nether for my selfe nor for anie remainder of debte of my Lords funerall wages and all things discharged I desire my executors Ouerseers and assistants will thinke of some Charitable disposing of it especially to Paules to Canterbury to Westminster, and to the poore, I desire and ordaine my good kinsmen and euer true freindes the Earle of Pembroke Lord Chamberlyn the Lord Powlett of Hinton S^t George my Cosen S^r Robert Gordon and S^r Robert Pye my auncient freind and acquaintance whome I knowe to be an honest man and to have a good hart to my Nephewe of Lenox and my sweete Neece his Lady and a fast freind where he professeth to be my Executors, And I desire and ordaine my Cosen the Earle of Ancrom, S^r ffancis Haward S^r Richard Younge my Cosen S^r Edward Savedge and Doctor Younge Deane of Winton to be assistants vnto my Executors, And I earnestlie intreate my Lord Archbuishepp of Canterbury his grace and the Lord Keeper to take the paines to be my Ouerseers of this my last will and testament for the performance of it which is my harts desire. I leave threescore poundes in the hands of my executors S^r Robert Gordon and S^r Robert Pye to be deliuered by twenty poundes yearely to *William Gwyn* if he live soe longe to receave it if not my Executors to have care he be competently and Christianly buried and the remainder to bee distributed to the poore, I give to my Cosen the *Ladie Haward* my kinde neighbour a silver skillett and to my *Ladie Martin* an everlasting pott I have desired to performe my best and to obey all the Kings comaundes and to deserve to the vttermost of duty in all arts towards His Majesty and his: and next my soules health I pray for the Kinge that he may be prosperous in all kindes in his soules health, in longe life and in whatsoeuer

his hart desireth, in his Queene in the Prince, whome god of his favoure blesse in his princely verteous but most vnfortunate sister whome god comforte and helpe, It is my will [that yf any to whom I have geiven]* a legacie or legacies in this my last will and testament shall vpon any pretence seeke or claime anie farther parte of my estate in my lands or goodes then is here freelie given and expressed by me then such person or persons shall thereby vtterlie forfeite and loose whatsoever is here named or bequeathed vnto him or them as if I had not bequeathed it and anie legacie or legacies made voide vpon such forfeiture, I leave to be bestowed as my Executors Ouerseers and assistants shall thinke fitt, IN WITNES whereof I the said ffrances Duches Dowager of Richmond and Lenox beinge I thanke god of sound and perfecte memorie revokinge all former and other wills and testaments by me att anie time heretofore made either by word of mouth or writinge to this my saide laste will and testament conteyninge twoe sheets of paper have put my hand to each of the said sheets, and sealed them, And doe publishe this same for my last will and testament the daie and yeare aboue written. THIS one of my last legacies is with as much dutie and faith as hart can performe and were I able in fortune it should be much more, I desire twoe thousand poundes in golde may be deliuered to the sweete *Prince* PALATINATE, to buy him a sword a george or a garter which he pleaseth, for from my harte I honor and love the Queene his Mother and all his blood the Prince PALATINE in perticuler.†

FOR my Lord Marshall *Earle of Arundell* and heire of my grandfather the Duke of Norfolkes howse my last legacie to him withall naturall affection is a booke of Heraldry to be bought for him of one hundred marke price with a velvet Cover and gold claspes John Longford to provide it for him.

F. RICHMOND & LENOX.

* The words within brackets have been supplied from the original Will, the Register in this place being inaccurate.

† Cruden in his *History of Gravesend*, p. 284, cites from *Finetti Pholoweni, or some choice observations of Sir John Finett, Knight, on the Reception of Ambassadors, etc.*, London, 1656, p. 1, the following :—"1612, October 12. The Count Palatine of the Rhine coming to England to espouse the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of King James the First, landed at Gravesend, where he was waited upon by Lord Hay, to welcome him in the name of the King, and remained until the 14th of the month, when the Duke of Lenox and others of the King's household came to conduct him to the court."

WITNESSES vnto and att the sealinge signinge and publicacion of this will by her grace the Lady Princes Duches Dowager of RICHMOND AND LENOX this present eight and twentieth Daie of July Anno domini one thousand six hundred thirty nyne Ro: Riche, William Smith, John Onslowe Ri: Heline Richard Blackwell.

THREE fiftie ould peeces for my three Chamberers, *Susan, Anthony,* and *Phelipes,* This Codicell was declared and signed by her grace in the presence of vs John Langford, Edward Deplure.

MEMORANDUM that her grace att the declaracion of the Codicill above written did alsoe will and give to her servant *Peter Sausbury* of the buttery as much as she had given in her will to anie of her landry maides therein mencioned Witnesses John Langford the mark of Guy Granham.

PROBATE granted to said four Executors the last day of October A.D. 1639.

CHARLES STUART, DUKE OF RICHMOND AND LENOX.

CHARLES STUART, last Duke of Lenox and Richmond, a fourth cousin of King Charles II, was born, in London, in 1639. His father, George Stuart, son of Esmé Duke of Lenox, then bore the courtesy title of Lord D'Aubigny, by which the second surviving son of each Duke of Lenox was known; the eldest son being called Earl of Darnley. Esmé Stuart,* third Duke of Lenox, having himself been a second son, had likewise been known as Lord D'Aubigny, during the greatest portion of his life. Upon Duke Esmé's accession in 1624 to the chief honours of the family (which he enjoyed only five months), his eldest son James Stuart, became Earl of Darnley, and his son George, who was then six years old, became Lord D'Aubigny. In 1638 he married Lady Catherine Howard, eldest daughter of Theophilus, second Earl of Suffolk, and by her had two children, Charles and Katherine. At the Battle of Edgehill, *alias* Kineton, this Lord D'Aubigny was slain† on the 23rd of October 1642. He was buried in Christ Church Cathedral at Oxford. At that time, Charles, his son and heir was but three and a half years old. His young widow, then about twenty-two years of age, was imprisoned by

* Esmé Stuart, Lord D'Aubigny, created Earl of March in 1619, who succeeded to the Dukedom of Lenox in 1624, had seven sons and four daughters :— (i) James, born at Blackfriars, April 6, 1612; (ii) Henry, born at Parsons Green, Jan. 13, 1615, died young; (iii) Francis, born at Bath House, Holborn, March 19, 1617, died young; (iv) George, born at Bath House, July 17, 1618; (v) Ludovic, born at March House, Drury Lane, Oct. 14, 1619; (vi) John, born at March House, Oct. 23, 1621; (vii) Bernard; Elizabeth, born at Haynes, Beds, July 17, 1610; Ann, born at Blackfriars, Nov. 30, 1614; Margaret, died an infant; Frances, born 1617 (*see Vincent Discovery of Errors Brooke*, p. 332).

† Upon the death of George Stuart, Lord D'Aubigny, in 1642 that title of courtesy devolved upon his next brother, Lord Ludovic Stuart, who then became the second surviving son of Esmé, Duke of Lenox. He entered the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, and was a canon of Notre Dame in Paris. He is said to have performed a marriage ceremony between Charles II and Katherine of Braganza; and he certainly superintended, in England, all the arrangements of that Queen's Chapel. On the 16th of January 1663 he appended his signature, "L. Stuart D'Aubigny," to a note affixed to a list of books sent from France for the use of the Queen's chapel

the Roundheads after his death. What became of her two infant children, during that time of trouble, it is impossible to say. The second child, Katherine, was younger than Charles by one or two years. Their mother quickly married again, her second husband being James Livingstone, first Earl of Newburgh, by whom she had one daughter.* Sorrow and suffering told heavily upon the young mother, and she died in 1650, while in exile at the Hague, in the thirtieth year of her age. When Charles and his sister were thus left parentless, he was about ten years old. In recognition of his father's services, and his mother's sufferings, King Charles I. had given to the little lad, in 1645, the Earldom of Lichfield, which he had been about to confer upon the boy's uncle, Lord Bernard Stuart, when that gallant young soldier fell, fighting for his King at Rowton Heath, near Chester, in the year 1645. It is probable that when the little Earl was bereft of his mother he would become the ward of his uncle James fourth Duke of Lenox. The Duke had then but one child, his son, who was born Nov. 2, 1649, and the young Charles may have been taken to Cobham Hall. Certainly his tutor was the Rev. James Fleetwood,† who subsequently travelled with the Duke's own son, Esmé. This gentleman, who had educated the young Duke Esmé and his cousin Duke Charles, was promoted to be Provost of King's College, Cambridge, in 1660, and Bishop of Worcester in 1675.

At the Restoration, Charles Earl of Lichfield, then twenty-one years old, was one of those who, on the 29th of May, 1660, received and escorted his cousin, King Charles II, at his glorious entrance into the City of London. He had then a desire to be appointed Governor of Guernsey, and, in June 1660, wrote to

(*Dom. State Papers*, Charles II, vol. lxvii. No. 63. i.). On the 16th of March 1664, mention is made of "a large tent with a covering for the Queen, when she goes to chapel or in procession, to be placed as Lord Aubigny shall direct" (*Ibid.*, xciv. 92). In Nov. 1664 and in July 1665 we find him crossing the channel from England to France. There he died, in 1665, just after he had been nominated a cardinal, but before he received actual induction to that high position. Burnet states that he was mainly instrumental in the appointment of good Dr. Leighton to the Bishopric of Dunblane. He was the last who bore the courtesy title of Lord D'Aubigny.

* Lady Elizabeth Livingstone, who married, first, Mr. Robt. Delaval, and, secondly, Mr. Hatcher of Careby, Lincolnshire, is mentioned in the will of her half-sister, Lady Katherine O'Brien. She died at Rouen in 1717.

† Clutterbuck's *History of Hertfordshire*, iii. 344.

Secretary Nicholas to remind the king to give him this post.* His wish, for this appointment, may have sprung from his taste for the sea, which a few years later led him to engage in the adventurous speculation of fitting out small vessels to act as privateers, preying upon the Dutch. It may also have been somewhat connected with his marriage to a young Dorsetshire heiress, whose family mansion at Bryanston was sufficiently convenient for sailing excursions to the Channel Islands. About the middle of the year 1660, he married Elizabeth Rogers, daughter and coheir of an ardent cavalier, Richard Rogers of Bryanston,† who had died in the same year in which Charles Stuart's father had been slain. This Dorset lady inherited a small estate at Otterden and at Iwade, in Kent. Her mother had been Elizabeth, the sole daughter and heiress of Sir Justinian Lewin, who when he died, in 1620, was lord of the manor of Otterden.‡ This manor was sold by Charles, Duke of Richmond, in January 1662.§ The actual purchaser was George Curteis, but according to the custom of the time it was vested in him and Sir Norton Knatchbull as joint trustees. It seems likewise to have been previously vested in three trustees or feoffees, Charles Duke of Richmond, his uncle James Earl of Suffolk, and William second Lord Maynard, whose wife (daughter

* *Domestic State Papers*, Charles II, vol. v., No. 94.

† In January 1662-3 Bryanston Manor was sold by Sir John Rogers to Sir John Cutler, whose heiress married Sir W^m Portman (*see* Dorset Fines, Hilary Term, 14 Car. II in State Paper Office).

‡ Hasted, vol. v. 537.

§ Mr. Jas. Greenstreet has kindly transcribed for me the principal words of the Fine in which the sale is registered:—

Notes of Fines—Kent—Hilary Term, Ann. 13 & 14 Car. II:—

Int' Norton' Knatchbull' Militem & baronettum & Georgiu' Curteis Armig'um quer' et Carolum Ducem Richmond' & Lenos Jacobum Comitum Suff' & Will'm D'n'm Maynard deforc' de Man'ijs de Otterden' alias Otterenden' & Boardefeild' cum p'tin' ac de Septem mesuagijs duar' cotagijs septem horreis septem stabulis vno columbar' nonem gardinis octo pomarijs quadringentis acris t're quadraginta acris prati sexaginta acris pasture ducentis acris bosci & coia' pasture p' om'ib'z au'ijs cum p'tin' in Otterden' al's Otterenden' Boardefeild' Muncton' Stallesfeild' al's Stalkesfeild' Witchlinge Doddington' Eastlinge al's Iselinge Newnham & Lenham ac eciam de Rectorijs de Otterden' al's Otterenden' Boardefeild' & Munckton' cum p'tin' Necnon de advocacoib'z Eccliar' de Otterden' al's Otterenden Boardefeild' & Munckton.

The Duke, Earl, and William admit it to be the Right of Norton; as that w^{ch} Norton and George have of the gift of the said Duke, Earl, and William, who remit and quitclaim, for themselves and their heirs, to Norton and George and to the heirs of NORTON for ever. Norton and George give the Duke, Earl, and William "quingentas libr' sterlingor'."

Levied in "Octave of St. Hilary A^o 13."

of Sir Robert Banister) was aunt of the lady (née Margaret Banister) whom the Duke afterwards married as his second wife.

Within a few months of their marriage a vast change came over the prospects of the young couple. The boy Duke Esmé died, in Paris, on the 10th of August 1660, and Charles Earl of Lichfield, succeeded his young cousin in the Dukedoms of Richmond* and Lenox, the Earldoms of Darnley and March, and other honours. When he received this great accession of rank, his only sister, who was almost twenty years of age, was simply Miss Katherine Stuart. Therefore, on the 24th of September 1660, he obtained from the king a grant of precedence, for his sister, as though she had been an earl's daughter, and she thus became Lady Katherine Stuart.†

Naturally profuse, convivial to excess, and probably profoundly ignorant of the value of money, his increased rank seems to have caused him to seek an increase of income, beyond the rents of his estates. His Cobham property came to him burdened‡ with two large jointures, for the Duchess Dowager of Richmond, and her daughter Lady Mary Stuart. In December 1660, we find him obtaining, conjointly with the Earl of Dorset, Sir Job Harby and others, a Royal grant which empowered them to levy a due of 4s. per chaldron on coals.§ Likewise, in the same month, the King confirmed to him, for a term of thirty-eight years from Candlemas 1661, the enjoyment of the feu duties, arising from the lands of Islay, in Argyleshire, worth £500 a-year, which had been enjoyed by

* By virtue of a special limitation in the Letters Patent.

† *Domestic State Papers*, Charles II., vol. xvi., No 58.

‡ In 1661 (13 Car. II) a private Act was passed through Parliament, settling on Duke Charles the enjoyment of all the manors and estates of his cousin Esmé the fifth Duke, and of his uncle James the fourth Duke of Lenox, except such fee farm rents as the Dowager Duchess had sold, or contracted to sell, after the death of Duke James, her husband. But the Act provided that, during her life, the Dowager Duchess should be entitled to such portions of his estates as had been secured to her by Duke James, for payment of her jointure of £4000 per annum. It provided likewise that Duke Charles should pay to Lady Mary Stuart, daughter of Duke James, the sum of £20,000, as a marriage portion. Subsequently these provisions were varied by agreement. The Dowager Duchess leased to Duke Charles, Cobham Hall and the park and two farms, at a rental of £800 per annum; and, in lieu of Lady Mary's portion of £20,000, Duke Charles handed over the Clifton estates in Huntingdonshire, at Leighton Bromswold, to her and her husband, Lord Arran.

§ *Domestic State Papers*, Charles II., vol. xxiv., No. 128.

his uncle James, fourth Duke of Lenox.* This grant was further ratified on the 23rd of April 1662. About the end of March 1661, the Duke was nominated Knight of the Garter, and was installed in the middle of April. Either in 1661 or 1662, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Dorsetshire,† his wife's position as coheir of Rogers of Bryanston having, no doubt, given him a good footing in that county.‡ Very soon, however, that lady herself passed away. She died in childbed, on the 21st of April 1661,§ and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where the vault was soon reopened to receive the remains of her infant daughter, on the 28th of March 1662.|| The Lord Lieutenancy of Dorset was no sinecure. During the Duke's term of office (six or seven years) he found its duties increasingly onerous, but he discharged them actively and well. He seems, however, to have kept a business-like watch over his own interests; for in October 1662 we find him obtaining, from the King, a lease of the subsidy and alnage on cloth, for a term of fifty-one years after the expiration of the lease then existing.¶ In the beginning of the same year, as we have already mentioned, he had sold his first wife's manor of Otterden. It is extremely probable that during that year, 1662, he needed ready money, for the works of embellishment, repair and completion, which he seems to have undertaken at Cobham Hall. The date, 1662, beneath his ducal arms, appears upon the central ornament of the parapet, crowning that portion of the hall which was built by Inigo Jones, for James the fourth Duke of Lenox. The same date is found upon the summit of some of the leaden rain-shoots of that building; and within the

* *Domestic State Papers*, Charles II, vol. liii., No. 67.

† *Ibid.*, vol. lxii., No. 107, and *Hist. MS. Commission*, 3rd Report, 91.

‡ Hutchins, speaking of Poole Bay, in his *History of Dorsetshire*, says that 305 acres in Brands Bay were granted to Charles Duke of Richmond for 31 years, at rent of 5s. per annum, provided he embanked them within five years (vol. i. 18).

§ *Chester's Registers of Westminster Abbey*, p. 154.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 156.

¶ *Domestic State Papers*, Charles II, vol. lxi. No. 143. Also on May 16 1663, a warrant issued for granting to him (on the surrender of Sir W^m Boreman and two others) the offices of alnager and collector of the subsidies on new draperies, as granted by James I to Duke Ludovic. On the 10th Oct^r 1664, he received another warrant for this office, together with a moiety of the King's forfeitures thereon; but the Duke is thereby bound to pay £1600 per annum, out of the profits, to the trustees of his uncle, the Roman Catholic dignitary, Ludovic Lord D'Aubigny.

magnificent Marble, or Music, Hall of the house, we see upon the elaborately ornamented ceiling, the monogram "C.R.L." four times repeated. From the description of a brooch (containing his hair and bearing his cypher "C.R.L.") bequeathed by Lady Katherine O'Brien in her will, it is evident that this monogram was used by Charles Duke of Richmond and Lenox. That he had a taste for building, we infer from Hasted's* statement that at Otterden, he enlarged a house, called Hall Place, for his steward there; and likewise from the terms of the grant by which he obtained a house at Whitehall, with permission to build a pavilion and other additions to it. He probably completed, at Cobham Hall, works which the Civil War, or perhaps the death of Duke James in 1655, had interrupted. It was during the year 1662 that our Duke incurred the King's rebuke, for madcap and drunken conduct, upon a mission to Scotland, whence he brought, sealed up, the Act of Indemnity passed by the Scotch Parliament, when episcopacy was re-established there. This Act contained a clause incapacitating certain Covenanters from ever again serving the King in public business. The King, being apprised of this, refused to open the packet, and the clause became a dead letter.

Incidents of Duke Charles's life, during 1663, afford us a glimpse at the original state of "the turf," and horse-racing, at Newmarket. This glimpse may perhaps enable us to understand how the sport, in its outset, obtained so strong a hold upon English gentlemen; a hold which the complete revolution since wrought in racing customs has so greatly slackened, and seems likely to destroy. In March 1663, the Duke of Richmond and Lenox was at Newmarket, with the Duke of Monmouth, and a large party from the Court. Their sport was more like steeple-chasing than modern horse-racing. Their contests tried the owners, as well as the horses. On the 10th or 11th of March, the first race was run by the Duke of Richmond, and the Earl of Suffolk; the Duke won the stake of £100, but he met with a serious fall during the race.† At this time he became a Gentleman of the Bedchamber, in the household of Charles II, and on the 28th of March received a warrant for

* Vol. v. 543.

† *Domestic State Papers*, Charles II, vol. lxix. 56.

payment of £1000 per annum, in respect of that office. Mr. Pepys, in his gossiping Diary, says that, on the 30th of July 1663, all the town was talking and betting respecting two men who were to run a footrace on Banstead Downs. One of them was a famous runner, a tiler by trade; the other was a footman, named Lee, in the service of the Duke of Richmond. The King, the Duke of York, and most men backed the tiler, but he was beaten by the Duke's footman, who won the race.* At this period the royal parks seem to have been replenished with deer from various quarters. At Christmas 1663, fallow deer were presented from Cobham, by the Duke of Richmond;† and in Sept. 1664, he sent deer to the royal forests of Windsor and Essex.

On October 12th 1663, a Dorsetshire squire (E. Phelipps, junr of Montacute) informs us, incidentally, that the Duke, as Lord Lieutenant, was busy with his militia for the county.‡ On the following 17th of February the Duke himself made an official report respecting nine prisoners in Dorchester goal, in which he states that blood had been drawn in the dispute, and that no less than sixty conventiclors were then in prison. This was one of the many incidents in the prosecution of Nonconformists. The Conventicle Act was passed in 1664. The Lord Lieutenant's duties were arduous, and of an anxious nature, during the next three years.

The Duke had now been married, to his second wife, long enough to admit of a quarrel between him and his Duchess, respecting which the wife appealed to the king. She obtained from his Majesty an order that their differences should be referred to the arbitration of certain noblemen, appointed by his authority, to investigate the matters in dispute. During March 1664, petitions and replies were presented, to the king, by the wife and by her husband. From them it appears, that this Duchess was Margaret, daughter of Laurence Banister, and widow of William Lewis of the Van in Glamorganshire, and of Bletchington in Oxfordshire. She inherited certain lands from her father, and she possessed extensive jointure lands settled on

* Pepys' *Diary*, i. 244.

† *Domestic State Papers*, Charles II, 86, 55.

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. lxxxi., No. 71.

her by her former husband, so that in marrying the Duke she brought to him lands worth £38,000. He, on his part, settled upon her £3000 a year, secured on half the alnage on draperies. This settlement he was seeking to upset, because he desired to obtain a fresh grant of the alnage, and for that purpose required a surrender of her interest in the old grant.* She nominated the Earl of Manchester and Lord Ashley to act as her arbitrators or referees, and she wrote to Secretary Bennet particularly requesting that the Duke of Albemarle may not, by mistake, be nominated on her behalf. She did not long survive the quarrel, but was buried in Westminster Abbey on the 6th of January 1667.†

In 1664, Charles II granted to the Duke, for his life, a newly built house at Whitehall, on the east side of the King's bowling green. The warrant, dated Feb. 5th (the docquet bears date April 15), gave the Duke power to build additional rooms, and a pavilion. He seems to have had a taste for building. It was in this house that Mr. Pepys visited the Duke, on the 9th of September 1668, when the gossip, to whom we are indebted for so much information, respecting the social life of that period, was presented with a warrant for a doe from Cobham "when the season comes, buck season being past." Pepys says that the house was originally erected by Captain Rolt, but no doubt the "fine rooms" he admired were those which the Duke had added. "He seems a mighty good-natured man," writes Pepys.

In April 1664, the Duke went over to France. The pass permitting him to cross the Channel, with his servants and horses, is dated April the 11th.‡ His presence, however, was quickly needed in the county of which he was Lord Lieutenant. We hear of him in October, as having reviewed all the militia at Blandford, and at the end of that month as being at Dorchester, where he was "recreating himself with hunting."§ At this time he was awaiting the completion of the fitting out of a fleet of sixty vessels, of which the Duke of York was to have

* *Domestic State Papers*, Charles II, vol. xcv., No. 36.

† Chester's *Registers of Westminster Abbey*, p. 164.

‡ *Domestic State Papers*, vol. xcvi., No. 78.

§ *Ibid.*, vol. ciii., No. 134, letter from E. Phelippis of Montacute, dated October 26.

the chief command, and under him the Dukes of Buckingham, Richmond, Monmouth and Norfolk were to serve. Von Goch, the Dutch ambassador, wrote to the Secretary of the States General, on the 17th of November 1664, saying that this fleet was almost ready to sail. In his zeal for the due defence of the Dorset coast, the Duke, in December, visited Portland Castle, and caused an inventory to be made of all the arms therein; he likewise took possession of Sandsfoot Castle. Both these acts were bitterly resented by Humphry Weld, of Lulworth Castle, who was Lieutenant Governor of Portland Isle, and Captain of both the Castles there. He petitioned the King for protection against such invasion of his official rights.* The Duke's activity was occasioned by the prospect of war with the Dutch, which was formally declared on the 22nd of February 1665.

This activity, however, did not prevent the Duke from wasting his energies, his time, and his reputation, in a quarrel with William Lord O'Brien (son of the Earl of Inchiquin), and the celebrated William Russell (son of the Earl of Bedford), who subsequently died a patriot's death, by decapitation in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The consequence of their *fracas* was, that they were all committed to the Tower, until they acknowledged their error in thus incurring his Majesty's displeasure, and petitioned for release. The Duke passed three weeks in the Tower, from March 30th to April 21st 1665.† In the following month, the Plague broke out in London.

The Duke seems to have fitted out, at his own cost and risk, small fighting vessels which played the part of privateers, seizing Dutch ships and selling them and their cargoes as prizes of war. The direction of their armaments, and disposal of their prizes, occupied much of his time during this year, and kept him often at or on the sea; at Dover, and other parts of the coast. The Dutch fleet was defeated by the English on the 3rd of June, off Lowestoft; and at the end of the following month, the Duke having obtained a pass, enabling him to cross the Channel, writes on the 26th of July to know whether it is "custom free." He says he shall be at Dover that night, and

* *Domestic State Papers*, vol. cvi., No. 76.

† *Ibid.*, Charles II, vol. cxviii., No. 104.

only awaits to hear whether the pass is, or is not, custom free.* During August, his privateers brought in several valuable prizes, one being worth £4000. The Duke was at Dover Castle in the middle of the month (August 18) very carefully looking after the prizes thus brought in.† The Lieutenant Governor of the Castle, Captain Strode, was one of his main helpers, and probably his partner, in these privateering speculations. In the November of this year, 1665, the Duke fitted out a vessel belonging to Captain Strode, and sent it against the Dutch. As commander, he obtained the services of the Governor of Upnor Castle, one Thomas Writtle, for whom he procured licence of absence, from his post at Upnor, dated November 19th.‡ This Thomas Writtle was a protégé of the Lenox family, who had rendered essential services to James Duke of Richmond and Lenox, during the Commonwealth. Writtle then farmed some land near the Kentish coast, at Cheriton, and was in the habit of arranging for that Duke's secret passage across the Channel, when he visited Charles II in exile. Hasted mentions that a small thick wood, or coppice, in which he concealed Duke James by day, still retained the name of "Richmond's shave."§ After the Restoration, Writtle's fidelity was rewarded by his appointment to be Captain of Upnor Castle.|| Privateering speculations were continued, by the Duke, in the year 1666. On the 9th of April he obtained from the Ordnance Commissioners a warrant for four brass guns, three pounders, to be delivered out of the Tower, for the armament of a small yacht which he had lately built.¶ In September 1666, one of his privateers obtained a rich prize, of 160 tons burden, laden with currants and oil from Zante.** Another prize was laden with tobacco.†† But the speculation was not always profitable. At the end of November 1666, his

* *Domestic State Papers*, Charles II, vol. cxxvii., No. 101 (letter to Joseph Williamson, Under-Secretary of State).

† *Ibid.*, cxxix., No. 57.

‡ *Ibid.*, cxxxvii., No. 44.

§ As Charles did not become Duke of Richmond until after the Restoration, this name must have been derived from Duke James, who died in 1655. Duke Charles, however, young as he was, became, when Earl of Lichfield, mixed up with some plot for the Restoration of King Charles II in 1659.

|| Hasted, vol. viii., pp. 189, 190.

¶ *Domestic State Papers*, Charles II, cliii., No. 61.

** *Ibid.*, clxxii., No. 145.

†† *Ibid.*, clxxxvi., No. 60.

privateer the "Victory," of 10 guns, commanded by Captain Lucy, was wrecked on Portland Beach, when the captain and nine of the crew were drowned.* On the 20th of April 1667, one of his privateers, called the "Little Victory," brought into Weymouth two ships laden with wines and salt, but our informant doubts whether they would be lawful prizes.† A few days later, May 2, 1667, a prize brought into Dover by another of his privateers, was ordered by the Duke to be sent to London. It was the "King of Denmark," laden with cordage.‡

During the year 1666, the Duke seems to have been fully occupied by military duties. On the 2nd of July he received a commission as Captain of a troop of horse;§ the King having resolved to raise three regiments of horse to prevent the Dutch from landing on the coast. On the 11th, he wrote from Maidenhead *en route* for Dorchester, and on the 28th he writes, from that town, saying that he is weary with five days' marching, but hopes for happy news of good success at sea.|| The Duke of Albemarle and Prince Rupert had scarcely been able to hold their own against the Dutch in June. On the 10th or 11th of August, he visited Lyme Regis, where he was received by the militia; the great guns fired a salute in his honour; and he was handsomely entertained by the Mayor of Lyme, who ordered that none of his retinue should pay a penny for anything they had in the town.¶ The coast around Lyme was then much troubled by French shallops, which chased the local craft.

In the following month he was in Kent. On the 2nd of September, the day on which the Fire of London began, he arrived at Dover with the Governor of the Castle, his friend Captain Strode, who sent an express to the western ports.** Going to Cobham Hall, on the 11th, he directs that his letters shall be left at Rochester.†† In November he was in London, and wrote from Covent Garden to Lord Arlington on the 21st of that month.‡‡ Covent Garden was then the fashionable quarter of the town.

* *Domestic State Papers*, Charles II, vol. clxxx., No. 3.

† *Ibid.*, vol. cxcvii., No. 147.

§ *Ibid.*, vol. clxi., No. 26.

¶ *Ibid.*, clxvii., No. 62.

†† *Ibid.*, vol. clxxi., No. 45.

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. cxcix., No. 26.

|| *Ibid.*, vol. clxv., No. 39.

** *Ibid.*, vol. clxx., No. 30.

‡‡ *Ibid.*, vol. clxxviii., No. 174.

The year 1667 was very eventful. On the 6th of January his second wife Margaret was buried in Westminster Abbey. On the 18th of March, says Pepys, he delivered to the King an account of his estates and of his debts, with a view to marrying, as his third wife, the beautiful Frances Teresa Stuart, a Maid of Honour to the Queen. They were betrothed on March the 20th. This match was much desired and forwarded by Lord Clarendon and the Duke of York, who wished to see the lady married out of the King's way; but it was greatly disliked by Charles II, who is said to have contemplated divorcing his Queen, in order that he might himself marry "La Belle Stuart." Pepys, writing his diary on the 3rd of April 1667, tells how the Duke and his bride stole away, without the King's knowledge. "By a wile the Duke did fetch her to the Beare, at the Bridge foot, where a coach was ready, and they are stole away into Kent without the King's leave . . . the king hath said he will never see her more, but people do think that it is only a trick." The conduct of the lady, throughout, seems to have deserved the highest praise. Pepys says, "above all it is a worthy part that this good lady hath acted," and on the 26th of April he had written "she hath done as great an act of honour as ever was done by woman. She is gone yesterday with her lord to Cobham" . . . "she hopes, though she hath little reason to hope, she can please her lord so as to reclaim him, that they may yet live comfortably in the country on his estate." The King had cited the Duke's pecuniary embarrassments as an obstacle to the marriage. Although she induced him to reside more frequently at Cobham Hall, it is to be feared that she found her husband's convivial and extravagant habits to be beyond her power of reclamation. At Christmas, in the same year, Pepys notes that she was at Somerset House. On the 26th of December, he says, "Mrs. Stewart do at this day keep a great court at Somerset House, with her husband, the Duke of Richmond, she being visited for her beauty's sake by people, as the Queene is at nights; and they say also that she is likely to go to Court again." In the following summer he writes, on July 6th 1668, "the duchess of Richmond was last week sworn of the Queen's Bedchamber," and on the 30th of August he says, "her face is worse than it was, by the small pox; her sister is also very handsome."

Active duty, as Lord Lieutenant of Dorset, called the Duke away from Cobham soon after his marriage. He seems to have been at Cobham Hall, with his bride, in April and May 1667, but in June he received notice, that the enemy's (Dutch) fleet was on the Dorset coast, and he was directed to send two companies of militia to Portland and to Weymouth, there to remain until further orders. On the 6th of July, from forty to sixty ships appeared in West Bay, Weymouth; the Duke saw them from the top of Ridgway, and hurrying over, from Dorchester, with his troop of horse, he passed straightway to Portland. The county militia came together with wonderful rapidity, and Weymouth was fortified, when the Duke discovered that all the ships were English, so that it was a false alarm.* All this we learn from independent testimony, which gives the Duke much credit for activity and readiness. Whatever his personal failings may have been, it is certain that in Dorsetshire the Lord Lieutenant was very popular. On the 13th of July, we hear of his having gone to Lyme, where he was again received very handsomely by the Mayor, with whom he dined. He spent the evening with the Captains, and then went on to Lord Poulett's.†

In 1667, on the death of his cousin Mary Countess of Arran, only daughter of James Duke of Richmond, the Barony of Clifton descended to Duke Charles. During the last five years of his life we obtain no particulars of his career. Perhaps he passed them abroad, employed upon foreign missions. When ambassador to Denmark he died at Elsinore on the 12th of December 1672, aged thirty-three. His remains were brought home, and interred in Westminster Abbey on the 20th of September 1673. His wife, the Duchess Frances Teresa, survived him, and remained a widow, for nearly thirty years. Not wishing to reside at Cobham Hall, she sold her life interest therein to Henry Lord O'Brien (as trustee for Donatus, his son by Lady Katherine Stuart) for £3800. Dying on the 15th October 1702, the Duchess was buried in Westminster Abbey, where she desired her effigy in wax to be set up, dressed in her coronation robes and coronet, in a press by itself, with clear glass before it,

* *Domestic State Papers*, Charles II, vol. ccviii., No. 110.

† *Ibid.*, vol. ccix., No. 79.

but placed near Ludovic second Duke of Lenox and his third Duchess Frances. Her effigy still exists, but neither *in situ*, nor exposed to public gaze. As the Duke left no son, his ducal honours became extinct, but his grandmother's Barony of Clifton was successfully claimed by his sister, Lady Katherine, who had married Henry O'Brien, Lord Ibrackan, generally called Lord O'Brien, eldest son of the Earl of Thomond. She was heiress to the Duke's property, but so heavy were his debts that, to defray them, it was found necessary to sell some estates. His Irish lands were purchased by Henry Lord O'Brien for £5,500. The Cobham estates were sold for £45,000 to Sir Joseph Williamson. They thus passed away from the Stuart family. As, however, Sir Joseph Williamson had become the second husband of Lady Katherine Stuart, he left to her, by his will, two-thirds of the Cobham estates. To pay off the bequest of the other third part to the family of Hornsby, these estates were put up for sale a second time, when they realized £50,000, being purchased by John Bligh, the first Earl of Darnley, who had married Lady Theodosia Hyde, Baroness Clifton, the granddaughter and heiress of Lady Katherine O'Brien. Thus the Cobham estates were preserved to the heirs of the Stuarts, Dukes of Lenox, whose lineal descendants still possess them. During 1715-19 the Sutton Marsh estate, in Lincolnshire, which had belonged to the Dukes of Richmond and Lenox, was sold for £31,800; it is therefore evident that, although greatly in debt, Duke Charles was not insolvent when he died in 1672. His coffin-plate describes him as Duke of Richmond and Lenox, Earl of March, Litchfield and Darnley, Baron of Leighton Bromswold, Newbury, Torbolton, Methven, and Cruxton; Great Chamberlain and Hereditary Lord High Admiral of Scotland; Lord of the town and peerage of Aubigny in France; Hereditary Grandee of Spain; Lieutenant of the General Staff of the Militia in Kent and in the town of Canterbury; Privy Councillor in Scotland; Lord of the Bedchamber; Knight of the Garter; Ambassador to Christian V. of Denmark (Stanley's *Westminster Abbey*, p. 623, third edition.) The rank of a Grandee of Spain had been granted to James Stuart, fourth Duke of Lenox, when he was a young man travelling in that country.

WILL OF CHARLES STUART, LAST DUKE OF RICHMOND AND LENOX.

(Principal Registry of Court of Probate—"Pye," fo. 14.)

TRANSCRIBED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. The Twelfth day of January in the
yeare of our Lord Christ 1671 I Charles Duke of Richmond and
Lenos Knight of the most Noble order of the Garter being in per-
fect health and of a sound memory and vnderstanding doe make and
ordaine this my last Will and Testament in manner following first
I committ my soule into the hands of God that gave it and my
body to the earth to be decently buried with and in the Tombe of
my Ancestors at Westminster And touching my temporall estate
I dispose thereof as followeth declareing that it is my earnest desire
and intent that all my just debts which I shall owe att the tyme of
my decease shall in the first place bee paid and satisfied with all
convenient speede after my decease and to that end perticularly I doe
give and devise to my Executors hereinafter named and to their heires
all those my Mannors or Lopp's of Magavelin and Lismolmoghery and
all other my Mannors Lands Tenements and hereditaments in the
County of Donegall or elsewhere in the Kingdome of Ireland
with the rights members and appurtenances thereof And all my
Messuages and Tenements in Duke's Yard in the Parish of St
Martin's in the ffeilds in the County of Middlesex with their
appurtenances And all those my Marsh grounds called Sutton
Marsh and other my Lands in the County of Lincolne with their
appurtenances And all those my Mannors of Cobham Merston
Randall greene and Gravesend And all those my Mannors of
Eastchalke Westchalke and Westcliffe *alias* Westcleive *alias* West-
cleive Court with their and every of their appurtenances in the

County of Kent And all other my Mannors Lands Tenements and hereditaments in the said County of Kent And all that Annuall or ffee farme rent of 144*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* issueing out and forth of the scite and demesne Lands sometye belonging to the late Monastery of Watton in the County of Yorke And all that Annuall or ffee farme rent of 70*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum issueing out and forth of the late dissolved Priory of Watton in the said County of Yorke And all that Annuall or ffee farme rent of 184*l.* 10*s.* 00*d.* issueing out and forth of the mannor or Lopp' of Kirkeby Moreside with the appurtenances in the said County of Yorke And all that Annuall or ffee farme rent of 113*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* issueing out and forth of the Mannor of Nunnington with the appurtenances in the said County of Yorke And all that Annuall or ffee ffarme rent of 88*l.* 10*s.* 04*d.* issueing out and forth of the Mannor of Ravenswath *alias* Ravensworth with the appurtenances in the said County of Yorke And all that Annuall or ffee farme rent of 84*l.* 00*s.* 00*d.* issueing out and forth of the Mannor of Brayles with the appurtenances in the County of Warwicke And all that Annuall or ffee farme rent of Seaventy fflower pounds issueing out and forth of the Mannor of Witham with the appurtenances in the County of Essex And also all my terme and interest right tytle and estate in law or Equity in or to the severall farmes of the subsidy and Aulnage and moyetye and forfeitures of the old and new draperies granted to mee by severall Letters Pattents for severall termes of yeare yett continewing and since assigned by me to severall persons vpon certaine trusts and agreements declared And all other my Mannors Lopp's Lands Tenements ffee farme and other rents and hereditaments and Leases whatsoever in possession revercion remainder or expectancy within the Kingdomes of England Scotland and Ireland either or any of them and the reversion and revercions remainder and remainders of all and singuler the premises and all my right tytle interest estate trust clayme and demaund of in and to the same in Law or Equity whiche (*sic*) it bee Equity of redemption of any part of the said Lands Mortgaged or any trust or trusts concerning the same or any part thereof Vpon the severall trusts herein after declared and expressed (that is to say) Vpon trust and confidence Neverthelesse that in case I shall have issue Male liveing at the time of my decease Or that the Dutchesse of Richmond and Lenos my wife shall be then *inseint* with any issue Male That then my said Executors their heirs and assignes shall hold all my said Mannors Lands and Premises aswell Leasehold as ffreehold before

devised to them as aforesaid for and dureing the terme of twenty yeares from the tyme of my decease and shall imploy and dispose fflower hundred pounds yearely out of the rents and proffitts thereof vntill such issue Male shall attaine the age of fflowerteene yeares and afterwards Six hundred pounds yearely vntill such issue Male shall attaine the age of Eighteene yeares and from thence One Thousand pounds yearely till the end of the said terme for the support and maintainance of such issue Male And shall imploy and dispose all the rest and residue of the rents issues and proffitts of all the said premises dureing the said terme of twenty yeares in case I shall leave issue Male liveing and one daughter for the raiseing of the summe of Six Thousand pounds for a porcion for such daughter as I shall soe leave or wherewith my wife shall be *enseint* at the tyme of my decease And in case I shall leave issue Male and two or more daughters then for raiseing of the summe of Twelve Thousand pounds for a provision and porcions for such daughters And afterwards for and towards satisfaccion of all such debts in the first place as I shall owe and for which any person for my proper debt shall stand engaged att the tyme of my decease by specialty or for which any of the said lands and premisses shalbe mortgaged and after the said debts by specialty discharged then in the next place for and towards satisfaction of booke debts and such other debts as I shall owe vpon any contract without specialty or otherwise howsoever And in the next place such legacies and bequeasts to my freinds and servants as are hereby devised to them And then alsoe such other legacies as by any writeing or Codicill to be annexed to this my Will (which Codicell shalbe written or subscribed and sealed by me) I shall devise or direct to be paid And in case I shall happen to dye without issue Male or that my said Wife shall not bee *enseint* with any issue Male att the tyme of my decease Or if such issue Male shall happen to dye within the aforesaid terme of twenty yeares then my will and meaneing is and I doe hereby will and appoint that my Executors herein after named the survivors or survivor of them or the heires of such survivor for the better payment of my debts and legacies aforesaid and performance of this my Will shall with all convenient speed after my decease or after the decease of such issue Male without issue Male make sale of the lands tenements rents and hereditaments herein after mencioned that is to say all that the said Mannor or Lopp' of Magavelin and premisses in the Kingdome of Ireland And all my Mannors Lands and hereditaments in Scotland And alsoe the said houses

tenements and premisses in Duke's Yard or elsewhere in the County of Middlesex And alsoe all those my severall fee farne rents before mencioned and the money arising by sale thereof and alsoe by the proffitts of my other Lands tenements hereditaments and premisses to remaine vnsold together with the rents and proffitts of the ffarme of the Subsey and Aulnage to bee employed and disposed in the first place for the paying and securing to my wife the summe of Two Thousand pounds per annum dureing her life for her Joynture according to my ag[r]eement in that behalfe and in the next place for raising the summe of Tenn Thousand pounds for a provision and porcion for any daughter that I shall leave or wherewith my wife shalbe *enseint* at the tyme of my decease And in case I shall leave two or more daughters liveing or that my wife shall be *enseint* therewith att the tyme of my death then for the raising of ffifteene Thousand pounds for the porcions of such daughters to be equally devided betwixt or amongst them And after the said summe of Ten Thousand pounds or ffifteene Thousand pounds shalbe raised that then my said Executors their heires and assignes shall imploy and dispose the residue of the money raised by the sale of the same Lands and premisses appointed to be sold as aforesaid together with the rents and proffitts of all my said Lands tenements and premisses remaineing vnsold for and towards payment and discharge of all my debts and legacies aforesaid in such manner and priority one before another as aforesaid vntill such tyme as all my said debts and legacies shalbe fully and honestly paid and discharged thereby And I do by this my Will give and devise vnto Charles Bickerstaffe Esqr Martin fforster Nathan Tilson and Roger Payne Gent. the summe of One hundred pounds respectively to each of them and to all my other servants which shalbe actually liveing with me at the time of my decease one yeares wages respectively Alsoe I will and devise that my Executors herein after named shall yearely from the tyme of my decease pay or cause to bee paid to the proper hands of ——— PROVIDED alwaies and my intent is and I doe will and direct that all debts due and oweing to me or to any person in trust for mee or whereto I haue any right in Law or equity and all other my personall Estate of what nature or kind soever (Except such particulars thereof as are by this my Will or by any Codicell to bee written or subscribed and sealed as aforesaid shalbe otherwise by me disposed of) shall in the first place be employed towards the performance of this my Will and the sale of the said Lands before

appointed to be sold and the proffitts of the residue of the premisses before devised to my said Executors shalbe onely supplementall towards the satisfaction of my debts and legacyes in case my personall estate and the moneys ariseing thereby (Except before excepted) shall not bee sufficient to satisfie the same. And further my will is that after payment and satisfaccion of all my debts and legacyes according to my true meaneing herein before declared Or after the determination of the said terme of twenty yeares in case I have any issue Male then liveing Then I will and appoint that my Executors herein after named their heires and Executors respectively shall convey the severall Lopp's Mannors Lands tenements rents and hereditaments aswell Leasehold as ffreehold remaineing vnsold vnto my issue Male for ever if any I shall haue or that my wife shall be *enseint* with any issue Male at the tyme of my decease And in default of issue Male then to such daughter or daughters for ever as I shall have or wherewith my wife shall be *enseint* att the tyme of my decease And for default of such issue Male or ffemale then to such persons and for such Estates as herein after by this my Will or by any Codicill to bee annexed herevnto to be signed as aforesaid is or shalbe directed That is to say first I doe give and devise all that my Mansion house of Cobham with the outhouses orchards gardens and appurtenances and all that my Parke at Cobham with the appurtenances as the same is or shall be impaled or inclosed at the tyme of my decease to my deare wife dureing her naturall life if she so long continew vnmarried And after her decease or marriage which shall first happen then I give the said house and Parke to my sister the Lady Katherine O'Bryan dureing her naturall life and after the decease of the said Lady Katherine I doe give and devise the same to Donatus O'Bryan her sonne and his heires and assignes for ever Alsoe I doe give and devise all those my said Mannors of Cobham Merston Randall Greene and Gravesend and also the said Mannors of Eastchalke Westchalke and Westcliffe with their and every of their appurtenances to my said sister the Lady Katherine O'Bryan dureing the terme of her naturall life and after her decease I give and devise the same to the said Donatus O'Bryan sonne of my said sister the Lady Katherine O'Bryan and his heires for ever And all the rest and residue of the said Mannors Lands tenements and hereditaments and other Estate reall and personall remayning vnsold and vndisposed of for payment of my debts and legacyes aforesaid and other the purposes aforesaid according to the direc-

tion and true meaneing of this my Will I give and devise vnto the said Donatus O'Bryan and to his heires and assignes for ever Provided alwaies that in case I shall dye without issue and my wife not *enseint* with any issue begotten by me or that such issue shall happen to dye before the attainement of the age of twenty yeares or marriage That then I will and devise vnto my sister the Lady Elizabeth Delavall the summe of Two Thousand pounds to bee paid and disposed as she by any writeing vnder hand without the consent of her husband shall direct and appoint and wherewith her said husband shall not intermeddle Also I giue and devise vnto Charles Bickerstaffe and Martin fforster One hundred pounds apeece yearlye and to Roger Payne and Nathan Tilson fifty pounds apeece yearlye and to ffrancis Whitacre Thirty pounds yearlye to be paid to them respectively from the tyme of my decease for and dureing their respective naturall lives PROVIDED alsoe that in case my said debts shall not be paid by vertue of the said Lease or interest of and for the said terme of twenty yeares or within that tyme according to my true intent and meaning as aforesaid but that [when*] the said Lands and premisses shall then come to bee conveyed to my issue Male as aforesaid my debts remaine vndischarged in part or in the whole Then I will my said Lands and premisses in Ireland shalbe sold by my said Trustees the survivors or survivor of them or the heires of such survivor for discharge of such of the said debts as shall then remaine vnpaid and if need be such other of my said Lands as my issue Male at the age of one and twenty yeares shall thinke fitt to assigne for that purpose Alsoe my will is that in case I dye without issue that then my goods at Whitehall which shall remaine and be there at the tyme of my decease and my Jewells shalbe holden and enjoyed for ever by my wife And that the goods which at the tyme of my decease shalbe in my house at Cobham (not otherwise disposed of expressly by this my Will or by any Codicill to be annexed herevnto) shall goe along with my said house at Cobham and be enjoyed therewith by my issue in case any I haue to whome the said house is to belong Or in case I dye without issue by such other or others (excepting my said trustees) to whome I have devised the same as aforesaid And I hereby nominate constitute and appoint Arthur Earle of Essex Charles Bigerstafe Esq^r and Martin ffooster Esq^r to be Executors of this my last Will and Testament revoakeing all

* Suggested.

former Wills In witnes whereof I have to every sheete of this my Will conteyning in all seaven sheets subscribed my name and to this last sheete aswell subscribed my name as sett my seale the day and yeare first aboue written

RICHMOND & LENOS.

Signed sealed published and declared by the said most Noble Charles Duke of Richmond and Lenos to be his last Will and Testament the day and yeare first aboue mencioned in the presence of Tho: Napier Rich. Manley A. Clinkard R. Stewart Tho: Henshaw Edw: Clarke.

PROBATE granted 14 Feb. 1672 to Charles Bickerstaffe knt. and Martin fforster esq., two of the above Executors; and to the other one, Arthur Earl of Essex, on 11 Apr. 1673.

PEDIGREE OF THE DUKES OF LENOX, OF COBHAM HALL, KENT.

Esmé Stuart, Lord D'Aubigny, created Duke of Lenox and Earl of Darnley 5 Aug. 1581; ob. 28 May, Catherine de Balsac.
1583. (*9th in direct descent from King Robert Bruce; 1st cousin of Henry Lord Darnley.*)

<p>Ludovic Stuart, K.G., 2nd=1. Sophia d. of Wm Earl of Gowrie. Duke of Lenox. 1583, created 2. Jean d. of Sir Matt. Campbell. Duke of Richmond 1623, 3. Frances d. of Viscount Bindon. o. s. p. 1624. (<i>First dual owner of Cobham.</i>)</p>	<p>Esmé Stuart, K.G., Lord D'Aubigny—Katherine d. and h. of bigny; 3rd Duke of Lenox 1624; Gervase 1st Baron Clifton. created Earl of March and Baron She re-married, James Clifton 1619; ob. July 1624. 2nd Earl of Abercorn and (<i>2nd cousin of James I.</i>) ob. 1637.</p>	<p>Henriette. Mary. Gabriela.</p>
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<p>James Stuart, K.G., born 6 April 1612, 4th Duke of Lenox—Mary only d. of Geo. Villiers 1st Duke of Buckingham—born 1624, created Duke of Richmond 1641, Aug. 8. Lord 2. Henry. Warden of Cinque Ports, Lord Steward 1643, ob. 30 3. Francis. March 1655 (<i>3rd cousin of Charles I.</i>) Duke of Lenox; 3rd Col. Tho^s Howard, who died 1 July 1678. She was buried 28 Nov. 1685. Both died young.</p>	<p>Esmé Stuart 5th Duke of Lenox, 2nd Duke Mary Stuart, married 1664, Richard Butler, Earl of of Richmond, o. s. p. 1660 Aug. æt. 10. Sept. 13—ob. 1667 s.p. Arran, ob. 1685.</p>
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<p>George Stuart, Katherine eldest d. of Theophilus born 1618, Lord 2nd Earl of Suffolk—born 1620, D'Aubigny 1624, married 1638, died 1650. She killed at Edge- re-married James 1st Earl of New- hill 23 Oct. 1642. burgh, and was mother of Lady (<i>3rd cousin of Elizth Livingstone who=(1) R. Charles I.</i>) Delaval, (2) H. Hatcher.</p>	<p>Ludovic Stuart, born John Stuart, Bernard Elizabeth = Anne = born 1621, Stuart, Stuart, in 1626 Hy in 1630 killed 1644 killed at Fred., Lord ob. at Alresford Rowton Maltravers ob. or Brandene. Heath (Earl of 1618. 1645. Arundel.) Angus.</p>	<p>Frances, ob. 1694 = in 1632 Jerome Weston, Earl of Portland who ob. 1662.</p>
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Elizabeth Rogers d. and coh. of Charles Stuart, K.G. born 1639, 6th Duke of Lenox 1680, 3^d Duke of Richmond 1660, created 1st Charles Cavendish, son of Duke of Lichfield 1645, ob. s.p. 1672 Dec. 12. (4th cousin of Charles II and of *Electress Sophia*.)
ob. 21 April 1661.
A daughter, ob. infans March 1662.

Sir Jos^{ph} Williamson (2^d husband) = Katherine Stuart, bapt. 5 Dec. 1640 married 1661, = Henry O'Brien Lord Drackan son of Earl of born 1633, married 1678, ob. 1701. Baroness Clifton 1672, buried 11 Nov. 1702.

Donatus, Lord O'Brien = Sophia Osborne George O'Brien Mary O'Brien = John, 18th Katherine O'Brien = Edward Hyde, Viscount bapt. at Gr^t Billing 16 d. of Earl of born 10 Oct., born 7 May 1662 | Earl of married 1688 ob. Cornbury, 3^d Earl of Sept. 1663, married 1677, Danby, (Duke 1670, buried 8 ob. 24 Nov. 1683. Kildare. 11 Aug. 1706. (5th Clarendon Oct. 1709, ob. drowned in Yarmouth of Leeds, May 1679. Henry, Lord Offaly 31 Mch. 1723. (1st cousin and of Queens Mary II and Anne.) Roads 1682 May 5. ob. infans 1684.

Edward Hyde, Baron Clifton 1706, Katherine Hyde Theodosia Hyde, Baroness Clifton 1713 Feb. = John Bligh, M.P. created Lord Viscount Cornbury 1709, o.s.p. 12 o.s.p. 1708 æt. 18. married 24 Aug. 1713, ob. 30 July 1721, æt. Clifton 1721 and Earl of Darnley Feb. 1713, æt. 21. 26. (6th cousin of George II.) 1725, ob. 1728, æt. 40.

George Bligh godson Edward Bligh 2nd Earl John Bligh 3rd Earl = Mary d. and h. of Theodosia = W^m Crosbie, Earl of Glendore. of George I ob. infans æt. 33. of Darnley o.s.p. 1747 J^{no}. Stoyte married 1766, ob. 1803. Mary = W^m Tighe. Anne = { 1. Rob^t Hawkins Magill. 2. Bernard Ward, Viscount Bangor.

SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, knight, of Cobham Hall, founder of the Free School at Rochester, was born at Bridekirk, near Cockermouth. He was baptized there on the 4th of August, 1633, by his father, the vicar.* His great abilities attracted the attention of Mr. Richard Tolson, M.P. for Cockermouth, who is said to have taken him, as clerk or secretary, to London, when the lad was about fifteen years of age. There is good ground for believing that Mr. Tolson recommended him to Dr. Busby, head master of Westminster School, where the lad made such progress that he was introduced by Dr. Busby to the notice of Dr. Langbain, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, who had come up to the Westminster election.† The Provost not only admitted him to Queen's College, in September, 1650, when he was just seventeen years of age, but is said to have provided for his support during his University course. This kindness, shewn to him by Dr. Langbain, accounts for the legacies, of £300 apiece, which Sir Joseph left by his will to each and every child of his benefactor.

Against Williamson's name, in the Queen's College register, appears the letter "b," which signifies that he was admitted as a "batteller;" that term was nearly equivalent to the word

* His father the Rev. Joseph Williamson, vicar of Bridekirk from 1625 to 1634, died while Sir Joseph was a young child. He left at least one other son, named George, who was Coroner for Cumberland until 1662, when he was appointed Comptroller of Customs in that county. Sir Joseph's mother married, as her second husband, the Rev. John Ardrey, by whom she had at least one son and two daughters. In 1660 the son was at Kendal School; in January, 1667, one daughter, Elinor, who had married a Mr. Kilner, named her infant son Joseph after her stepbrother. Another daughter of Mrs. Ardrey married a Mr. Hawker. Sir Joseph had three cousins, named Francis Williamson, Edward Williamson (a schoolmaster in holy orders), and Joseph Williamson. Another cousin of his was named Ann Pocock.

† Chalmers' *Biographical Dictionary*, ed. 1817, vol. xxxii., p. 136. The records of Westminster School do not enable us to verify these statements, as they contain only the names of boys on the foundation. Dr. Scott, the present Dean of Rochester, believes that Joseph Williamson was at St. Bees Grammar School, in his earlier boyhood.

“scholar” in the modern nomenclature of the University. For this and much other information respecting Queen’s College, I am indebted to the courtesy and research of the Rev. R. L. Clarke, Fellow and Librarian of that College.

There still exists, among the archives of the Marquis of Ormonde, a letter written by “Joseph Williamson,” from Antwerp, on the 4th of August, 1651, and addressed to the Marquis, afterwards Duke, of Ormonde.* Evelyn mentions, in his Diary,† that Sir Joseph Williamson had in early life travelled, as tutor, with a young nobleman, and it may be possible that he began, while yet an undergraduate, to read with Lord Ossory, who was one year younger than himself, or with other sons of the Marquis of Ormonde, to whom Dr. Langbain would have recommended him. His own tutors at College were Dr. Thomas Smith,‡ Mr. T. Lamplugh, and, some say, Locke the philosopher. On the 2nd of February, 1654 (N. S.), he was admitted Bachelor of Arts. He seems then to have again travelled abroad, but with whom I cannot ascertain. There is among the books which he bequeathed to Queen’s College, one which bears upon its fly leaf a memento of his travels, in these words:—“*Du don du Reverend Père Gaillard de St. Nicholas les Angers, 1657 Aoust ce 25.*” So excellent were his attainments and scholarship that in November, 1657, he was elected a Fellow of Queen’s College; he graduated Master of Arts on the 11th of the same month. Twenty years afterwards he became the senior Fellow of his College, between July, 1677, and July, 1678, and did not finally vacate his Fellowship until 1679, about three or four months after his marriage to Lady Katherine O’Brien.

Soon after the Restoration he obtained a position in the office of Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State. In July, 1660, the King sent to the Master and Fellows of Queen’s College a special request, that they would grant to Joseph Williamson a dispensation for absence from College, so long as his

* Historical Manuscripts Commission, *Fourth Report*, p. 546.

† July 22nd, 1674.

‡ With Dr. Thomas Smith and Dr. Lamplugh, Williamson kept up correspondence after his entry upon political life. He assisted in obtaining for Dr. Smith a prebendal stall at Durham, and ultimately the bishopric of Carlisle. Dr. Smith’s son was Sir Joseph’s secretary and godson, who became in 1730 Provost of Queen’s College.

services were required by the King, who guaranteed that no precedent should be made of their obedience to this command.* At the end of that month Williamson accordingly left Oxford, and various letters, among the State Papers, shew that his departure was felt to be a great loss to the College. He had been an active and popular College tutor, although when he left he was but twenty-seven years of age. Amongst others, Sir Francis Burdett and Sir John Harpur wrote to him, expressing regret that he could no longer direct their sons' studies, and requesting him to select a new tutor for them.† His musical tastes and accomplishments are alluded to, by Henry Denton, the Fellow who hired his College rooms immediately after his departure, in a letter dated October 15, 1660, wherein he enclosed £1 for three months' rent of them. He says, "Your couple of viols still hang in their places as a monument that a genuine son of Jubal has been here."‡ With another Fellow, named Timothy Halton, who seems to have been a tutor and Bursar of Queen's College, Williamson kept up a constant and frequent correspondence. From Halton's letters, recommending certain medicines and remedies, we learn that Williamson's health was precarious, even in youth and early manhood. Throughout his life we find him constantly ailing, and in the doctor's hands; sometimes dieted on asses' milk, and ordered to refrain entirely from business; at others, placed under strict regimen, and interdicted from the use of wine, and various kinds of food. In his later years he suffered much from gout.

At first his position in the office of Secretary Nicholas was not a lucrative one. Dr. Thomas Smith,§ his old tutor, writes from Cockermouth encouraging him in his employment, by the consideration that though then of little value, it would ultimately become very advantageous. His brother George soon suggested to him methods by which to turn his position to good account. On December 3rd, 1660, he urges Joseph to offer £1500 for the farmership of excise in Cumberland and Westmoreland, as he would net £1000 a year by it.|| He adds, "Give £2000 rather than lose the appointment; and

* *Domestic State Papers*, Charles II, vol. viii., No. 140.

† *Ibid.*, viii., No. 101, 102.

‡ *Ibid.*, xviii., No. 85,

§ 21 Aug., 1660. *Ibid.*, xi., No. 1.

|| *Ibid.*, xxiii., No. 8,

get it on a long lease." In the month of December, 1661, Thomas Raymond was induced to surrender, in Williamson's favour, the office of Keeper of the King's Library at Whitehall, and of the State Papers. To this post Williamson was appointed on the 30th of December, 1661. The actual salary attached to the office was but £160 per annum.* Pepys met him at dinner on the 6th of February, 1663 (new style), and describes him as "Latin Secretary, who, I perceive, is a pretty knowing man and a scholar, but it may be he thinks himself to be too much so." In the following month an additional appointment was bestowed upon him. On the 28th of March, 1663,† he became one of the five Commissioners for seizing prohibited goods. When Secretary Nicholas was succeeded by Sir Henry Bennett, afterwards Lord Arlington, Williamson still continued in the office, and seems to have become an Under Secretary of State. On the 10th of August Pepys, dining at Lord Peterborough's again met Williamson "that belongs to Sir H. Bennett." The gossiping diarist was confirmed in the opinion which he had formed six months before; he says, I find him "a pretty understanding and accomplished man, but a little conceited." More than twelve months afterwards, on the 22nd of November, 1664, Pepys found Williamson come with others to be a contractor for the lotteries. Having then heard him "discourse" he says, "I find he is a very logical man and a good speaker." On the 27th of March, 1665, he was again at Lord Peterborough's, with Pepys, who says they were "mighty merry" together. On the 21st of June, a Royal Proclamation forbade the use of Lotteries by any persons save five Commissioners, to whom was granted the sole right of managing them. Williamson was appointed to serve on this Commission, which must have been to him a valuable source of income.

During the year, 1665, Williamson commenced an undertaking which has survived until our own times; he started the "London Gazette." As the plague was raging in London, Charles II and his Court had migrated to Oxford. The need for some periodical, which should communicate authentic and official information, upon national subjects, had become felt

* *Dom. State Papers*, Chas. II, xcix., No. 69. † *Ibidem*, vol. lxx., No. 50.

more than ever. Williamson undertook to launch such a periodical, and accordingly in November, 1665, he prepared and issued a Gazette of two pages, printed on small folio paper. It was at first called the "*Oxford Gazette*," from the accidental residence of the Court there at that time. The twenty-fourth number, however, which appeared on the 5th of February, 1666, bore the title by which it has ever since been known, "*The London Gazette*." A modern writer, accustomed to all our luxurious copiousness of newspapers, scoffs at this Gazette, as containing "no news or documents but such as were palatable to the Court, and these were retailed in the most meagre fashion, without a scintilla of literary ability."* Much in the same way may the Roman youth have thought scorn of the cottage of Romulus, when Rome had become a magnificent city. Contemporary writers viewed the "*Oxford*" or "*London Gazette*" with very different eyes from those of our modern critic. Pepys says the first number of the Gazette, written by Williamson, was "*full of news, no folly in it*." At all events, the Gazette started by Williamson survives to this day, as the official organ of highest authority. After it was duly launched, its founder selected Charles Perrot, a Fellow of Oriel College, to edit the newspaper. Williamson had prepared the way for his *Gazette*, by subsidizing Roger L'Estrange, to whom on October 15, 1665, he offered a salary of £100 per annum, in lieu of L'Estrange's right in the "*News Book*." During September or October, 1666, Williamson endeavoured to obtain a seat in Parliament, but without success. Pepys says that he stood for some small place, but the electors declared they would have no courtier. The place alluded to was Morpeth. Failing there, Lord Arlington, in December, tried to get Williamson elected for Dartmouth, where he was again unsuccessful. Efforts were then made to obtain for him a seat for Preston, but in May, 1667, finding that he was stirring up strife without much hope of success, he withdrew from that contest. The Parliament which first met in May, 1661, was not dissolved until the 24th of January, 1678-9, so that there was no general election for eighteen years. In April, 1675, Williamson was a member of that long Parliament.

* *Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. xvi., p. 183 (8th edition).

In August, 1666, we obtain an insight into the kindly charity of his nature. There had been a naval engagement, and he sent down money, by a private hand, to be applied to the relief of the sick and wounded seamen. In the same month he presented to Queen's College two pairs of banners, and a solid silver trumpet. It is the custom, at that College, to announce dinner, daily, by blast of trumpet. In September Lord Cullen thanks him for a noble present of wine.

In January, 1669 (new style), we obtain a glimpse of him in the scientific society which he seems to have loved, and for which he was so well fitted. On the 9th of that month, he dined with Pepys at noon, meeting Lord Brouncker (president of the Royal Society for sixteen years) and Christopher Wren, the architect. He had himself, with Pepys' permission, invited the Lieutenant of the Tower, Sir J. Robinson,* to join the party. There can be no doubt that Williamson was an active and useful member of the Royal Society, which held its meetings at Gresham College. Eight years after this dinner, he was elected President of the Society, in succession to Lord Brouncker; and in his will he bequeathed the sum of £200 to the "Royal Society at Gresham College." Whether he gave much attention to mechanical arts may be doubted, as legal, historical, and genealogical researches seem to have been more congenial to his taste. He collected many valuable manuscripts relating to heraldry and history, and he purchased the valuable collection of Sir Thomas Shirley, which contained Visitations of many Counties in England, written by the Heralds themselves, or by their clerks, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Many such authoritative works by Glover, Brooke, Philipot, Lilley, and others, were amongst the manuscripts bequeathed by Sir Joseph Williamson to Queen's College, Oxford. His collection of papers relating to legal matters, and to Parliamentary Procedure, was likewise large and valuable. These, with notes of speeches made in Parliament from 1628 to 1640, and other interesting papers from his library, are all now at Queen's College.

* Sir John Robinson was a member of the Clothworkers' Company, to which Williamson and Pepys also belonged. When Lord Mayor of London in 1663, Sir J. Robinson entertained, in Clothworkers' Hall, Charles II, the queen-mother, and the Duke and Duchess of York.

On the 21st of October, 1670, Evelyn records that he borrowed certain books of despatches and treaties for which he gave a note, promising to return them, to Joseph Williamson "Master of the State Paper Office." In January, 1672* (new style), he became a Clerk of the Council in Ordinary, and received the honour of Knighthood. Evelyn notices this event as occurring upon the 23rd of January. The post which had been held by Sir Richard Browne, his father-in-law, had been promised to Evelyn by the King, but says he, "in consideration of the renewal of our lease and other reasons I chose to part with it to Sir Joseph Williamson who gave us and the rest of his brother clerks a handsome supper at his house, and after supper a concert of music." In the books of Queen's College, Williamson's name, hitherto written on the roll of Fellows as "*Magister*," appears after his Knighthood as "*Dominus*" Josephus Williamson. He started on May 17, 1673, in company with Sir Leoline Jenkins, to act as one of the British Plenipotentiaries for negotiating the Treaty of Cologne. From this embassy he did not return until the summer of 1674, quitting Cologne on the 15th of April. Letters written to him, during his absence, have been printed by the Camden Society, in two volumes. It had been previously arranged between him and Lord Arlington, his patron, that upon his return Lord Arlington should resign the office of Principal Secretary of State, and that Williamson upon paying £6000 should be appointed to that high post. This arrangement had received the King's sanction. Meanwhile Sir William Temple came to England, and in March, 1674, Lord Arlington acquainted him with the contemplated arrangement; but he added that if Sir William Temple would pay down the £6000, before Williamson returned, Temple should be made Secretary of State and some other employment should be found for Williamson.† Temple declined the offer, and to his friends he remarked that he thought it no great honour to be preferred before Sir Joseph Williamson. It appears that when Lord Arlington resigned the Secretaryship, he was to pay £10,000 to Lord St Albans,

* There seems to have been a warrant issued for granting to him the place of a Clerk of the Council, for services rendered to Lord Arlington, as early as 1666. *Dom. State Papers*, Charles II, vol. 154, No. 120.

† Sir Wm. Temple's Works (Swift's edition, 1720) i. 379; ii. 297, 298.

who would then vacate the office of Chamberlain in his favour. These payments of money, for Government offices, were viewed in exactly the same light as modern payments for Commissions in the army, the purchase of which was abolished but a few years ago. When Williamson resigned the Secretary's place to the Earl of Sunderland, Rapin says that he received, from the Earl, six thousand pounds and five hundred guineas.

Upon Williamson's return from negotiating the Cologne Treaty in June, 1674, he was appointed a Principal Secretary of State, when not quite forty-one years of age, and was sworn of the Privy Council on the 11th September. Evelyn mentions the fact upon the 22nd of July, 1674, and speaks with considerable bitterness respecting the new Secretary. He says that Lord Arlington,

"Loving his ease more than business, remitted all to his man Williamson, and in a short time let him so into the secret of affairs that there was a kind of necessity to advance him; and so by subtlety, dexterity, and insinuation, he now got to be principal Secretary: absolutely Lord Arlington's creature, and ungrateful enough. Sir Joseph was a musician, could play at *Jeu de Gobelets*, exceedingly formal, a severe master to his servants."

Evelyn, who was thirteen years senior to Williamson, speaks with evident ill-feeling of the younger man; probably there was some little envy in the case. Williamson had, at the age of thirty-nine, obtained the post of Clerk of the Council which Evelyn was to have enjoyed, and the younger man afterwards rapidly outstripped him in the Civil Service of the Crown. At the Royal Society likewise, of which Evelyn was elected Secretary on the 30th of November, 1672, he was again far surpassed by Williamson, who became its President in 1677. When Evelyn characterizes Williamson as ungrateful, we are able to test his veracity by abundant evidence and we find him in error.

Sir Joseph Williamson's gratitude to his early benefactor, Dr. Langbain, is shewn by his bequests to Langbain's children. His gratitude to Thetford, the town which elected him to Parliament so many times,* was such that the corporation, on

* Thetford elected him twice in 1679; again in 1681; a fourth time in 1685; when however he did not obtain the seat, because Heveningham the Mayor returned himself; a fifth time in 1690, when there was a double return which

its Table of Benefactors,* declared him to be a daily benefactor to their borough. Upon the face of the handsome Court of Common Pleas, which he built for that town, with the Grand Jury Chamber over it, there still remains this inscription "*Antiq. Burgi de Thetford optim: Civ: ob perpetuam in se Benevolentiam Josephus Williamson Eq: Aur: memor grata mente P. An: Christi MDCLXXX.*" Gratitude for encouragements rendered to him in early manhood prompted him to return them in kind, by generous aid to young scholars both at Oxford and Cambridge, and by providing for the education of poor lads at Thetford, Rochester, and London. A dedication, from "the least of Sir Joseph Williamson's clients, to the best of that client's few patrons," is still to be seen, inscribed upon a manuscript "*Iter Hollandicum*," in which a young taberdar of Queen's College, named William Nicolson, narrates his journey through Holland in 1678. The manuscript came with Sir Joseph's library, to Queen's College, where it still remains. Nicolson achieved distinction in after life. He was Archdeacon of Carlisle in 1700, and was ultimately raised to the episcopate, and became Archbishop of Cashel. Williamson's gratitude to Queen's College is attested not only by his gifts during life and by large bequests, but also by the choice he made of a crest and motto. That College was founded by Robert Eglesfield,† chaplain to Queen Philippa, and on its armorial bearings there are

excluded him, whereupon he obtained his seat for Rochester; and thrice more in 1695, 1698, and 1700, when being elected likewise for Rochester, on each occasion, he did not sit for Thetford. Thus he was actually elected for Thetford in eight general elections, although he sat for the borough in three Parliaments only.

* The list of his benefactions to the borough during his lifetime includes (i) £25 given by him towards procuring an Act for making the Brandon river navigable to Thetford for barges; (ii) £15 for releasing John Brown out of Thetford Gaol; (iii) A copy of the Statutes at large and other Statutes; (iv) £14 per annum for binding out four apprentices each year; (v) An exhibition for a poor scholar, in Thetford School, until fit for Cambridge, and likewise at that University; (vi) Eleven folio books presented to Thetford School; (vii) A noble sword and mace; (viii) He built a very fair Court of Common Pleas and Grand Jury Chamber and is a daily benefactor to this borough. Blomefield's *History of Norfolk* (ed. 1739) vol. i., pp. 463-4. There still exists, but in private hands, a silver chain, and badge of office, bearing on one side the arms of Thetford, and on the other those of Sir Joseph Williamson. (*Norfolk Archaeology*, vi., 379.)

† The Provost of Oriel informs me that at Queen's College, in memory of the Founder, it was formerly customary to keep an eagle, alive. Likewise, in allusion to another reading of his name, at the annual feast in commemoration of him, it is usual to present to each guest a needle and thread (*aiguilles et fil*) with the words, "Take this and be thrifty."

three spread eagles; Williamson chose for his crest an eagle issuing from a coronet, and for motto "*sub umbra alarum tuarum.*" Surely, a touching proof of lifelong gratitude. To the City of Rochester which four times returned him to Parliament (in 1690, '95, '98, and 1700) he gave, during his lifetime, gratuitous education for the sons of its Freemen. At his death he perpetuated this kindly assistance, by bequeathing lands to the value of £5000 for a Free School. To his own relatives and friends his kindness was great, and among his correspondence (at the State Paper office) are many records of appeals to his proverbial good nature, generosity, and charity.

Although he seems to have become Secretary of State in June, 1674, yet it was not until the 11th of September that he was sworn in; when he officially announced the fact to Sir William Temple, ambassador at the Hague. Sir Joseph Williamson then likewise informed him that the affairs of that Province would henceforth be under his care. The announcement was not especially agreeable to Sir William Temple, and the appointment proved somewhat unacceptable to the Prince of Orange (William III). The Government of Charles II was, at that period, greatly swayed by French influence. Its policy and suggestions would therefore, in any case, have been unpalatable to the Prince of Orange; but when they were conveyed in despatches written by Sir Joseph Williamson, his style seemed to render them doubly obnoxious. The Prince, on one occasion, said that Williamson treated him like a child, who was to be fed with whipt cream.* With respect to another despatch, Temple says (24 Feb. 1677 n.s.) "the Prince could hardly hear it out with any patience. Sir J. Williamson's style was always so disagreeable to him, and he thought the whole cast of this to be so artificial that he received it with indignation and scorn."† He characterised it as more of the Secretary's whipt cream (*cresme fouettée*). Sir William Temple entertained a strong prejudice against Sir Joseph, and speaks with pity of Sir Leoline Jenkins lying "under the lash of Secretary Williamson, who upon old grudges between them at Cologne, never failed to lay hold of any occasion he could to censure his conduct, and

* Temple's *Memoirs*, chap. ii., in his *Works* by Swift, vol. i., p. 439.

† *Ibid.*, p. 443.

expose it at the Foreign Committee, where his letters were read to the King."* As, however, Temple himself elsewhere describes Jenkins as a man who was too timid to make up his mind, on any important point, and utterly lacking in decision, insight or promptitude, we can well understand that he would be very obnoxious to criticism.

In 1676, Sir Joseph served the office of Master of the Clothworkers' Company, to which he was a "noble benefactor." His arms, *or*, a chevron between three trefoils *sable*, appear in one of the windows of the Company's Hall. Lord O'Brien (whose widow subsequently married Williamson) was likewise a member of the Clothworkers' Company. Samuel Pepys succeeded Sir Joseph, as Master of the Company, in 1677.

Williamson was one of the earliest victims to the strong popular feeling excited by a Popish Plot, detected in 1678. He was accused of granting commissions and warrants to Popish recusants, and on the 18th of November, 1678, the House of Commons ordered him to be committed to the Tower. He remained there but a few hours, for King Charles II sent for the Commons and informed them that he should at once cause his Secretary of State to be released from the Tower; and that he desired to apprise them of his intention, although they had not shewn to him the courtesy of previously acquainting him with their determination to order his Secretary into confinement. The ultimate consequence was that Sir Joseph Williamson resigned his office, on the 20th of February, 1679 (n.s.). He was succeeded by the Earl of Sunderland, who paid to him 500 guineas more than the £6000 which Williamson had himself paid when he entered upon the office.

On the 30th of November, 1677, Sir Joseph had been elected President of the Royal Society. In December,† 1678, when forty-five years of age he married Lady Catherine O'Brien, Baroness Clifton, whose husband Henry Lord O'Brien had died in the previous August. She and her husband had long been upon terms of intimate friendship with Sir Joseph, and the marriage proved to be very beneficial to her and to her children,

* Temple's *Memoirs*, p. 451.

† *Additional MS.* 5520, No. 6, in British Museum.

but at the time, says Evelyn, she was much censured for marrying beneath her rank ; and there is ground for believing that her children censured her as much as any one. Sir Joseph, who had previously lived in Westminster, now removed into St. James's Square. It was said, at the time of his withdrawal from office, that his marriage was the real cause of his being forced to resign. The Lord Treasurer Danby, report declares, had intended his own son to become Lady Catherine's second husband ; and in consequence of his chagrin, he effected Williamson's fall from office.

In 1682 the town of Thetford received a new Charter from the Crown, and in accordance with its terms Sir Joseph Williamson was appointed Recorder of that borough. He had been created D.C.L. June 27th, 1674, but what legal training he had received we do not know, yet his Recordship makes it probable that in early life he may have been called to the bar. In 1684 the town of Gravesend, of which Lady Catherine O'Brien was Hereditary High Steward, suffered the fate which had happened earlier to other municipalities. The Crown was seizing the charters of cities and corporate towns, and the Mayor of Gravesend at length received a writ "Quo Warranto," dated November 20, 1684. Sir Joseph Williamson, as Lady Catherine's legal representative, was at once consulted by the Gravesend authorities, whom he advised to offer immediate submission to the Crown. He called on the Secretary of State, Lord Sunderland, but failing to find him, he wrote a letter apprising him of the desire of the Corporation to put themselves and their Charters entirely into the King's hands, feeling sure that his Majesty would do them nothing but justice. He received a deputation of the municipal body, thirty in number, at his house in St. James's Square, and accompanied them to Whitehall, on the 27th of November. There they were favoured with an appointment for a personal reception by the King on the morrow. Accordingly, on the 28th, Sir Joseph Williamson and the Earl of Sunderland introduced the large deputation to his Majesty, to whom they surrendered their Charters. He received them very graciously and promised to take care of the interests of the town. Further trouble was taken by Sir Joseph Williamson in the matter during the two following years, and at length a new

Charter was granted to Gravesend upon the 17th of December, 1686. Nevertheless the business occupied yet another year, and it was not until the 10th of November, 1687, that the indefatigable acting High Steward was able to take down to Gravesend the long expected Charter. That day was made a general holiday, the town was decorated with boughs, the bells were rung, and Sir Joseph Williamson, who came from London by water accompanied by Sir John Heath the Under Steward, was received with great pomp and ceremony, and entertained at a grand banquet.*

The management of his wife's affairs, the arrangement of the late Duke of Richmond's estates, and the business of his own large possessions in Kent, engrossed much of his time and attention during the last ten years of his life. As his Cobham estates extended to the town of Gravesend on the one side and to the city of Rochester on the other, the affairs and interests of both those municipalities claimed a large share of his attention, and he seems to have acted generously towards both of them.

At Gravesend it had been a custom for centuries that the town should pay to the Lord of Cobham, or to the High Steward, an annual sum of £6 13s. 4d. for Pontage:—i.e. for the reparation of the landing stage, bridge, or causeway. Sir Joseph permitted this to fall into abeyance for fifteen years; then, on the 28th of March, 1692, he received at Cobham Hall the Mayor of Gravesend, who produced an account of the monies expended by the town on this landing bridge or causeway since 1677, amounting altogether to £115. 13s. 0d., and the annual pontage was thenceforward tacitly surrendered to the town.†

On the 12th of December, 1696, William III accredited the Earl of Pembroke, Viscount Villiers, and Sir Joseph Williamson to be the English Plenipotentiaries to treat for a General Peace. Sir Joseph was previously admitted to be a member of King William's Privy Council. The Plenipotentiaries signed the Preliminaries for Peace, on the 10th of February, 1697, but it was not until the 20th of September following that they signed, a little after midnight, the well known Peace of Ryswick. Their negotiations occupied nine months.

* Cruden's *History of Gravesend*, p. 378.

† *Ibid.*, p. 388.

Sir Joseph Williamson, who had suffered much from gout while at Ryswick, did not long survive. He made his will on the 16th of August, 1701, and died on the 3rd of October, a few months after his 68th birthday. He was buried on the 14th of October, 1701, in Westminster Abbey, within the Duke of Richmond's vault, at the south-east corner of Henry the Seventh's chapel.

A good speaker, and a logical reasoner, with a profound knowledge of affairs, Sir Joseph Williamson may yet have been but a mediocre statesman. Yet he was an accomplished scholar, a musician, a man of literary tastes, and scientific acquirements, who achieved a high position in his native country by means of energy, perseverance, and good conduct. Of a generous and grateful nature, he did all he could to encourage and enable others, with like abilities, to follow in his footsteps. In his benefactions he remembered his native village, his early patrons, the college whose foundation had given him a start in life, the towns which returned him to Parliament, and all who by ties of blood, or affection, or service, had just claims upon him.

As this sheet was passing through the press, I received from the Rev. R. L. Clarke, Fellow of Queen's College, the following interesting communication:—"A portrait of Sir Joseph Williamson hangs in our College hall. His silver trumpet is no longer used to summon us to dinner, that duty being performed by one more easily sounded. Sir Joseph's gift, however, is preserved in the College buttery. It is somewhat massive, being two feet in length; and having six feet of tube between its wide, open mouth, and the small lip-piece used by the performer. On the broad portion of the trumpet are two shields; one bears the College arms, the other is thus inscribed, '*Immortali | Reginensium Famæ | Sacrum. | Opt. Matri pientiss. fil. | Josephus Williamson | cultus et obsequii ergo | D. D. D. Q. | A. D. MDCLXVI.*' Four banners, bearing the same date, hang upon the walls of the buttery. They are embroidered with the College eagles, in red, upon a shield wrought with silver thread."

WILL OF SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

(Transcribed from a copy preserved at Cobham Hall.)

In the Name of God Amen. I, Sir JOSEPH WILLIAMSON being praised be God of sound and Perfect memory, doe make and ordain this my last Will and Testament, y^s Sixteenth day of August 1701, Whereas In the first place I do revoke and annull all former Wills by me made, and' desire my Body to be buried in a decent manner at the Discretion of my dear Wife, And as for all the Worldly Estate where with it hath pleased God to bless me, I dispose thereof as followeth (that is to say) I doe Give and devise all my Real and Personal Estate whatsoever and Wheresoever to my Executors and Trustees herein after named, and to their Heirs, Execut^{rs} and Administ^{rs} Upon trust that they shall and may thereout make such payments and discharge such Legacies as are herein after appointed, and upon the Trust herein Exprest, Excepting only out of this devise to them such part of my Real and Personal Estate as I shall hereby Specifically Devise or leave to others, And though my Dear Wife hath a plentiful provision by her Joynture out of my Lord Thomonds Estate, yet I take so well her constant kindness and care of me and my Affairs in all Respects, that I make thereto these following Additions. First I give Ratifye and Confirme unto my Wife the third part of my fee Farme Rents, and other Real Estate during her Life, in lieu of Her Dower, and further more I doe give unto Her absolutely all my Jewells Subject only to such moneys where with the same are Charged or shall be charged at the time of my decease, Alsoe My best Coach and best set of Coach Horses which I shall have at my decease, to be at her Election which of them She shall choose, And further that she shall during her Life have the Use of all my Household Goods and Furniture, and of such part of my Plate as she shall Elect not exceeding the Value of Five hundred Pounds, She first before she get possession thereof giving Security to my Execut^{rs} that the same shall be forth comeing and in good Condition delivered back to them at the time of her decease (Reasonable weare and Useage only Excepted) And then I Will that

the said Plate Household Goods and Furniture be disposed of as the Rest of my Personall Estate, Item I do give and Devise all my Lands Tenements & Hereditaments in y^e County of Cumberland to *Mr Joseph Hornsby** for his Life without Impeachment of Wast, and from and after his decease to *Thomas Hornsby* the Son to the said Joseph Hornsby and the Heirs male of his Body, and in default of such Issue then to all and every the sons of the Said Joseph Hornsby Lawfully begotten, Successively and in Remainder one after another as they shall be in Seniority of Age, or Priority of Birth, and to the Heirs Male of their Body or Bodys and all & every such son and sons, Issuing, the Elder of such Sons and the Heirs male of his Body being always preferred to take place before the Youngest of such Sons and the Heirs male of their Bodys Issuing, And for default of such Issue to the said Joseph Hornsby his Heirs & Assignes for ever, And I will and devise that the Said Joseph Hornsby may let leases thereof for one & Twenty Years at Rack Rents in possession, or for one two or three lives at the old Reserved Rent, And as it hath pleased God in his goodness to prosper me so, as a small Acknowledgement thereof I have designed to lay out some of the fortune wherewith God hath blessed me for the Publicke good and for the Encouragement of learning and Trade, and for this Purpose I Give to the *Provost & Schollers of Queen's Colledge† in Oxford*, the Sum of six Thousand Pounds to be laid out in further New Buildings to the Colledge and otherwise Beautifying the said Colledge, As also all my Library of Printed Books and Books of Heraldry and Genealogy, as well Manuscripts as Printed. Item. I give to *Christs Church Hospitall in London* Three Hundred Pounds, and to *St. Bartholomews Hospitall* Three hundred Pounds, and to the *Royall Society‡ at Gresham Colledge* Two Hundred Pounds—Item I do give and bequeath Five Thousand Pounds to be laid out by my Execut^{rs} herein after named in the Purchasing some Lands and Tenements in England for and towards the Building, perfecting, carrying on and perpetuall maintaining of a *free Schoole at Rochester* and of a schoole Master or School Masters for the Instruction and Education of such Youth there who were or shall be Sons of Freemen towards the Mathematicks, and all other things which may

* It is said that Mr. Joseph Hornsby was a natural son of Sir Joseph Williamson, who calls him "my kinsman."

† Sir Joseph Williamson entered Queen's College in September 1650, and was a Fellow of that College from 1657 to 1679. He was the Senior Fellow during 1678 and up to April 1679.

‡ Sir Joseph Williamson was elected president of the Royal Society in November 1677.

fitt and Encourage them for the Sea Service or Arts and callings leading or Relating thereto And next I do give and bequeath the debt due to me from M^r Heavingham,* and also the Sum of two Thousand Pounds to be laid out by my Execut^{rs} herein after named in the Purchase of some Lands & Tenements which shall be and Remain for such Publick uses and Good of the *Town of Thetford* in y^e County of Norfoolk as my Execut^{rs} upon advise with the Corporation of the said Town shall think fitt; Item. I give to *M^r George Hornsby the Elder* Twenty pounds p^r Ann. during his Life clear of all deduction for Taxes or other things Whatsoever to be paid half yearly, And I do give and bequeath the said *Joseph Hornsby the Father* One Thousand Pounds, And if *M^{rs} Ann Hornsby* his Wife shall Survive him then and not otherwise I do give unto Her Thirty Pounds p^r Ann. during her Life to be paid by my Execut^{rs} half Yearly after the decease of her said Husband; Item I do give and bequeath unto *Catherine Hornsby* Daughter of the said Joseph Hornsby the Sum of Three Hundred Pounds to be paid to her at her age of one and Twenty Years or day of Marriage which shall first happen, On Condition that she shall Marry with the Consent of my said Wife thereunto first had and Signified by writing under her hand, or by Consent of my Execut^{rs} or the Major part of them after the decease of my said Wife, Item. I do give and bequeath unto *Joseph Hornsby Son* of the Said Joseph Hornsby, and to *George Hornsby Son* of the said Joseph Hornsby the Elder the Sum of two hundred Pounds a piece to be disposed at the discretion of my Execut^{rs} towards their being put out to some Trade or calling and to each of the other two daughters of the said Joseph Hornsby the Elder the Sum of one hundred and fifty Pounds a piece to be paid to them at their Respective dayes of Marriage or at their Respective Ages of one & twenty Years which shall first happen, or for or towards their Education and being put to some Employment at the Discretion of my Execut^{rs}. Item I do bequeath and appoint to each and every of the Children of the late *M^r Gerrard Langbain* Son of My Dear and Worthy Friend Doc^{tr} Langbain† here to fore Provost of Queens Colledge at Oxford, the Sum of Three Hundred Pounds a piece to be paid Six Months after my decease, Item. Of

* Mr. John Houchen, Town Clerk of Thetford, courteously informs me that Henry Heveningham was Mayor of Thetford in 1685. At a Parliamentary election for Thetford in 1689 there was a double election, when Heveningham returned his own name as elected and refused to return that of Sir Joseph Williamson.

† Dr. Langbain was Provost from 1646 to 1658, and is said to have shewn great kindness to Williamson.

the further Respect and kindness I have for my said Wife I do will and devise that my Execut^{rs} do Yearly pay unto such person & Persons, And for such Uses Intents and Purposes as my Wifes Sister the *Lady Elizth Hatcher** shall by any Writing or Writings under her hands notwithstanding her Coverture direct and appoint, One Annuity of One hundred Pounds to be paid by half Yearly Payments, and the first Payment to be made In Six months after my Decease so to continue during her Life, and to be paid in such manner for her sole and Seperate Use as y^t her Husband shall not therewith Intermedle or have to do, Provided and I will that her own Recct^t shall be a Sufficient discharge for so much of the said Annuity as She shall Receive by her own hands, Item Each of my Domestick Servants as shall be Resident wth me at the time of my Decease, I give One Years Wages to be paid Six months after my Decease, Item. All my Manuscript Books and Collections and notes whatever Relating to the Office or place of Secretary of State, I humbly Present to his Majesty to be kept and placed in the Paper Office for the Service of the Government, Item I give to the *Dean and Chapter of Rochester* my set of Guilt Communion Plate heretofore y^e Duke of Richmonds, which I Redeemed Item I give my Picture of his Present Majesty to be set up in The *Town Hall of Rochester*, Item I give to *George Hornsby* the Elder Two Hundred Pounds to be paid six months after my Decease, Item I give to *John Clampet* my Page One Hundred Pounds to be paid in six months after my Decease And the Yearly Sum of Fifteen Pounds during his Life to be paid by half Yearly Payments without any Deduction for taxes or any other thing whatsoever, Item I give to *M^{rs} Ann Williamson* Daughter of M^r Joseph Williamson my Cozen German Five Shillings, Item I give to *M^r Thomas Williamson* my Kinsman, Two hundred Pounds, to *M^{rs} Peace* my kinswoman Widow, Two Hundred Pounds, to each of Her two Daughters One Hundred Pounds a piece, & to *Martin Call* One hundred Pounds, and to *Charles Sheppard* Fifty Pounds, And to my Servant *Hester Watson* that Attends me Fifty Pounds, above the Legacy of a Years Wages, And I will that the said severall last mentioned Legacies shall be paid within Six months after my decease, Item I give to Poor of the *Parrish of S^t James's Westminster* Five Pounds, to the Poor of the Severall *Parrishes at Rochester* Twenty Pounds, to the Poor of the *Parrish of Bickirket* in Cumberland Five Pounds, and to the Poor

* Uterine half sister of Lady Catherine O'Brien. She is mentioned in the will of Charles Duke of Richmond, as Lady Elizabeth Delavall. She was twice married; first to Mr. Delaval, then to Mr. Hatcher.

† Bridekirk, near Cockermouth, where Sir Joseph was born.

of the Severall Parrishes at *Thetford* aforesaid, Fifteen Pounds, all which last mentioned Legacies to the Poor I will shall be distributed as my Execut^{rs} shall think fit, Item I will that my Execut^{rs} shall Retain in their hands Sufficient Moneys to pay the Annuities given by this my Will, and that they have Power from time to time to place out at Interest such Moneys so Retained in their hands, for the Paying the said Annuities, Item I do Constitute my said dear *Wife, Cap. John Boys, Thomas Addison Gent,* and the said *Joseph Hornsby the Father my Kinsman,* to be the Executors of this my Last Will and Testament, and Trustees for the performance of this my Will, and I give unto so many of them as shall Prove my Will Two hundred Pounds a peice for their Care and Pains in seeing this my Will performed; And I desire that they shall be allowed all their Costs and Charges as they shall expend or be put unto in or about the Execution of this my Will, and that none of them shall be answerable for the Receipts Defaults or miscarriages of the other or others of them, & that they shall not be Answerable for any more money then they Actually Receive, and that they shall not be Answerable for the Loss of any money by placing out at Interest depositing for safe Custody or other wise that shall happen without their Willfull neglect or default, And I doe hereby give all my Real Estate in the County of Kent to my said Execut^{rs} and their Heirs, upon trust to sell the same as soon as Conveniency may be for the Performance of this my Will, And I desire that none of my Legacies shall carry Interest with them untill my Estate in Kent be sold, Item I do appoint all my Just Debts to be paid in the first place out of my Real and Personall Estate, Item I devise the Overplus of my said Estate both Real and Personall after my Debts and Legacies paid, in manner following Viz., Two Third parts thereof the whole in three equall parts to be divided unto my said dear *Wife,* her Heirs Execut^{rs} and Administrators, to her & their own Use and benefitt, and the other third part thereof to the said *Joseph Hornsby the Father my Kinsman* his Heirs Execut^{rs} and Administrators, to his and their own use and benefitt. In Witness that this is my last Will and Testament I have here unto Set my hand and Seal the day and Year first above Written

J. WILLIAMSON.



Signed Sealed Published and declared by the said S^r Jos.

Williamson to be his last will and Testament in the presence of us who have at his Request and in his presence Subscribed our Names as Witnesses thereunto.

ISAAC GARNIER: RICH^D COTTON
JOHN CHAPLAIN.

Memo: that S^r Jos. Williamson did y^e 24th day of Sep^r Anno Dom 1701 Signe Seal Publish and declare the above written Will to be his Last Will and Testament in the presence of us who have this day at his Request and in his Presence Subscribed our Names as Witnesses there unto.

EDM^D WHITEHEAD
JAMES THATCHER: ROB^T SOUTHAM.

Memorandum y^t I the above named S^r Jos: Williamson doe y^e 24th day of Sep^r 1701 again Publish and declare the above Written Will to be my Last Will & Testament In Witness whereof I have here unto again set my hand and Seal.

J. WILLIAMSON.

LADY CATHERINE O'BRIEN.

LADY CATHERINE* O'BRIEN (*née* Stuart) of Cobham Hall, fourth cousin of King Charles II, was the eldest and only surviving daughter of George Stuart, Lord D'Aubigny, by his wife Lady Catherine Howard, daughter of Theophilus Earl of Suffolk. She was baptized at St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Middlesex, on the 5th of December, 1640. She and her mother's daughter by a second marriage, Lady Elizabeth Livingstone (wife first of Mr Robert Delaval and then of Mr Henry Hatcher) were bred up together, and seem to have been warmly attached to each other throughout their lives. Her only brother, Charles, was created Earl of Lichfield in 1645, and, after the Restoration, the rank and precedence of an Earl's daughter was granted to her, on the 24th of September 1660. Just twenty days before that grant of precedence, there had been buried at Westminster the remains of her young cousin Esmé, Duke of Richmond and Lenox, to whose estates, first her brother Charles, and then she herself, became the heir. At the age of twenty, she was married to Henry O'Brien, Lord Ibrackan, commonly called Lord O'Brien, the seventh Earl of Thomond's son and heir. For the subsequent forty-one years of her life her usual appellation was "Lady Catherine O'Brien."

Of her early life very little is known. Her eldest daughter Mary O'Brien was born in London on the 7th of May 1662. Her eldest son, Donatus, born in September 1663, was christened at Great Billing, on the 16th of that month. Her husband's grandfather Barnabas sixth Earl of Thomond, had been created Marquess of Billing in 1645, by privy seal, but as the great seal was not then in the king's power the patent never passed. From the baptism of her son at Great Billing, we may presume that Lady Catherine was, at all events for a

* As Lady Catherine O'Brien wrote her Christian name with a "C" we adopt that spelling in her memoir, but, in her brother's will, her name is written Katherine, and for many years after the Restoration it was usual to spell that name with a "K." The "K" still survives in the pet name Kate.

time, residing on the O'Brien's estate there. We do not know when her second daughter Catherine was born, but the birth of her second son, George, occurred in London on the 10th of October 1670. As her daughter Catherine was not of age in 1690, and yet was married in 1688, it is probable that she was born in 1671.

When Charles, Duke of Richmond and Lenox, died in 1672, his sister Lady Catherine O'Brien was heiress to his estates, and to such of his honours as could devolve upon a female. She at once claimed the Barony of Clifton, and her claim was allowed by the House of Lords. Her husband Lord O'Brien, writing on the 10th of February 1673-4, to Sir Joseph Williamson at Cologne, says "this day judgment on her behalf" has been delivered, respecting the Clifton peerage.* Eight months previously, Lord O'Brien in writing to Sir Joseph Williamson had alluded to her as unwell. Williamson was then acting as an English Plenipotentiary for Peace, so Lord O'Brien addresses him as "My Lord"; and says, "I thank God our family is in pretty good health: my wife is drinking North Hall waters, which Dr Willis hopes will cure the distemper of her head; wee all are (with true respect) your humble servants."† Lady Catherine kept up a constant correspondence with Sir Joseph Williamson during his absence in 1673 and 1674, but none of her letters survive.

In 1676-7 Lord O'Brien, and Lady Catherine, united in a mortgage, for raising £4000 or £5000, wherewith to buy out the interest, in Cobham Hall and estate, of Frances Teresa widow of Charles Duke of Richmond; and they obtained an Act of Parliament ratifying this arrangement, for the benefit of Donatus O'Brien their eldest son. The sum actually paid to the Duchess Frances Teresa seems to have been £3800. About the same time it would appear that the young Donatus, although but fourteen years old, was married to Lady Sophia Osborne daughter of the Earl of Danby (afterwards Duke of Leeds). The marriage is mentioned in a "*List of Court Members of the Long Parliament of Charles II*," which is ascribed to Andrew Marvell, and was printed in 1677.

* *Letters to Sir Joseph Williamson*, edited by W. D. Christie, C.B., for the Camden Society, vol. ii., p. 146.

† *Ibidem*, i. 35.

In 1678 Lord O'Brien died, and was buried in Westminster Abbey on the 9th of September. He had made his will six years previously, on the 6th of April 1672. He therein enjoined his son to be true to Protestantism and the English, and to drive out the Irish from his estates as much as possible. Sir Joseph Williamson's will speaks of the ample provision which was made for Lady Catherine, by Lord O'Brien or his father, out of the Thomond estates. Yet Lady Catherine may have had immediate need of a large sum of money, for in October 1678, she assigned the feu duties of Islay to Sir Joseph Williamson, probably as security for some loan. In the following December she married Sir Joseph.

Within six months she lost her son George, a boy of eight years, who was buried on the 8th of May 1679, in Westminster Abbey. No doubt this was a period of severe trial to her, as her new husband had been driven to resign his office (Secretary of State) in the preceding February, and many ascribed that to Lord Danby's chagrin at her marriage. In April 1681, when Lady Catherine was in Dublin, something in the nature of a robbery seems to have occurred at Cobham Hall. Her daughter Mary went down to Cobham, and in company with the late Duke of Richmond's executor Sir Charles Bickerstaff, and others, examined all the rooms in the house. They found nothing missing save two "rich beds," and some small things. The incident is related to Lady Catherine, by John Paige, in a letter dated 23d April, 1681.*

London 23 April 1681.

Madam

The 16th of this month I gave S^r Joseph Williamson a large account of M^r Christopher Musgrave's journey and mine to Cobham where, by apointment wee mett your daughter Madam O'brien S^r Charles Bickerstaffe and M^{rs} Horneby when wee survayed most of all the romes in the house especially those w^{ch} had goods in them and to our great Admiration wee found much more then wee expected consideringe the great Treasure of rich goods that was in the house, wee found none of your cabinetts broaken open all your Tapistrey your severall trunks Linen packt as you left them and what most feared your picktures in the Gallary &c w^{ch} if had bine

* *Additional MS.* in Brit. Museum, 5488, folio (pencil) 177.

taken out of the frames one trunke full might have caried £500 valew, what wee found wantinge was your to rich beds with some other small thinges of little valew, Madam O'brien who best knew y^e house ffurniture, concludes thers nothings elce wantinge of moment, soe y^t of a bad buisnesse I am hearty glad itts noe worse wee did preuaile with M^{rs} Horneby to remaine att Cobham for 14 daies till we heard from you, for to say the truth y^e house considringe the great valew of y^e goods, ought to have a man and a woman of great integrity to bee there, least a second disaster should prove worse than the first w^{ch} I pray your Ladyship to well consider of in time soe as you doe not retorne speedily from Ireland I have conveyed y^r Ladyshipp's leve to M^{rs} Horneby at Cobham with mine and my wifes humble service I am

Madam your most faithful servant

JOHN PAIGE*

(*Endorsed*)

For my Lady Catherine O'Brien these present
For Dublin

In 1682, Donatus, who by his father's death in 1678 had become Lord O'Brien, embarked in the frigate Gloucester at Margate, to accompany the Duke of York to Edinburgh. He never reached his destination, but was drowned with many others, when the Gloucester was wrecked, off Yarmouth, on the 5th of May. Thus, Lady Catherine lost her eldest and only surviving son, when he was not quite nineteen years of age. About the same period, probably, her eldest daughter Mary was married to the eighteenth Earl of Kildare. Lady Kildare had a son born in July 1683, but she died in the following November, when in her twenty-second year. Her infant (Henry, Lord Offaly) lived not quite seven months after his birth.

Lady Catherine was thus bereft of all her children save the daughter who was named after herself. Nor did that young lady long afford much comfort to her mother. When she was about seventeen years old, she made a runaway match with Viscount Cornbury. His father, Henry, second Earl of Cla-

* 15th July 1681, he writes saying Lady Catherine is in St. James's Square lately come from Cobham. Her son, Donatus Lord O'Brien, met her there, and took account of most material goods. She had made a proposition to him, for her life interest in Cobham. As yet the Duke of Buckingham hath not sealed the Deeds, though they give hope he will do it.

rendon, narrates the *escapade* in his *Diary*. They were married at Totteridge in Hertfordshire, on the 10th of July 1688. This Viscount Cornbury seems to have been a spendthrift scapegrace. Being Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, he, in November 1688, induced it and other regiments to side with William III. He afterwards became Master of the Horse to Prince George of Denmark; and was Governor of New York from 1702 to 1708. While there he held a levée on the Queen's birthday, and himself appeared dressed in female attire, similar to that of Queen Anne, his first cousin, whom he much resembled. He caused a portrait of himself in this attire to be painted, and it still exists. His wife survived her marriage eighteen years, but died in 1706, before her husband became Earl of Clarendon. Lady Catherine O'Brien's troubles were materially increased by Lord Cornbury's conduct; and her family estates were burdened with his debts, by mortgage in 1693, and in various ways until 1719, when the Lincolnshire property, Sutton Marsh, was sold for £31,800 to defray them. The debts of her brother Charles (the last Duke of Richmond and Lenox) were likewise sources of concern to her, during the remainder of her life.

In 1689, Lady Catherine O'Brien's husband, Sir Joseph Williamson, made himself responsible to Duke Charles's creditors for the Duke's debts, and was permitted to take possession of the Duke's estates. It was in pursuance of this arrangement that Sir Joseph, in 1696, agreed to pay £45,000, for Cobham and the Kentish lands. The whole of the transactions were not completed before his death, so that on the 23rd of June, 1702, the Court of Chancery issued a decree directing their completion.

Lady Catherine died in November, 1702, and was buried in Westminster Abbey on the 11th of that month. She was succeeded, in the Barony of Clifton, by her daughter Catherine, Lady Cornbury, who survived her only four years. Lady Catherine O'Brien's ultimate heir was her grand-daughter, Lady Theodosia Hyde, who succeeded her young brother Edward, in the Barony of Clifton, in 1713, and whose husband John Bligh, Esq., M.P. for Athboy, was created Earl of Darnley in 1725.

WILL OF LADY CATHERINE O'BRIEN.

(*Transcribed from a copy preserved at Cobham Hall*).

In the Name of God Amen. I the Right Hon^{ble} the LADY CATHERINE O'BRIEN Widdow, being of sound mind and memory and in Reasonable Health for which I bless God, do make this my last Will and Testament, this thirteenth day of October in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and two, in manner and forme following, viz^t Imprimis I Resign my Soul into the hands of our Blessed Saviour in hopes of a Joyfull Resurrection through his merrits, And my Body I desire may be privately buried in the Vault of my Ancestors, In King Henry the Sevenths Chapell, near the bodys of *Lord Henry O'Brien & Sr Jos Williamson* my first, and Second Husbands, without laying in state, and being privately carryed thither without any Pomp or State, but with all the Ceremonies of the Church, Item. I give to the *Lady Elizth Hatcher** one An'uity or Yearly Sum of Fifty Pounds during her Life, to be paid by two half yearly payments without any deduction for Taxes or for any other thing Whatsoever, out of the Yearly Rents Profit or produce of the Two third Parts of the overplus of the Real and Personal Estate of my late Husband Sr Joseph Williamson, after his debts and Legaacies paid, given to me by his Last Will & Testament; And I give to the said Lady Elizth Hatcher Fifty Pounds for Mourning, and my Lockett sett with Diamonds wth my Brother the *Duke of Richmond's* hair and Enameled on the back side C R L. Item I give to my Grandchild M^{rs} *Catherine Hyde* my Pearl Necklace and my diamond Watch with the Chain and hook to it, and I desire that the same Necklace Watch Chain & hook be delivered to the R^t Hon^{ble} *Charles now Earle of Carlisle*† or in case of his death or Refusall to the R^t Hon^{ble} *Henry Lord Walden*‡ Eldest Son to *Henry Earle of Suffolk* to be kept for the benifit of my said Grand Child; and I will that the Receipt of the said Earle of Carlisle or Henry Lord Walden for the same shall be a discharge to my Executors, And I will that the same be delivered by the said Earle of

* *Lady Elizabeth Hatcher* was uterine sister of Lady Catherine O'Brien, Lady Elizabeth's father, James Livingstone, 1st Earl of Newburgh, was the second husband of Catherine, widow of Lord D'Aubigny. Mr. Henry Hatcher was Lady Elizabeth's second husband.

† *Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle*, was a distant cousin of Lady Catherine O'Brien.

‡ *Henry Howard, Lord Walden*, was a first cousin of Lady Catherine O'Brien. He married her sister-in-law, Lady Penelope O'Brien, daughter of Henry Earl of Thomond. He was created Earl of Bindon in 1706, and succeeded his father as Earl of Suffolk in 1709.

Carlisle or Henry Lord Walden to my said Grand Child when She shall attain the Age of sixteen Years, and if She dyes before that Age then I give the same to my Grand Child *M^{rs} — Hyde* next Sister to the said Catherine Hyde. Item I give to the Right Hon^{ble} the Dowager Lady Joan Howard* of Eserigg, my Picture set with diamonds round it, and to the Lady Russell Wife to *S^r W^m Russell*† late of Langhorn in the County of Carmarthen Barr^t, my Emerald Ring, and to *M^{rs} Boyce* Wife of *Cap^{tn} Boyce* my Gold Watch with the Shagrine case & with the Gold Chain and Garnet Heart set round with diamonds. Item, I give to my Cozen *Elizth Viscountess Poorcourt*‡ of Ireland my Ruby Ring. Item, I give to *M^{rs} Addison* my Gold Balsome Box with the Green stone lid to it set with Diamonds & to *M^{rs} Catherine Hornsby* Three hundred Pounds to be paid at her Age of one & twenty years or day of Marriage which shall first happen, if the said Marriage be with the Consent of my Executors or the Survivor of them, and all such furniture of the Chamber where she lyes and of the Closet to it as shall be therein at the time of my decease. Item to *M^r Joseph Hornsby* Sen^r Fifty Pounds. Item, I give to *M^r Thomas Hornsby* the Son one Annuity or Yearly Sum of Twenty Pounds until he has possession of the Cumberland Estate given to him by *S^r Jos. Williamsons* Will in Remainder; and to *M^r George Hornsby* who was my Page one Annuity or Yearly Sum of Five Pounds during his Life; the same two Annuitys to be paid by two Equall Payments half Yearly, without any deduction for Taxes or any other thing Whatsoever out of the Yearly Rents Income Proffit & Produce of the before mentioned Two third parts of the over plus of the Real and Personal Estate of the said *S^r Joseph Williamson*, after his debts & Legacies paid, And I will that all the Annuities given by this my Will shall be paid out of the same two third parts of the over plus of the Real & Personall Estate of the said *S^r Joseph Williamson* and no other wise; Item I give to *M^{rs} Ann Hornsby* the Mother Twenty Pounds and my Lockett or Heart set with Diamonds with *S^r Joseph Williamson's* Hair. Item I give to my Servant *Hester Watson* Thirty Pounds, And I give the Sum of One Hundred

* Dowager Lady Joan Howard of Eserigg (née Drake) was the widow of the second Lord Howard of Eserigg, who was a first cousin of Lady Catherine's mother.

† Sir William Russell, of Langhorn, was an uncle of Sarah Countess of Thomond, the step-mother of Lord O'Brien, who married Lady Catherine. The father of the Countess was Sir Francis Russell of Chippenham, the elder brother of Sir William Russell of Langhorn.

‡ Elizabeth, Viscountess Powerscourt, was a daughter of Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery, by Margaret (daughter of Theophilus Earl of Suffolk), a younger sister of Lady D'Aubigny, who was Lady Catherine O'Brien's mother.

Pounds to be paid to the Minister and Church Wardens for the time being for the Education of the poor Girles of the Parish of St James's within the Liberty of the City of Westminster; Item I give to all my Servants that shall be in my service at the time of my decease one Years Wages over and above what shall be then due to them, And I give to all my servants Mourning at the Discretion of my Execut^{rs} Item I give to my page *Rich^d Tabor* Thirty Pounds; Item I will that if my Personal Estate other then the said two third parts of the Over plus of the Real and Personall Estate of S^r Jos. Williamson and other then such part of my Personal Estate which I have given as Specified Legacies, be not sufficient to satisfie my Money Legacies, that then such deficiency be made good out of the said two third parts of the Real & Personal Estate of the said S^r Jos. Williamson; Item I give & Devise unto my Executors herein after named and their heirs Execut^{rs} & Administrators All my said two third parts of the overplus of the Real and Personall Estate of my late Husband S^r Jos. Williamson after his debts & legacies paid, Given unto me by his Will upon trust that they shall with the Consent and approbation of the said *Earle of Carlisle* or the R^t Hon^{ble} *Henry Earle of Clarendon*,* or the R^t Hon^{ble} *Laurence Earle of Rochester*,* lay out the same on some Purchase or Purchases of some Mannor, Messuages, Lands, Tenements or Heriditariments, if the same shall be turned into money, and settle such Purchase, or Purchases, or the Mannors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements or Heriditariments, which shall be allowed for or in such part of such two third parts to the Uses following;

Viz^t In the first Place for securing the Annuities herein given and Bequeathed by me and subject there unto to the Use of my Execu^{trs} herein after named, and their Heirs during the Life of my daughter *Catherine Lady Cornbury* in trust to preserve the Contingent Remainders herein after Limited, and in trust during my said Daughter's Life to dispose of the Rents, Issues and proffits, to such persons and to and for such uses intents and Purposes, as she shall by any writeing under her hand Notwithstanding her coverture direct or appoint for her Personal Use and Benefit, so as the same may not be subject to her Husbands Controul Forfeiture, Incumbrance or disposeall, and so as her own Receipt in Writing, shall be a Sufficient discharge to the Tenants Trustees or others for so much money, Rents, or Profits as She shall Receive with Her own hands, and from and after Her Decease to the use of

* *Henry, Earl of Clarendon*, and *Laurence, Earl of Rochester*, were brothers. Lord Cornbury, who had married Lady Catherine's daughter, was the eldest son of this Lord Clarendon, and the nephew of Lord Rochester.

my Grand Son *Edward Hyde*, and the Heirs Male of his body, and for Default of such Issue to the use of all & every other the Son or Sons of my said daughter Lawfully beggotten Successively and in Remainder one after another as they shall be in Seniority of age or Priority of Birth and of the Heirs Male of their Severall & Respective Body's Issuing the Elder of such Sons and the Heirs Males of his Body Issuing being always to be preferred before the younger of such Sons and the Heirs Males of his or their Body's, Issuing, and for default of such Issue to the Use of all and every the Daughter and daughters of my said Daughter begotten or to be begotten as Tenants in common, and not as Joint Tenants, and of the Heirs of their severall and Respective Body's Issuing, and if any such Daughter or Daughters Shall dye without Issue, then to the Use of the others or other of them And the Heirs of her or their Respective Body's or Body Issuing, And if all such Daughters but one should dye without Issue, then to the Use of such Only Daughter and Heirs of Her Body, and in Default of such Issue to the Use of the said *Henry Lord Walden* Eldest Son of *Henry Earle of Suffolk* his Heirs & Assignes for ever. Provided Always and my Will is that my said Daughter and Her Husband *Lord Cornbury* or the Survvivor of them, shall and do within the Space of one year next after my Decease, seal and execute in such manner as Councill learned in the Law shall Reasonably advise, unto the Execut^{rs} of S^r Joseph Williamson & also unto my Execut^{rs} a good and sufficient Release and discharge, by deed in Writing Attested by three or more Credible Witnesses, of all and all manners of Actions, or Causes of Actions, suits and demands, held against the Respective Execut^{rs} or Administrators of S^r Joseph Williamson or myself, they the said *Edward Lord Cornbury* and *Catherine Lady Cornbury*, or either of them, or either of their Heirs, Execut^{rs} or Administrators, have or hath, or can or may or ought to have in Law or equity for touching or Concerning the Actings Managements Receipts or Intermedling of the Agent or Agents Servant or Servants of us the said S^r Jos. W^m Son and my Self or either of us in with or out of the Mannors, Lands, Tenements, Heriditariments, or Estate, whatsoever heretofore or of, or belonging to the Most Noble *Charles late Duke of Richmond and Lenox* my Deceased Brother, or any part or parts of the same or for or by Reason of any suposed mismanagement, wast or other thing or things by him the said S^r Jos. Williamson my late Husband or by me or by our or either of our Agents or Servants, done committed or Suffered relating thereto, or for or by Reason of any Accounts Whatsoever of the Rents profits and

Issues thereof by him the said S^r Jos. Williamson & my self or either of us or our or either of our Agents or Servants, had or Received, or for or by Reason of any other matter or thing or matters or things whatsoever Relating to the Estate of the said Duke from the beginning of the World to y^e Day of my death, But if the said *Edward Lord Cornbury* and *Catherine Lady Cornbury* his wife, or the Survivor of them, in case they or either of them shall so long live, shall not within the Space of one year next Immediately after my Decease, seal and execute such a Release and discharge as afore said, then I will that the said two third parts of the overplus of the Real and Personall Estate of the said S^r Joseph Williamson be settled Subject to the Annuities herein before given to the Use of the said *Henry Lord Walden* Eldest Son of the R^t Hon^{ble} Henry Earle of Suffolk, And of the Heirs Males of his Body, and for default of such Issue to the Use of the said *Charles now Earle of Carlisle* and his Heirs, Item, I constitute and appoint *John Boys* of the City of Westminster Esq^r, & *Richard Webb* of the Inner Temple Esq^r, Executors of this my last Will and Testament, and give unto them Two Hundred Pounds apeice for their Trouble & Pains, they will be at in executing this my Will, and I also give unto them Fifty Pounds apeice to buy each of them a Ring to wear in memory of me, and I will that they shall be allowed out of my Estate all their Charges and expences that they shall be put unto, in or about the Execution of this my Will or in any Wise relating there unto, And as to all the Rest and Residue of my Estate not herein before disposed of, after the Debts that I have contracted since the death of my late Husband S^r Joseph Williamson are Satisfied, and all my Lagacies are paid, I give and bequeath the same to my Grand Children, that shall be born at the time of my Decease Equally Divided Amongst them share and share like, Provided that if I shall enter into any Covenant or Obligation to pay my Grand Child *Catherine Hyde*, any Sum of Money and She shall Receive the same, then I will that she shall have no share of the said Estate Undisposed of, but it shall be Equally divided amongst the Rest of my Grand Children that shall be born at my Decease, share and share like, And I will that the said Residue of my Estate undisposed of, be turned into money by my Execut^{rs} and Afterwards paid by them to the said Earle of Carlisle, and in case of his Death or Refuseall into the hands of the said Henry Lord Walden, to be placed out at Interest for the Benifitt of my said Grand Children, untill their Respective Ages of one & Twenty Years or dayes of Marriage, And y^e Interest to be paid for and

towards their maintainance share and share like untell their Respective parts of the Principall shall become payable; And I will that the said Earle of Carlisle and Henry Lord Walden shall be allowed their Costs and Charges occasioned by the Performance of their Trust, And they shall not be Answerable for the loss of any moneys that shall happen wthout their Willfull neglect or default, And I will that my Execut^{rs} shall account with the Earle of Carlisle and in case of his death or Refuseall with the said Henry Lord Walden, And I will that the Account of my Execut^{rs} touching the Residue of my Estate undisposed of being allowed of by the said Earle of Carlisle, or in case of his death or Refusall by the said Henry Lord Walden shall be conclusive and binding to my Grand Children; Item I will that when the two third parts of the overplus of the Real and Personal Estate of S^r Joseph Williamson or any part of the same being Reduced into money my Execut^{rs} or the Survivor of them, or the Survivor or y^e Execut^{rs} or Administrators of such Survivor shall and may untill a Convenient purchase can be found place out the same money or any Part or Parts of thereof, upon some security or Securities at Interest, wth such consent where with the Purchase is to be made, and pay the Interest in the same manner as the Rents and Proffitts of the Purchase are to go, And I will that my Execut^{rs} shall not be answerable the one for the other, or for the Acts Receipts or Defaults of the other, Nor for any more moneys then they shall Actually Receive, Nor for the loss of any money that shall happen without their Willfull neglect or default, in placing out to Interest in depositing for safe Custody, or by Servants, or Agents, that shall be employed by them, and their Joyning with one another in Receipts and discharges, shall be only a charge on such of them as Realy received the moneys therein Mentioned so as if it be exprest which of them Rec^d the same, Item. I hereby Revoke all former Wills by me made and Published And In Witness that this is my last Will and Testament I have hereunto set my hand & Seal the day and year first above written.

CA: O'BRIEN.

Signed Sealed Published and declared by the Lady Catherine O'Brien to be Her last Will and Testament after the Interlineation of the Words (In case they or either of them so long live) And the Words (or by Servants or Agents that shall be Employed by them) In the presence of us who have here unto set our hands in her Presence,

JAMES MATHEWS, JONATHAN LOWNDES.
ISAAC GARNIER, ROBT. SOUTHAM.

ABSTRACTS OF THE KENT FINES (*Pedes Finium*), LEVIED IN THE REIGN OF EDWARD II.

BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

IN continuing the publication of the Kent Fines (*Pedes Finium*), begun some years back by the late Rev. Lambert Larking (Vols. I.–VI.), it may be well to explain why I have diverged from his plan; first by printing abstracts only, instead of editing them *in extenso*; and also by recommencing them with the first Fine levied in the reign of Edward II, omitting those levied during the reigns of Henry III and Edward I, which would naturally have followed those of Richard I and John, which Mr. Larking printed.

There can be no doubt that the complete form, in which Mr. Larking gave them, is the very best that could have been adopted; but the time and space needed for continuing them in that form, forbade its adoption. In the six volumes of *Archæologia Cantiana*, issued between 1858 and 1866, only 195 Fines had appeared. It therefore seemed better to abridge them, in such a manner as would enable me to print the greater part of their valuable contents in a comparatively short time. Although replete with data of the utmost value to the county historian, the Kent Fines have never yet been used, so fully as they ought to be, for illustrating the antiquities of the county;*

* There is indeed, in the various histories of Kent, great lack of authentic genealogical information between the close of the reign of Edward I, beyond which point, presumably, the record experience of the elder Philipot did not carry him, and the dates that approached somewhat closely to the epoch when he collected the materials which his son subsequently condensed into the first history of the county.

It may interest some readers to know that in the British Museum there is Thomas Philipot's own copy of "*Villare Cantianum*." This is proved by a note on page 263—"Since my writing this Booke I find," etc., written in a neat Elizabethan hand. The press mark of the volume is 578, i 21, but the Museum Catalogue merely remarks that it has manuscript notes.

except, indeed, with regard to the history of Ash-next-Sandwich, in a recent work by Mr. Planché, Somerset Herald. They are so numerous, and, moreover, increase in proportion so rapidly in each succeeding reign, that considerable time is required for merely making a cursory examination of them. The official indexes do not embrace any Fines earlier than the reign of Henry VII; but abstracts, in Latin, of those reaching from the accession of Henry III to that of Edward II, were compiled in the time of Charles I. These abstracts appear to have been made for Philipot, 'Somerset,' whose handwriting figures in their margins. They fill two volumes, each of which contains an elaborate index of names and places. These abstracts embrace the only portion of Kent Fines which historians have used exhaustively. They are now in the British Museum (Lansdowne MSS. Nos. 267 and 268), and duplicates of a few of the abstracts of the Fines temp. Henry III. are given at the commencement of No. 269 of the Lansdowne MSS. Below I append copies of entries written on the fly-leaves of these volumes, which may not be altogether uninteresting.*

As therefore, up to the reign of Edward II, the Kent Fines are, to all intents and purposes, readily available for matters of county history, I thought it advisable to proceed at once to

* *Lansdowne MS. 267 (Kent Fines temp. Henry III) has on the fly leaf:—*
 "1633

Pretium huius libri ex Archiuis in Thesaurario Scaccarij Westmonast' extracti—
 vj. li.
 Jo: Philipott Somerset

The makeing the 2 Kallenders and the bynding the Bookes—xliij. s.

J P: S." (*All in the handwriting of Philipot.*)

Lansdowne MS. 268 has on the fly leaf:—

"FINES LEUATI IN BANCO TEMPORE E: i.

Collected by J. Philipot Somerset.

2^{da} Pars

pro Com' Kancie" (? None in Philipot's hand)

Lansdowne MS. 269 has on the fly leaf:—

"... Cooper. 1633. (*Evidently the name of the person for whom the book was made, and the date*)
fin' concord's

Pretium huius libri A ex Archiuis in Thesaurario Scaccarij Westmonast' extracti—vj. li.

O'ia qua sunt H. 3. in Com' Canc' a fol. 1^o ad fol. 70.

In custodia Joh'is Philipott Somerset." (*All in the hand of Philipot; the portion in italics being written in his hurried style.*)

Lansdowne MS. 276 has on the fly leaf:—

"A booke of y^e tenures of Land In Kent

John Phillipot Blanchlion." (? *All in Philipot's hand. He was created 'Blanche Lion' in 1618, and subsequently advanced to 'Rouge Dragon' the same year.*)

KENT FINES (*Pedes Finium*) temp. EDWARD II. 307

print abstracts of the Fines, subsequent to the accession of Edward II, which cannot at present be examined without a vast expenditure of time and trouble.

My principal desire has been to furnish the names of all parties to the contracts, and of every place in which the properties concerned were situated. In addition, I have been constrained to include the amounts of the parcels, and so much of the legal phraseology, rendered into English, as will, I trust, readily convey to the mind of the reader such a knowledge of the transaction recorded as may make it needless for him to refer to the originals. At the same time I am sensible that I do not bring to the task those eminent qualifications, which rendered so worthy of implicit confidence any services undertaken on behalf of Kentish archæology, by the late Mr. Larking.

When seeking information respecting genealogies or history, inquirers may find it profitable to examine, side by side with the Fines of the 6th year of Edward II, the records of suits tried in Kent, in that year before the Justices Itinerant, Henry de Stanton' and his associates. The text of those records is in Norman French, and they occur in two original manuscripts on parchment (in beautiful condition) which formerly belonged to the celebrated antiquary Peter le Neve, "Norroy," but are now in the British Museum—*vide* Harleian MSS. Nos. 453 (fo. 1 to 11) and 1062 (pencil folios 13 to 13^b). There is likewise, in the Museum Library, a Calendar of all Fines levied, in the majority of counties, throughout the reigns of Edward III, Richard II, and Henries IV and V. But the first volume appears to be missing, as the Fines relating to Kent and other counties, during the reign of Edward III, are lacking.* This Calendar was in all probability compiled in the

* For the reign of Edward III (in No. 306) we have the fines of only twenty Counties, viz.: Derby, Hants, Herts, Hunts, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Notts, Oxon, Rutland, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Westmoreland, Wilts, and Worcester.

For the reign of Richard II (in No. 307) there are the fines for thirty-five counties, viz., all the above except Westmoreland, and the following sixteen: Beds, Berks, Bucks, Cambs, Cornwall, Cumberland, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Gloucester, Hereford, Kent, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex and York.

For Henry IV (in No. 308) there are likewise thirty-five; that is, the same as for Richard II, but giving in addition Westmoreland and omitting Cumberland.

For Henry V (also in No. 308) there are only thirty four; Lincolnshire

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early part of the reign of Henry VI; what is now extant of it is written on parchment, and comprises three folio volumes, all in excellent preservation—*vide* Lansdowne MSS. Nos. 306 to 308. The names of the principal parties, to the Fines, are alone given, together with only the principal localities in which the properties dealt with were situated; and the names of the deforciantes are placed first. I noted “Cokham” doing duty for “Cobham,” so it would appear that the scribes have misread some of the proper names. But it will be observed that carefully as the original Feet of Fines were written, the spelling in those documents is not always to be taken as unimpeachable. Ignorance of topography often led the scribes to mistake “c” for “t,” or *vice versâ*, and to be liable to similar misconceptions with respect to other letters and combinations of letters, when transcribing from preliminary drafts, or when copying each other’s handwriting.

I propose upon the completion of each reign to give an index of names and places, the latter spelt, so far as can be determined, as at present. I would also add a tabular view of the Justices, before whom the Agreements were made; shewing the successive years during which each officiated. The day of the month, and the year, corresponding to the date given in each Fine, has not been included, because in those cases where it is necessary to be ascertained the inquirer can readily determine it for himself, with the aid of the valuable little volume, written by the Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, Bond’s “Handy Book for verifying Dates.”

Mr. Larking gave, from the best authorities, in the introduction to his contemplated complete series of the Fines, a full account of the nature of these documents (*vide Arch. Cant.*, vol. i., pp. 218-222). He quotes from Cruise’s history—“. . . a [fictitious] suit was commenced concerning the lands intended to be conveyed, and when the writ was sued out, and the parties ap-

Suffolk and Westmoreland being omitted from those given under Henry IV, but Cumberland and Lancashire are included for this reign.

There are Fines of Divers Counties (termed *Anglia*) for all four reigns, and also for some part of that of Henry VI. These are possibly the best to refer to in the first instance, if searching for accounts of noble families, or of families which possessed considerable, and scattered, landed estates.

Under Henry IV appear likewise, separately, the Fines of the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and again under Henry V, with the addition of those for the City of Bristol,

peared in court, a composition of the suit was entered into, with the consent of the judges, whereby the lands in question were acknowledged to be the right of one of the contending parties. This agreement being reduced into writing, was enrolled among the records of the Court . . . it was to be held of equal force with the judgment of a court of justice." He quotes from Mr. Hunter, thus:—"Why a record of this description should have acquired the name of 'Finis,' or Fine is easily explained. The very nature of the document is, that it relates the *end*, or the *finishing* of litigation, real or feigned. The first clause in the document is 'Hæc est *finalis* concordia,' etc., and towards the close we have the words 'Et pro hoc *fine* et concordia,' etc." Mr. Larking adds, "The testimony which these Fines give to the alienations which they record is undeniable, and can never, by any possibility, be impugned; so that, in fact, we shall have here as complete a registry as can be obtained of all the changes of property which have been made from the days which are technically called 'beyond the memory of man'" (*i.e.* the reign of Richard I.) There is only room for me to add, in conclusion, one or two remarks. In early times land was settled upon children, children's children, or next of kin, by an amicable suit instituted for that purpose. Many of the Fines record such transactions of a purely family character. Others deal with like arrangements consequent upon marriages, equivalent to our Marriage Settlements; and a great many record *bond fide* alienations of property, either to kinsmen or strangers, for a money consideration, or to religious establishments for purposes of charity. Where there is any difficulty in arriving at a decision, as to the precise nature of the Fine, from a perusal of the language on its face, the question must be determined to a great extent by individual judgment, unless there exist means of obtaining information from independent sources. In all instances where money is stated to have been passed I have included the amount.

Of the two hundred and fifty Fines (about one-quarter of the whole number appertaining to the reign of Edward II) now placed before our readers, I may call attention to the following, as appearing to contain valuable genealogical matter, and notices of some of the most ancient and renowned of Kent families.

310 KENT FINES (*Pedes Finium*) temp. EDWARD II.

Alard—Nos. 134 and 175; Aldham—180, 181; Ash—147; Badlesmere—62, 162, 230; Baker (*alias* “le Pestour”)—15, 140, 212, 224, 237, 243; Belhouse—30; Berbling (or Barmeling)—56, 128; Boteler—70, 177; Bourne—85; Brockhull—85; Burghersh—242; Champaigne—161; Champeney—202; Chelsfield—74, 159, 190; Chequer—113; Cheyney—69; Chiche—193; Cobham—45, 79, 81, 219, 248; Columbers—45, 79, 81; Cornhill—120; Cosington—179; Dene—73, 85; Derby—197, 240; Dering—190; Ensing—184; Esture—146; Fitz-Bernard—48, 230, 235; Fitz-John—114; de la Gare—249; Gore (? Gower)—71; Goshall—49; Grofherst—120, 205; Guildford—185, 195; Hall—124; Hasted—89; Haudlo—99; de la Hay—182; Hegham—204; Herring—53; Hever—118; Huntingfield—191, 215, 238, 250; Hussey—148; Inge—118; Isaac—88; Lenham—5, 213, 216; Leybourne—4, 50, 132, 150, 234; de Lisle—23, 165; Malmain—195, 242; Maries—65; Morston—91, 174; Mortimer—113; Napleton—64; Northwood—29, 44, 230, 235; Ore—193, 205; Otteringden—51; Passeley—96, 101, 125; Peckham—140, 147; Penchester—23; Peyforer—4, 44, 50, 132, 150; Pirie (or Perry)—123; Pluckley—109, 110; Povenasshe—183; Poyntz—53; Preston—64; Ramsey—105; Retling—240; Rokesley—112, 116, 119; St. Clare—160; St. Leger—157, 173; Savage—143, 223; Say—234; Scott—94; Selling—6, 107, 208, 210; Shelving—116; Shurland—144; Springet—203; Terrie—149; Tilmanston—146; Totesham—158; Uvedale—87; Valoigns—14, 32, 217, 226; Vaux (“of Plumsted”)—135; le Waleys—194.

The reign of Edward II commenced upon the 8th of July, 1307. His first year therefore included the 7th of July, 1308, while his second year commenced on the 8th of July, 1308. The Saints' Days constantly mentioned in the Fines are those of St. Martin (November 11th), St. Hilary (January 13th), St. John the Baptist's Nativity (June 24th), St. Michael (Sept. 29th), and All Souls (November 1st.)

KENT FINES (PEDES FINIUM) DURING THE REIGN OF EDWARD II.

1.* At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Martin A° 1 (Post Fine, made at Westminster in Octave of St. Martin A° 33 Edward I.)—Between William de Lenne *plaintiff*, and Andrew de Lenne *deforciant*, of 1 messuage, 30 acres land, 3 acres meadow, and 6½ acres pasture, with appurts., in Leyburne. Right of William, who, for the admission, has granted to Andrew and his heirs.

2. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 1 (Post Fine, made at Westminster in Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 35 Edward I.)—Betw. Thomas de Horton' and Amicia his wife *plts.* and Thomas de Gelderegge *def.*, of a moiety of the manor of Hamwolde, with appurts. Right of Thomas de G., who, for the admission has granted to Thomas de H. and Amicia and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Thomas de H.

3. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Hilary A° 1.—Betw. William de Burghershe *plt.*, and John Aleyn, of Ifeld, *def.*, of 1 mess., and 2 carucates of land, with appurts., in Westerham and Eddulmesb[regge]. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to William for life by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to John and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of William.

4. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 1—Betw. Fulk Peyforer *plt.*, and William de Leyburne *def.*, of 3 mess., 3 carucates and 240 acr. land, 6 acr. wood, 100 acr. past., 550 acr. marsh, 28s. 4d. rent, and rent of 1 waggon, 10 hens, and 100 eggs, with appurts., in Ouerlonde, Heryetesham, Eylmerston', Renham, Vppecherche, Wy, Bocton' Alulphi, and Bydindenne, and the advowson of the churches of Eylmerston' and Heryetesham. William admits it to be the Right of Fulk; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 100l. for the concession.

Endorsed—"And Simon de Leyburn' asserts his claim," &c.

5. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 1 (Post Fine, made at Westminster in Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 35 Edward I.)—Betw. John de Lenham and Margaret his wife *plts.*, and Stephen de Certeseye *def.*, of the manor of Huntington, with appurts.

* These are the modern numbers, stamped on the back of each document, and representing their sequence as now bound up in what are termed files.

Right of Stephen, who, for the admission, has granted to John and Margaret and to the heirs of John.

6. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 1—Betw. John de Sellyngg' and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and John, son of John de Sellyngg', and Idonia his wife *defts.*, of the manor of Sherlond' in Plukele, with appurts. John, son of John, and Idonia admit it to be the Right of John de Sellyngg'; and, for themselves and the heirs of John son of John, grant to John de S. and Johanna and to the heirs of John de S., and receive 100*l.* for the concession.

7. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 1—Betw. Agnes, daughter of William le Harpur, *plt.*, and John de Kelche and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 2 mess., 106 acr. land, 6 acr. wood, and 20*s.* rent, with appurts., in Kynardington', Apuldre, Werhorn, and Wodechirche. Right of Agnes, who, for the admission, grants to John and Johanna and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of John.

8. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 1—Betw. Hamo Abbod *plt.*, and Thomas de Chilham and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Canterbury. Thomas and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Hamo; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

9. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 1—Betw. William Bate, of Westgate, *plt.*, and John, son of Richard le ffeure, of Westgate, and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in the suburbs of Canterbury. John and Agnes admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

10. At Westminster, Morrow of the Ascension A° 1—Betw. John atte florstalle and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Pontius Wyberd, of Sandwich, and Constance his wife *defts.*, of 7½ acr. land, with appurts., in Essh' next Wyngheam. Pontius and Constance admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Constance, grant to John and Johanna and to the heirs of John, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

11. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 1—Betw. Robert de Buloyne and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Henry de Sancto Daua and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 35 acr. land, 2 acr. mead., and 1 acr. wood, with appurts., in Sutton' atte Hone. Right of Henry; for which admission he and Johanna grant to Robert and Johanna and to his heirs by her, paying to Henry and Johanna for

their lives an annuity of 100s., and after their deaths to the heirs of Johanna wife of Henry a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. If Robert die without heirs by Johanna his wife, then after their deaths to revert to Henry and Johanna and to the heirs of Johanna wife of Henry, quit of other heirs of Robert and Johanna.

12. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 1—Betw. Robert de Wylmyndon', of Bradeford', clerk, *plt.*, and Robert de Hauuill' and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 8 bovates of land, and 3s. rent, with appurts., in Eynesford', Bokhurst', and Lullyngeston'. Right of Robert de W., who, for the admission, grants to Robert and Margeria for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to Isabella daughter of said Margeria and to the heirs of her body; but if none, then after the death of Isabella to remain to Robert her brother and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Robert to remain to Adam his brother and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Adam to remain to the right heirs of Margeria, quit of other heirs of Isabella, Robert, and Adam.

13. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 1—Betw. Robert de Wilmyndon', of Bradeford', clerk, *plt.*, and Robert de Hauuill' and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 3 mess., 1 mill, 4 bovates of land, 2 acr. mead., 3 acr. wood, 27s. rent, and rent of 20 hens, and 100 eggs, with appurts., in St. Mary Creie and Paulynes Creye. Right of Robert de W., who, for the admission, grants to Robert and Margeria for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to Adam son of said Margeria and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Adam to remain to Isabella his sister and to the heirs of her body; but if none, then after the death of Isabella to remain to Robert her brother and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Robert to remain to the right heirs of Margeria, quit of other heirs of Adam, Isabella, and Robert.

14. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 1—Betw. John, son of Hamo de Valoynes, *plt.*, and Hamo, son of Robert de Valoynes, *deft.*, of 3 mess., 60 acr. land, 2 acr. mead., 10 acr. wood, and 14 acr. past., with appurts. in Godmersham. Right of Hamo who, for the admission, grants (by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist) to John and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to revert to Hamo and to his heirs, quit of other heirs of John.

15. At Westminster, Quinzaine of the Holy Trinity A° 1—

Betw. Hamo le Pestour', of Sidingeburn' and ffelicia his wife *plts.*, and John Midecote and Amicia his wife *defts.*, of 3 acr. land, with appurts., in Bakechild. John and Amicia admit it to be the Right of Hamo; and, for themselves and the heirs of Amicia, grant to Hamo and ffelicia and to the heirs of Hamo, and receive 100s. for the concession.

16. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 1—Betw. William atte Halle, Mazun, of London, *plt.*, and William de Wicton', Citizen of London, and Roesia his wife *defts.*, of a moiety of 1 mess., and a passage across the water from Wulwych', with appurts., in Wulwych'. William and Roesia admit it to be the Right of William atte H.; and, for themselves and the heirs of Roesia, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

17. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 1—Betw. John de Grofherst' *plt.*, and Henry Seneschal, of Dene, and Maria his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 8½ acr. land, with appurts., in Esshe next Sandwich. Henry and Maria admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Maria, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

18. At Westminster, Quinzaine of the Holy Trinity A° 1—Betw. Robert de Hauuill' and Margeria his wife *plts.*, and Nicholas atte Pyrie, of Eynesford', *deft.*, of 60 acr. of land, with appurts., in Eynesford'. Nicholas admits it to be the Right of Robert; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to Robert and Margeria and to the heirs of Robert, and receives 20*l.* for the concession.

19. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 1—Betw. Roger le Cotiller, of Canterbury, *plt.*, and Nicholas de Redingate, of Canterbury, and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in the suburbs of Canterbury. Nicholas and Matilda admit it to be the Right of Roger; and, for themselves and the heirs of Nicholas, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

20. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 1—Betw. Richard de Beteringden' *plt.*, and John Samady and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 34 acr. land, and 14 acr. wood, with appurts., in Haukehurst. John and Agnes admit it to be the Right of Richard; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20*l.* for the concession.

21. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 1—Betw. Alice de ffrendesbury and Walter de ffrendesbury and Emma his wife *plts.*, and Thomas le Tailleur, of Maydenston', *deft.*, of 1 mess.,

with appurts., in Maydenston'. Thomas admits it to be the Right of Walter; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to Alice, Walter, and Emma, and to the heirs of Walter, and receives 100s. for the concession.

22. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 2—Betw. Master William Viuentis *plt.*, and Robert de Roundes and Alianora his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Canterbury. Robert and Alianora admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alianora, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

23. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 2—Betw. Thomas de Insula and Matilda his wife (by Adam de Cuttemell' in place of said Matilda) *plts.*, and Margaret, who was the wife of Stephen de Penecestre (by William de Spillesby in her stead), *deft.*, of 1 mess., 1 mill., 200 [² acr.] land, 20 acr. wood, 160 acr. past., 100s. rent, and rent of 2 cocks, 31 hens, and 25 eggs, with appurts., in Boiden, Bradegare, Eywade, Old Rumenale, and Dover. Right of Margaret, who, for the admission, grants to Thomas and Matilda and his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Thomas.

24. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 2—Betw. Geoffrey, son of Walter de Wynceby, *plt.*, and Walter, son of Alan de Wynceby, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 2 tofts, 80 acr. land, 10 acr. mead., 4 acr. past., and 13*d.* rent, with appurts., in Wynceby. Walter admits it to be the Right of Geoffrey; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 100 *marks* for the concession.

25. At Westminster, Morrow of Souls A° 2—Betw. John Priet, of Canterbury, *plt.*, and Theobald de Grymeshamme and Petronilla his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 1 mill, 30 acr. land, 3 acr. mead., 2½ acr. wood, 9s. 5¼*d.* rent, and rent of 9 hens and 100 eggs, with appurts., in Chileham. Theobald and Petronilla admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Petronilla, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20*l.* for the concession.

26. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 2—Betw. John, son of William Gereueys junior, and Henry and William, brothers of said John, *plts.*, and William Gereueys *deft.*, of 1 mess., 40 acr. land, and 6s. 8*d.* rent, with appurts., in Aldinge. William G. admits it to be the Right of John; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to John, and Henry and William his brothers, and to the heirs of John, and receives 20*l.* for the concession.

Endorsed:—"John, son of William Gerueys senior, asserts his claim," &c.

27. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Martin A° 2—Betw. Henry de Cobham *plt.*, and Gervasius de Delham and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 11 acr. of land, and pasturage for 16 sheep, with appurts., in Halgstowe, and Vill of St. Werburga and Hoo. Gervasius and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Henry; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

28. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 2—Betw. Stephen de Paris and Lora his wife *plts.*, and Isabella Hert *deft.*, of 1 mess., 70 acr. land, 14 acr. past., and 3 acr. wood, with appurts., in Sellyng', Sheldwych', and Chileham. Right of Lora, as that which Stephen and Lora have of gift of Isabella, to hold to them and to the heirs of Lora. Isabella for the admission, &c. receives 20*l.*

29. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 2—Betw. John de Northwode senior *plt.*, and Master Henry de Northwode *deft.*, of 1 mess., 100 acr. land, 10 acr. mead., 40 acr. past., 10 acr. of osier, 8*l.* 5*s.* rent, and rent of 30 hens, and 2 capons, with appurts., in Lytlebrok', Stone, Derteford, and Dernte. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Henry for life, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to remain, by like service, to Humphrey de Northwode and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to remain, by like service, to Simon de Northwode and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to revert to John and to his heirs, quit of other heirs of Humphrey and Simon.

30. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 2 (Post Fine, made in Octave of St. John Baptist A° 35 Edward I)—Betw. John de Belhus and Isolda his wife *plts.*, and John de Bello Campo *deft.*, of two parts of the Manor of Newenton', with appurts. Right of John de Bello Campo, who, for the admission, has granted to John and Isolda and to the heirs of John. And afterwards John de Bello Campo, for himself and his heirs, has granted that the third part of the aforesaid manor, which fflora who was wife of Thomas de Belhus held in dower of the inheritance of said John de Bello Campo the day this agreement was made, and which after her death to him and to his heirs reverts, shall after her death remain to said John and Isolda and to the heirs of John.

31. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 2—Betw.

Edmund le Spicer *plt.*, and John Adam and Cristina his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Canterbury. John and Cristina admit it to be the Right of Edmund; and, for themselves and the heirs of Cristina, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

32. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 2—Betw. Warisius de Valoynes and Elena his wife *plts.*, and William de Hethe *deft.*, of 1 mess., 1 carucate of land, 40 acr. past., 37 acr. wood, 26s. 8d. rent, and rent of 45 hens and 200 eggs, with appurts. in Elimestede. Right of William, who, for the admission, grants to Warisius and Elena and his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Warisius.

33. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 2—Betw. Stephen Euerard and Johanna his wife, and Stephen their son *plts.*, and Stephen de Chelesfeud *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 52 acr. land, with appurts., in Norton', and Boklond next Tenham. Right of Stephen de C., who, for the admission, grants to Stephen and Johanna, with remainder after their deaths to Stephen their son and to his heirs.

34. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 2—Betw. Henry, son of John atte Mersshe, *plt.*, and Robert de Storketon' and Lora his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in the suburbs of Canterbury. Robert and Lora admit it to be the Right of Henry; and, for themselves and the heirs of Robert, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

35. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 2—Betw. John de Drokenesford *plt.*, and Richard de Enefeld and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 2 acr. land, with appurts., in Westgrenewyche. Richard and Johanna admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 40s. for the concession.

36. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 2—Betw. John de Drokenesford *plt.*, and Richard Bartelmeu and Isabella his wife *defts.*, of 2 acr. land, with appurts., in Westgrenewych'. Richard and Isabella admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Isabella, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 40s. for the concession.

37. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 2—Betw. John de Drokenesford *plt.*, and Walter le ffeure and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 2 acr. land, with appurts., in Westgrenewych'. Walter and Agnes admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves

and the heirs of Agnes, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 40s. for the concession.

38. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 2—Betw. John Elys and Johanna his wife *plts.* and Roger de Toketon' *deft.*, of 1 mess., 11 acr. land, 200 acr. marsh, and 26s. 4d. rent, with appurts., in Renham, Vpcherche, and Newton' next Renham. Roger admits it to be the Right of John; and grants to John and Johanna and to the heirs of John, receiving 20*l.* for the concession.

39. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 2—Betw. John, son of Robert Eastmer, and William brother of said John, *plts.*, and Robert Eastmer, of Gillynham, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 6 acr. land, 6 acr. marsh, and 4s. rent, with appurts., in Gillynham. Robert admits it to be the Right of William; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to John and William and to the heirs of William, and receives 10*l.* for the concession.

40. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 2—Betw. Simon, son of Vitalis de Chilton', *plt.*, and Bartholomew Sprynet and Juliana his wife *defts.*, of 1 toft, 20 acr. land, and 4 acr. wood, with appurts., in Rodemersham and Tonge. Bartholomew and Juliana admit it to be the Right of Simon; and, for themselves and the heirs of Juliana, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20*l.* for the concession.

41. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 2—Betw. Robert de Keleseye *plt.*, and Sara, who was wife of Peter de Heldham, *deft.*, of 50s. rent, with appurts., in Dertford. Sara admits it to be the Right of Robert; and, for herself and her heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 40 *marks* for the concession.

42. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 2—Betw. Robert de Keleseye *plt.*, and William ffouwiz and Lucia his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Dertford. William and Lucia admit it to be the Right of Robert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Lucia, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20*l.* for the concession.

Endorsed:—"Robert, son of Richard Wyght', Walter and John brothers of said Robert, assert their claim."

43. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 2—Betw. Roger de Lodeneford' *plt.*, and John, son of Anselinus Quynntin, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 1 mill, 90 acr. land, 10 acr. mead., 9 acr. past., 20 acr. wood, and 4s. rent, with appurts., in Eldingge. John admits it to be the Right of Roger; and, for himself and his heirs, grants

to him and to his heirs, and receives 100 *marks* for the concession.

44. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 2—Betw. John de Northwode and Johanna his wife, and Simon his son, *plts.*, and Richard, son of Fulk Payforer, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 223 acr. land, 27 acr. wood, 60s. 11*d.* rent, and rent of 30 hens, 8 cocks, and 250 eggs, with appurts., in Leuelaunde and Thurlegh'. Right of Richard, who, for the admission, grants to John and Johanna for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to aforesaid Simon and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Simon to remain to Humphrey de Northwode and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid John, quit of other heirs of Simon and Humphrey.

45. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 2—Betw. Stephen, son of H[enry] de Cobham, and Isabella his wife *plts.*, and Henry de Cobham senior and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of the Manor of Heure, with appurts. Right of Johanna; for which admission Henry and Johanna grant (by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist) to Stephen and Isabella and to the heirs of the body of Stephen; but if none, then after the deaths of Stephen and Isabella to revert to Henry and Johanna and to the heirs of Johanna, quit of other heirs of Stephen.

Endorsed:—"Alice, who was wife of John de Columbariis, asserts her claim," &c.

46. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 2—Betw. John de Neubery and Cristina his wife *plts.* and John ffareman, of Erhethé, *deft.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Erhethé. John F. admits it to be the Right of John de N.; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to John de N. and Cristina and to the heirs of John de N., and receives 10 *marks* for the concession.

47. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 2—Betw. Stephen de Herst' *plt.*, and William de Helewoldyng' and Cristina his wife *defts.*, of 6½ acr. land, and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Westgate and Hakinton' next Canterbury. William and Cristina admit it to be the Right of Stephen; and, for themselves and the heirs of Cristina, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20*l.* for the concession.

48. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 2—Betw. Richard Fitz Bernard and Beatrix his wife *plts.*, and Ralph atte Welle *deft.*, of 1 mess., 50 acr. land, 10 acr. of turf, 2 *marks* rent, and rent of 26 hens, with appurts., in Chylyndenn' and Hamme next Sandwich.

Right of Ralph, who, for the admission, grants to Richard and Beatrix and to the heirs of Richard, and receives 20*l.* for the concession.

49. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 2—Betw. Henry, son of John de Gosehale, *plt.*, and Adam de Weregraue and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in La Ware next Sandwich. Right of Henry, who, for the admission, grants (by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist) to Adam and Matilda for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to Thomas son of said Matilda and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to revert to Henry and to his heirs, quit of other heirs of Adam, Matilda, and Thomas.

50. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 2—Betw. Fulk Peyforer *plt.*, and William de Leyburne (by John de Suthwerk' in his stead) *deft.*, of the Manors of Elham, Gare, and Langelegh', with appurts.; 80 acr. land, 4 acr. mead., 300 acr. wood, 400 acr. past., 300 acr. marsh, and 116*s.* rent, with appurt., in Herietesham, Lenham, Vppechurche, and Bilsyngton'; the advowson of the Churches of Langelegh', Herietesham, Leyburne, Redlegh', and Esshetefford; and five knights' fees, with appurts., in Langelegh', Herietesham, Redlegh', Otringedene, Olecombe, Sutton', Lenham, Clyue, Seyeueton', and ffolkestane. William admits it to be, with the exception of the 80 acr. of land and 116*s.* rent, the Right of Fulk, together with all the homage and services of John de Somery, John Ram, Laurence de Otringedene, and their heirs. And afterwards William, for himself and his heirs, grants that the 80 acr. of land and 116*s.* rent, with appurts., which Thomas le Blount holds in Herietesham for the life of Fulk of the inheritance of William, and which after the death of Fulk to William and his heirs descends, shall after the death of Fulk remain to the heirs of Fulk. And this agreement was made in the presence of John (de S.), John (R.), Laurence (de O.), and also of the aforesaid Thomas (le B.), who thereupon acknowledged their fealty to Fulk.

51. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 2—Betw. Laurence de Oteringden' and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Stephen Cosmer *deft.*, of the Manor of Oteringden', with appurts. Right of Stephen, who, for the admission, grants to Laurence and Johanna and to the heirs of Laurence.

52. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 2—Betw. John de Canebrigg' and Margeria his wife *plts.*, and Henry de Kelche, of Kynardynton', *deft.*, of 1 mess., 40 acr. land, 1 acr. wood,

and 8s. rent, with appurts. in Kynardynton', Apeldre, Werehorn', and Wodechirche. Henry admits it to be the Right of John; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to John and Margeria and to the heirs of John, and receives 20*l.* for the concession.

53. At Westminster, Octave of Purification of B. Virgin A° 2—Betw. Nicholas Poynz and Matilda his wife *plts.*, and Reymund Hering' *deft.*, of the Manor of Lullingeston' Castel, with appurts. Right of Reymund, who, for the admission grants to Nicholas and Matilda and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Nicholas.

54. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Hilary A° 2—Betw. John Wyard, of Plumstede, *plt.*, and Richard le Clerk', of Derteford', and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 12½ acr. land, and a moiety of 1 acr. of past., with appurts., in Plumstede. Richard and Alice admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

55. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Hilary A° 2—Betw. John de Burford and Roesia his wife *plts.*, and Richard de Monte Pessulano *deft.*, of 1 mess., 2 carucates of land, 16 acr. mead., 8 acr. wood, and 40s. rent, with appurts., in Erhuth, Erde, and Lesenes. Right of Richard, who, for the admission, grants to John and Roesia and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Roesia.

56. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 2—Betw. Stephen le Connors and Matilda his wife *plts.*, and Robert de Barmlyngge *deft.*, of the Manor of West Barmlyngge, with appurts., and the advowson of the Church of that place. Right of Matilda; for which admission Stephen and Matilda grant to Robert for his life. After his death to revert to them and to the heirs of Matilda.

57. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 2—Betw. John Storm, of Nonynton', junior, *plt.*, and John Storm, of Nonynton', senior, *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 50 acr. land, with appurts., in Nonynton'. John S. senior admits it to be the Right of John S. junior; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 10*l.* for the concession.

58. At Westminster, Octave of Purification of B. Virgin A° 2—Betw. Stephen, son of Henry de Ledenne, *plt.*, and Walter Pape and Juliana his wife *deft.*, of 13 acr. wood, with appurts., in Bydin-denne. Walter and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Stephen; and, for themselves and the heirs of Juliana, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

59. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Hilary A° 2—Betw. Richard Colyn *plt.*, and Nicholas, son of Nicholas Eynoth', and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 1 mill, 30 acr. land, 1 acr. wood, and 60 acr. of heath, with appurts., in Cranebrok'. Nicholas and Margeria admit it to be the Right of Richard; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margeria, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100 *marks* for the concession.

60. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 2—Betw. Thomas Perceual *plt.*, and William Symond and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 30 acr. land, with appurts., in Plumstede. William and Alice admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for themselves and the heirs of William, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100 *marks* for the concession.

61. At Westminster, Octave of Purification of B. Virgin A° 2 (Post Fine, made in Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 35 Edward I.)—Betw. Robert de Hemstede and Cecilia his wife *plts.*, and John, son of Robert [de] Kyngessnode, *deft.*, of 2 mess., 100 acr. land, 10 acr. wood, and 40s. rent, with appurts., in Benynde[nn']. Right of John, who, for the admission, has granted to Robert and Cecilia for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to William son of said Robert and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of William to remain to Roger his brother and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Roger to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid William, quit of other heirs of Roger.

Endorsed:—"Eustace, son of Robert de Hemstede, asserts his claim."

62. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 2—Betw. Bartholomew de Badelesmere and Margaret his wife *plts.*, and Walter de Bestane and Sara his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 150 acr. land, 18 acr. wood, 40s. rent, and rent of 6 quarters of barley, 36 hens, and 120 eggs, with appurts., in Thrulegh, Ospring', and Westwelle. Walter and Sara admit it to be the Right of Bartholomew; and, for themselves and the heirs of Sara, grant to Bartholomew and Margaret and to the heirs of Bartholomew, and receive 100 *marks* for the concession.

63. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 2—Betw. Philip de Juttebergh' *plt.*, and William Confort *deft.*, of 1 mess., 1 carucate of land, and 50 acr. past., with appurts., in Est Sutton' next Northburn'. William admits it to be the Right of Philip; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 100 *marks* for the concession.

64. At Westminster, Easter in one month A° 2—Betw. Stephen de Preston' and Robert Attenapleton' *plts.* and Matilda, daughter of John de Gardinis, and Alice and Emma her sisters, *defts.*, of 1 mess., 15½ acr. land, and the 6th part of a mill, with appurts., in Riparia (River). Right of Stephen; for which admission Stephen and Robert grant to Matilda, Alice, and Emma for their lives, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After their deaths to revert to Stephen and Robert and to the heirs of Stephen.

65. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 2—Betw. Reginald Herlisun *plt.*, and John de Mares *deft.*, of the Manor of Okemere, with appurts. John admits it to be the Right of Reginald; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 100*l.* for the concession.

66. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 2—Betw. Agatha, who was the wife of Richard de Wyght, *plt.*, and William flowys and Lucia his wife *defts.*, of a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Derteford'. Agatha admits it to be the Right of Lucia; and remits and quitclaims it to William and Lucia and to the heirs of Lucia. For which admission, remission, &c. William and Lucia, for themselves and the heirs of Lucia, grant to Agatha an annuity of 40*s.* for her life, with liberty to distrain should the same be at any time in arrear.

67. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 2 (Post Fine made in the Octave of St. John Baptist A° 35 Edward I)—Betw. John atte Esthalle senior and Isabella his wife *plts.*, and Richard de Esthall' and Margaret his wife *defts.*, of 175 acr. land, 18 acr. and 1 rood of wood, 13*s.* 3¼*d.* rent, and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Kestane, La Dune, and Orpinton'. Richard and Margaret have admitted it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margaret, have granted to John and Isabella and to the heirs of John, and received 100*l.* for the concession.

68. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 2—Betw. Peter de Thorndenne and Desiderata his wife (by Roger de ffylcelinge in place of said Peter) *plts.*, and Johanna, who was the wife of William atte Park', of Olecumbe, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 38 acr. land, and 2 acr. mead., with appurts., in Olecumbe and Est Suttone. Right of Peter; as that which he and Desiderata receive in Court, to hold to them and to the heirs of Peter. Johanna receives 20 *marks* for the admission, &c.

69. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 2—Betw. Ralph de Cheney *plt.*, and William de Polle and Cecilia his wife *defts.*, of

1 mess., and 300 acr. land, with appurts., in Leghe and Tonebrugge. Right of Ralph, who, for the admission, grants to William and Cecilia and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of William.

70. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 2—Betw. Abel le Botiller *plt.*, and William le Blund, chaplain, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 60 acr. land, 15 acr. past., and a moiety of 1 acr. of wood, with appurts., in St. Mary Creye and Orpinton'. Right of William, who, for the admission, grants to Abel for his life, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to William and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Abel.

71. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 2—Betw. Stephen de Gore *plt.*, and Beatrix Achard, of Canterbury, *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 32 acr. and 3 roods of land, with appurts., in Tanynton' next Canterbury. Right of Stephen, who, for the admission, grants to Beatrix for her life, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After her death to revert to Stephen and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Beatrix.

Endorsed:—"John de Standone asserts his claim," &c.

72. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 2—Betw. John Adam, of Canterbury, *plt.*, and William Gylemyn and Emma his wife *defts.*, of 2 mess., with appurts., in Canterbury. William and Emma admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of William, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

73. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 2—Betw. John de la Dene, of Mepharnham, chaplain, and Johanna, daughter of Simon de la Dene, of Mepharnham, *plts.*, and William Pucyn, clerk, John Pede, chaplain, and John de Pettesfeld', *defts.*, of 1 mess., 1 mill, 200 acr. land, 5 acr. mead., 60 acr. past., 18 acr. wood, 66s. 8d. rent, and rent of 32 hens and 120 eggs, with appurts., in Mepharnham, Ludesdone, Northflete, Swanescombe, Est Mallyngge, and Clyue next Heggham. Right of William; for which admission William and the two other *deforciantes* grant to John de la D. and Johanna and to the heirs of Johanna.

74. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 2—Betw. Stephen Euerard and Johanna his wife, and Stephen their son, *plts.*, and Stephen de Chelesfeud' *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 52 acr. land, with appurts., in Norton' and Boklond' next Tenham. Right of Stephen de C., who, for the admission, grants to Stephen and Johanna for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to Stephen their son,

75. At Westminster, Morrow of Souls A° 3—Betw. Bertram de Wylmynton' *plt.*, and Thomas de Sancto Leodegario and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 7½ acr. and three parts of 1 rood of land, with appurts., in Boctone Alulphi. Thomas and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Bertram; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

76. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 3—Betw. Richard de Asshewy *plt.*, and Roger de Loudham and Johanna his wife, John Gysors and Isabella his wife, and Robert Box and Maria his wife, *defts.*, of 1 mess., 80 acr. land, 9 acr. mead., 20 acr. wood, and 49s. rent, with appurts., in Seuenok', Kemesyngge, Sele, and Otteford'. The *deforciant*s admit it to be the Right of Richard; as that which he has of their gift, to hold to him and to his heirs. They receive for the admission, &c., 100l.

Endorsed:—"Roger de Kyrkeby asserts his claim," &c.

77. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 3—Betw. Richard de Subury *plt.*, and Reginald le Webbe, of Taneton', and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in the suburbs of Canterbury. Reginald and Matilda admit it to be the Right of Richard; and, for themselves and the heirs of Reginald, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

78. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 3—Betw. Amisius Kentis and Agnes his wife *plts.*, and Richard de Subury *deft.*, of 1 mess., 13 acr. land, and 3 acr. marsh, with appurts., in Bircheton' and Thanet. Richard admits it to be the Right of Amisius, as that which he and Agnes have of his gift, to hold to them and to the heirs of Amisius. Richard receives for the admission, &c., 20l.

79. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. Alice de Columbariis *plt.*, and Henry de Cobeham and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of the Manor of Peneshurst', with appurts., and the advowson of the Chapel of the said Manor. Henry and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Alice; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, remit and quitclaim to her and to her heirs, and receive for the remission &c., 100l.

80. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. Richard de Beltringe *plt.*, and Geoffrey de Kyntone and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 18 acr. land, 7 acr. past., and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Pecham and Elding'. Geoffrey and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Richard; and, for themselves and heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20l. for the concession.

81. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. Henry de Cobeham and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Alice de Columbariis *deft.*, of the Manors of Tunstall, Alington', and Elmele, with appurts., and the advowson of the Church of Alington'. Alice admits it to be the Right of Johanna, and remits and quitclaims to Henry and Johanna, and to the heirs of Johanna. For which admission, remission &c., Henry and Johanna, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to Alice and to her heirs an annual payment of 28*l.*, with liberty to distrain should the same be at any time in arrear.

82. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. William de Wykewane and Sara his wife *plts.*, and Henry de Coccsbrok' *deft.*, of 60 acr. land, 3 acr. mead., 1½ acr. wood, 30*s.* rent, and rent of 2 cocks and 16 hens, with appurts., in Mapelescompe, firenyngham, Horton', Dernte, Stone, Suthflete, Mongefeld, and Legh'; and of a moiety of the Manor of ffaukesham, with appurts., and the advowson of the Church of the said Manor. Right of Henry, who, for the admission, grants to William and Sara for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to Gilbert de Kirkeby and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Gilbert to remain to Petronilla his sister and to the heirs of her body; but if none, then after the death of Petronilla to remain to Margaret her sister and to the heirs of her body; but if none, then after the death of Margaret to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid Sara.

83. At Westminster, Morrow of Souls A° 3—Betw. Gilbert de Tubbingden' *plt.*, and Richard Kebbel and Isabella his wife *defts.*, of 4 acr. land, with appurts., in ffarnebergh'. Richard and Isabella admit it to be the Right of Gilbert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Isabella, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

84. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 3—Betw. Richard de Messynden' *plt.*, and Simon de Swanleye and Cecilia his wife *defts.*, of 2 acr. land, and a moiety of 1 acr. of wood, with appurts., in Stureye. Simon and Cecilia admit it to be the Right of Richard; and, for themselves and the heirs of Cecilia, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

85. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Martin A° 3—Betw. William,* de Brochelle, and Margaret his wife *plts.*, and James, son of Richard de Burne *deft.*, of 3 mess., 3 mills, acr. land, 45 acr. mead., 360 acr. past., 54 acr. wood,

* Suggested to supply the hiatus "son of William."

80 acr. l. 17s. 1½d. rent, and rent of 9 quarters and 2 bushels of oats, 6 [? cocks] [? and] seven hens, and 352 eggs, with appurts., in Saltwode, Merseham, Bylsintone, Werehorne, Ostrynghangre, Heth, W ne, Sellyng', Stonford', Postling', Monk's Hortone, Rokyng', and Lymmyng'. Right of James, who, for the admission, grants to William and Margaret for their lives, with remainder, after their deaths to [Thomas] son of said William and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Thomas to remain to William brother [of said Thomas] and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then to remain to Adam, brother of William and Thomas, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then to remain to John, brother of Adam, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then to remain to Stephen brother [? of John] and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then to remain to James brother of Stephen and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then to remain to Robert brother of James and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid William de Brochelle, quit of other heirs of said Thomas, William brother of same, Adam, John, Stephen, James brother of said Stephen, and Robert.

Endorsed:—"Dionisius de la Dane and Cristiana his wife, and Egelma and Agnes, sisters of said Cristiana, assert their claim."

86. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 3—Betw. Henry, son of William Scarlet', *plt.*, and William Scarlet', of Hoo, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 47 acr. land, 27 acr. marsh, and 3s. rent, with appurts., in Hoo All Saints, and Hoo St. Mary. Right of Henry, who, for the admission, grants to William for his life, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to Henry and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of William.

87. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford (by John de Chelmersheford' guardian of the said Earl) *plt.*, and John de Vuedale *deft.*, of the advowson of the Church of Coudenne. John admits it to be the Right of the said Earl, and for the admission receives 20l.

88. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. William Isaak *plt.*, and Simon Hade and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 60 acr. land, and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Kyngestone. Simon and Johanna admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

89. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 3—Betw.

William de Haustede *plt.*, and Robert de Randes and Alianora his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 50 acr. land, 20 acr. past., 30s. rent, and rent of 15 hens, with appurts., in Tilmanston', Crauthorn', Eythorn', Estri, and Stouting'. Right of William, who, for the admission, grants to Robert and Alianora and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to Simon son of said Alianora and to his heirs.

90. At Westminster, Morrow of Souls A° 3—Betw. Stephen de Molesshe *plt.*, and Ralph Maunger *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 14 acr. land, with appurts., in Patrikesburne and Lithingesburn'. Ralph admits it to be the Right of Stephen; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 100s. for the concession.

91. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 3—Betw. Bartholomew de Moreston' and Isolda his wife, and William de Cumbe, *plts.*, and John Tylebon, chaplain, *deft.*, of the Manor of Moreston', with appurts. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to William for his life, with remainder after his death to Bartholomew and Isolda, and to the heirs of Bartholomew.

Endorsed:—"Lora, who was the wife of Stephen de Moreston', and John atte Brok', assert their claim," &c.

92. At Westminster, Morrow of Souls A° 3.—Betw. William Bussh' *plt.*, and Richard Kebbel and Isabella his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 12 acr. land, with appurts., in ffarnebergh'. Richard and Isabella admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Isabella, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

93. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. Walter le Draper, of Sandwich, and Dionisia his wife *plts.*, and Bartholomew Sandr' and Alianora his wife *defts.*, of 8 acr. land, with appurts., in Estri and Worth next Sandwich. Bartholomew and Alianora admit it to be the Right of Walter; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alianora, grant to Walter and Dionisia and to the heirs of Walter, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

94. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. William, son of John Scot', *plt.*, and John Bagge, chaplain, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 8 acr. land, and 3 roods mead., with appurts., in Chilham. Right of William, who, for the admission, grants to John for his life, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to William and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of John.

95. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. John Sterre *plt.*, and Adam Simond *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 30 acr. land, with appurts., in Plumstede. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Adam for his life, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to John and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Adam.

96. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. Edmund Passeleye *plt.*, and John de Haulton' and Isabella his wife *defts.*, of 10*l.* rent, with appurts., in Ludenham. John and Isabella admit it to be the Right of Edmund; and, for themselves and the heirs of John, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 40*l.* for the concession.

97. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. Simon Bartelmeu *plt.*, and John Reynold and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 2 acr. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ roods of land, with appurts., in Hakynton'. John and Alice admit it to be the Right of Simon; and, for themselves and the heirs of John, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

98. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. John, son of William Attespiche, of Stonham, *plt.*, and William Attespiche, of Stonham, *deft.*, of 2 mess., 10 acr. land, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acr. mead., 2*s.* rent, and pasturage for two oxen, with appurts., in Stonham. William admits it to be the Right of John; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 20 *marks* for the concession.

99. At Westminster, Octave of Purification of B. Virgin A° 3—Betw. Robert de Haulo and Thomas his son and Juliana wife of said Thomas *plts.*, and John de Haulo *deft.*, of 1 mess., 140 acr. land, 24 acr. mead., 10 acr. wood, 40 acr. past., 6*l.s.* rent, and rent of 25 hens and 1 cock, with appurts., in Leghe and Tunebrigge. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Robert for his life, with remainder after his death to Thomas and Juliana and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Thomas.

100. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 3—Betw. John, son of Robert de Bouelond, of Oxene, *plt.*, and John atte Melne, of Hochfeld', and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ acr. land, with appurts., in Beteresdenn'. John and Margeria admit it to be the Right of John son of Robert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margeria, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

101. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 3—Betw. Godefridus Aleyn *plt.*, and Edmund de Passelegh' *deft.*, of 35 acr. land, and 10s. rent, with appurts., in Brensete and flayrffeld'. Right of Edmund, who, for the admission, grants to Godefridus for his life, by service of a penny at Easter. After his death to revert to Edmund and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Godefridus.

102. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 3—Betw. John, son of John le flemyng', of Molesshe, senior, *plt.*, and John, son of William le flemyng', of Molesshe, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 100 acr. land, 2½ acr. wood, 12s. rent, and rent of 12 hens and 100 eggs, with appurts., in Molesshe, Badelesmere, and Wy next Godmersham, John son of William admits it to be the Right of John son of John; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 20 *marks* for the concession.

103. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 3—Betw. William le Pemel, of Eggereton', and Robert, son of Robert de Chapmaunesfeld', *plts.*, and Stephen le Coupere, of ffaueresham, and Cristina his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 50 acr. land, with appurts., in Eggereton'. Stephen and Cristina admit it to be the Right of Robert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Cristina, grant to William and Robert and to the heirs of Robert, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

104. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 3—Betw. Thomas Pellican, of Otringbury, and Cristiana his wife *plts.*, and Gilbert le Hunte, of Otringbury, *deft.*, of 2 gardens, and 3 acr. land, with appurts., in Otringbury. Gilbert admits it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to Thomas and Cristiana and to the heirs of Thomas, and receives 100s. for the concession.

105. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 3—Betw. Adam le Tauerner, of Sydingeburne, *plt.*, and John de Rameseye and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 2 acr. and 1 rood of land, with appurts., in Sydingeburgh' (*sic*). John and Agnes admit it to be the Right of Adam; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

106. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 3—Betw. Philip le Viroler, of Newynton', *plt.*, and Bartholomew Burdon, of Rochester, and Celestria his wife *defts.*, of a moiety of 1 mess., and 3 acr. and 3 roods of land, with appurts., in Newynton'. Bartholomew and Celestria admit it to be the Right of Philip; and, for

themselves and the heirs of Celestria, grant to him and to his heirs and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

107. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 3—Betw. John, son of John de Sellyngge, and Ralph and Richard his brothers, *plts.*, and John de Sellyngg' *deft.*, of 1 mess., 110 acr. land, 25 acr. wood, 10*s.* rent, and rent of 14 hens and 2 cocks, with appurts., in Sellyngge, Seldwyht' (*sic*) and Badlesmere. John de S. admits it to be the Right of Ralph; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to John son of John de S., Ralph, and Richard, and to the heirs of Ralph, and receives 20*l.* for the concession.

108. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 3—Betw. Adam Atteburn', of Herboldoune, *plt.*, and William le Clerk', of Littleburn', and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 2 mess., 12 acr. land, 1 rood of mead., and 2*s.* rent, with appurts., in Erheth. Right of Adam, who, for the admission, grants to William and Johanna and to the heirs of Johanna.

109. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 3—Betw. Henry de Plukele *plt.*, and John Butere, of Merseham, and Reyna his wife *defts.*, of 4 acr. and 1 rood of land, and 3 roods of wood, with appurts., in Cherteham. John and Reyna admit it to be the Right of Henry; and, for themselves and the heirs of Reyna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

110. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 3—Betw. Henry de Plukele *plt.*, and Philip Butere, of Merseham, and Amabilla his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 5 acr. and 1 rood of land, and 3 roods of wood, with appurts., in Cherteham. Philip and Amabilla admit it to be the Right of Henry; and, for themselves and the heirs of Amabilla, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

111. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 3—Betw. Richard, son of Richard Thomas, and Matilda his wife *plts.*, and Peter le Carpenter *deft.*, of 1 mess., 88 acr. land, 2 acr. wood, and 16*s.* rent, with appurts., in Eldyngg'. Peter admits it to be the Right of Richard; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to Richard and Matilda and to the heirs of Richard, and receives 20*l.* for the concession.

112. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 3—Betw. Stephen de Vffintone *plt.*, and Walter de Rokesle *deft.*, of 1 mess., 1 mill, 1 carucate of land, 8 acr. mead., and 32*s.* rent, with appurts., in Haukeswell' and Sayueton'. Walter admits it to be the Right of Stephen; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and his heirs, and receives 100 *marks* for the concession.

113. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Hilary A° 3—Betw. Nicholas Larcher, of Dover, *plt.*, and Ralph del Escheker and Johanna his wife, and John de Mortuo Mari and Margeria his wife, *defts.*, of 96 acr. land, and two parts of 1 mess., with appurts., in Couperlaunde and Attertone next Dover. The *deforcians* admit it to be the Right of Nicholas; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna and Margeria, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100 *marks* for the concession.

114. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Hilary A° 3—Betw. Adam, son of Richard Fitz John, of Hulton', and Cristiana his wife (by William de Werbreitone in place of said Cristiana) *plts.*, and Geoffrey de Buckeley *deft.*, of 1 mess., 20 acr. land, 6 acr. mead., 34 acr. wood, and the fourth part of 1 mill, with appurts., in Hunreffeld'. Right of Geoffrey, who, for the admission, grants (by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist) to Adam and Cristiana and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to revert to Geoffrey and to his heirs, quit of other heirs of Adam and Cristiana.

115. At Westminster, Morrow of the Ascension A° 3—Betw. William le Pos *plt.*, and Stephen atte More and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 50 acr. land, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acr. mead., 18 acr. wood, and 4s. rent, with appurts., in Cranebrok', Sandherst', and Stapelherst'. Stephen and Alice admit it to be the Right of William; and grant to him and to his heirs, receiving 40*l.* for the concession.

116. At Westminster, Easter in one month A° 3—Betw. John de Sheluyng' and Benedicta his wife *plts.*, and Richard de Rokesle and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 34 acr. land, $3\frac{1}{2}$ acr. mead., $1\frac{1}{2}$ acr. wood, 26s. rent, and rent of 1 cock and 3 hens, and pasturage for 36 oxen and 112 sheep, with appurts., in Reculure and Chistelet. Richard and Johanna admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to John and Benedicta and to the heirs of John, and receive 100*l.* for the concession.

117. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 3—Betw. Nicholas de Estmallyng', chaplain, and Roger, son of Hugh de Boxstede, *plts.*, and Andrew de Lenn' and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 2 mess., 140 acr. land, 12 acr. mead., 3 acr. wood, and 6 acr. of osier, with appurts., in Leyburn', Hallyngg', Snodelond', Berlyng', and Est Mallyng'. Right of Nicholas; for which admission Nicholas and Roger grant to Andrew and Alice and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Andrew.

118. At Westminster, Easter in one month A° 3—Betw. Ralph de Heure and Hawisia his wife *plts.*, and William Inge and Margaret his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 1 carucate of land, 1 acr. mead., 30 acr. wood, 30s. rent, and rent of 30 hens and 150½ eggs, with appurts., in Halstede, Hokholt (*sic*), Chelesfeld', ffarnebergh', Shorham, and Orpinton'. Right of William; for which admission William and Margaret grant to Ralph and Hawisia and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Hawisia.

119. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 3—Betw. Walter de Rokesleye and Isabella his wife *plts.*, and Stephen de Offynton' *deft.*, of 1 mess., 1 mill, 120 acr. land, 8 acr. mead., and 22s. rent, with appurts., in Sayueton'. Right of Stephen, who, for the admission, grants to Walter and Isabella for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to Thomas their son and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Thomas to remain to Walter his brother and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Walter to remain to the right heirs of Walter de Rokesleye.

120. At Westminster, Morrow of the Ascension A° 3—Betw. Robert de Grofhurst *plt.*, and John de Cornhull' and Isabella his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 25 acr. land, with appurts., in Horsmen-denne. Right of Robert, who, for the admission, grants to John and Isabella for their lives, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After their deaths to revert to Robert and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of John and Isabella.

121. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 3—Betw. Godfrey Aleyn *plt.*, and Theobald Aleyn *deft.*, of 1 mess., 35 acr. land, and 10s. rent, with appurts., in Brensete, Brokelonde, and ffayresfelde. Right of Theobald, who, for the admission, grants to Godfrey for his life by service of one penny at Easter. After his death to revert to Theobald and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Godfrey.

122. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 3—Betw. Adam, son of Robert de Bradegare, and Agnes his wife *plts.*, and John de Bradegare *deft.*, of 1 mess., 11 acr. land, and a moiety of 1 acr. mead., with appurts., in Derente. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Adam and Agnes and to the heirs of her body; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Agnes.

123. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 3—Betw.

Robert de Hauuille and Margeria his wife *plts.*, and Nicholas atte Pyrye, of Eynesford', *deft.*, of 1 mess., 140 acr. land, 3 acr. wood, and 4s. rent, with appurts., in Eynesford'. Nicholas admits it to be the Right of Robert; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to Robert and Margeria and to the heirs of Robert, and receives 100 *marks* for the concession.

124. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 3—Betw. Edmund del Halle, of Herne, *plt.*, and John de Ditton' and Elizabeth his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 6 acr. land, with appurts., in Herne. John and Elizabeth admit it to be the Right of Edmund; and, for themselves and the heirs of Elizabeth, grant to him and to his heirs and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

125. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 3—Betw. Jocus Passeleawe and Elena his wife *plts.*, and Thomas, Vicar of the Church of Renham, *deft.*, of 2 mess., and 11 acr. land, with appurts., in Renham and Hertelepe. Thomas admits it to be the Right of Jocus; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to Jocus and Elena and to the heirs of Jocus, and receives 20 *marks* for the concession.

126. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 3—Betw. Roger le Machon, of Shorne, and Margeria his wife, and William brother of Margeria, *plts.*, and William Henry *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 10 acr. land, with appurts., in Shorne. William H. admits it to be the Right of William brother of Margeria; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to Roger, Margeria, and William her brother and to the heirs of said William brother of Margeria, and receives 20 *marks* for the concession.

127. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 3—Betw. Edmund, son of Gilbert ffromund, *plt.*, and Geoffrey le Taillur and Juliana his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 1 shop, 12 acr. land, 8 acr. mead., 1 acr. past., and 6s. 8d. rent, with appurts., in Vp Pecham, Handlo, Teudele, and Maydenstan. Geoffrey and Juliana admit it to be the Right of Edmund; and, for themselves and the heirs of Juliana, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20*l.* for the concession.

128. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 3—Betw. Martin de Netlestede, clerk, *plt.*, and Elias de Netlestede, clerk, *deft.*, of 2 mess., 40 [acr.] land, 8 acr. mead., and 15*d.* rent, with appurts., in Ealdyngg' and Netlestede. Right of Elias, who, for the admission, grants to Martin and to the heirs of his body in consideration of receiving for life an annuity of 100s. with liberty

to distrain should the same be at any time in arrear. After death of Elias, Martin and his heirs to hold of the heirs of Elias by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. Should Martin die without heirs of his body, then after his death to remain by aforesaid service to Elias [son] of Roger de Barmlyngg', and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then to remain to John brother of Elias son of Roger, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then to remain to John, brother of the said John, and to the heirs of his body; and if it happen that John brother of John die without heirs of his body, then after his death to revert to Elias de Netlestedde and to his heirs, quit of other heirs of Martin, Elias son of Roger, John, and John brother of John.

129. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 4—Betw. William de Cumbe *plt.*, and Isabella, who was the wife of John Speruer, *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 50 acr. land, with appurts., in Brenchesle. Isabella admits it to be the Right of William; and, for herself and her heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 10*l.* for the concession.

Endorsed:—"John, son of John Speruer, asserts his claim."

130. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 4—Betw. Master Thomas de Esthalle *plt.*, and John le Chapman, of Mallyngg', and Ela his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Mallyngg'. John and Ela admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for themselves and the heirs of John, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

131. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 4—Betw. Master Walter Reymund, of London, *plt.*, and Thomas de Reyns and Elicia his wife *defts.*, of 50 acr. land, with appurts., in Acrise. Thomas and Elicia admit it to be the Right of Walter; and, for themselves and the heirs of Thomas, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 40*l.* for the concession.

132. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 4—Betw. Juliana de Leybourn' and Fulk Peyforer *plts.*, and Walter de Leghton,' Parson of the Church of Leybourn', and Martin Archebaud, Vicar of the Church of Preston' next Wengham, *defts.*, of the Manors of Dene and Westgate in Thanet. Walter and Martin admit it to be the Right of Juliana, as that which she and Fulk receive in Court, to hold to them and to the heirs of Juliana. Walter and Martin get 200*l.* for the concession.

133. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 4—Betw. Robert de Hauuill' and Margeria his wife *plts.*, and John de

Cherteseye, of Derteford', and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acr. land, with appurts., in Lullingston'. John and Matilda admit it to be the Right of Robert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Matilda, grant to Robert and Margeria and to the heirs of Robert, and receive 2 *marks* for the concession.

134. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 4—Betw. Thomas de Estwell' and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Stephen Alard *deft.*, of 1 mess., 155 acr. land, and 100s. rent, with appurts., in Ceryton', Newenton', and Saltwode. Stephen admits it to be the Right of Thomas, as that which Thomas and Johanna have of his gift, to hold to them and to the heirs of Thomas. Stephen receives 100 *marks* for the concession.

135. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 4—Betw. Geoffrey de Melburn' and Matilda his wife *plts.*, and William, son of William de Vaus, of Plumpstede, and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of a moiety of one mess., with appurts., in Plumpstede. William and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Geoffrey; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to Geoffrey and Matilda and to the heirs of Geoffrey, and receive 40s. for the concession.

136. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 4—Betw. Hamo le Styuur *plt.*, and Thomas, son of Walter Trumpe, of Westgrenewych', and Cristiana his wife *defts.*, of 5 acr. land, with appurts., in Westgrenewych'. Thomas and Cristiana admit it to be the Right of Hamo; and, for themselves and the heirs of Cristiana, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

137. At Westminster, Easter in one month A° 4—Betw. Henry Wyth' *plt.*, and Thomas de Horton' *deft.*, of 70 acr. land, 16 acr. mead., 6s. rent, and rent of 1 ploughshare, with appurts., in Tonebrigge and La Legh'. Thomas admits it to be the Right of Henry; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 20*l.* for the concession.

138. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 4—Betw. John Braban, of Newyndenue, *plt.*, and Peter de Hegginge-worth' and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 40 acr. wood, with appurts., in Hauekhurst'. Peter and Alice admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20*l.* for the concession.

139. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 4—Betw. Richard, son of Robert le Sherreue, *plt.*, and Thomas Poucyn and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 30 acr. land, 10s. rent, and rent of

2 hens, and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Menstre in Thanet. Right of Richard, who, for the admission, grants to Thomas and Margeria and to the heirs of Thomas.

140. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 4—Betw. Matilda de Pekham, *plt.*, and Jordan, son of Gilbert le Bakere, of Newenton', *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 48s. rent, with appurts., in Newenton' next Sidyngburne. Jordan admits it to be (together with all services due to him from William de Wyuelesbergh' and his heirs) the Right of Matilda; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to her and to her heirs, and receives 10*l.* for the concession. This agreement was made in the presence of aforesaid William, who thereupon acknowledged his fealty to Matilda.

141. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 4—Betw. Hugh de Causton' *plt.*, and Roger, son of Richard de Depedene, and Isabella his wife *defts.*, of 66 acr. land, 10 acr. mead., 14s. rent, rent of 4 hens, and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Hanlo, and of 4 acr. land, and 8 acr. wood, with appurts., in Tunebrugg'. Roger and Isabella admit it to be the Right of Hugh; and, for themselves and the heirs of Isabella, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100*l.* for the concession.

142. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Martin A° 4—Betw. Thomas Beneyt and Margeria his wife *plts.*, and Richard Beneyt, of Iuecherche, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 65 acr. land, and 5s. rent, with appurts., in Newecherche and Iuecherche. Right of Richard, who, for the admission, grants to Thomas and Margeria and to the heirs of Margeria.

143. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 4—Betw. Roger le Sauuage and Claricia his wife *plts.*, and John de Holegh' *deft.*, of the Manor of Bobbinge, with appurts., and 1 mess., 120 acr. land, and 10 acr. wood, with appurts., in Newenton', Stokebury, and Hertlepe. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Roger and Claricia and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Roger.

144. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 4—Betw. Robert de Shirlaunde and Katherine his wife (by Henry de Thurston', guardian of said Katherine) *plts.*, and William, Vicar of the Church of Estcherche, *deft.*, of the Manor of Vfton', with appurts. Right of William, who, for the admission, grants to Robert and Katherine and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Robert.

145. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 4—Betw.

William, son of John Walter, clerk, and Mariota his wife *plts.*, and Walter Coman and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Rochester. William admits it to be the Right of Matilda; for which admission Walter and Matilda grant to William and Mariota and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of William.

146. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 4—Betw. John, son of Eudo de Esture, *plt.*, and Rosa, daughter of Alan de Tylemaneston', *deft.*, of 1 mess., 1 salt marsh, 48 acr. land, 50 acr. marsh, 27s. 1½*d.* rent, and rent of 21 bushels of salt, 5 geese, 21 hens and a half, and 206 eggs, with appurts., in Sturmuth'. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Rosa for her life by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After her death to revert to John and to his heirs.

Endorsed:—"Agatha de Tylmanstone asserts her claim," &c.

147. At Westminster, Octave of the Purification of the B. Virgin A° 4—Betw. John, son of Ralph de Esshe, and Elena his wife *plts.*, and Margeria de Pecham *deft.*, of 2 mess., 1 carucate of land, 12 acr. wood, 9 acr. mead., and 50s. rent, with appurts., in Kemesyng', Northesshe, and Essherst'. John admits it to be the Right of Margeria, who, for the admission, grants to John and Elena and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of John.

148. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 4—Betw. Henry Husee and Isabella his wife *plts.*, and Richard atte Hoke and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 17 acr. land, with appurts., in Duntessfolde.* Richard and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Henry; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to Henry and Isabella and to the heirs of Henry, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

149. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 4—Betw. Margeria, who was the wife of John Holte, *plt.*, and John Terry and Isabella his wife, and Gerard Holte, *defts.*, of 359 acr. and 1½ roods of land, 2 acr. and the fourth part of 1 rood of mead., 2 acr. and a moiety of 1 rood of wood, 20s. 1½*d.* rent, rent of 33 hens and a moiety of one cock, and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Recolure, Bissopestoune, Chistelet, and Westbere. Right of

* Though this Fine is included among those relating to the County of Kent, it would appear to belong to the Surrey series, inasmuch as Dunsfold is in the latter county. Possibly a cross and mark which figure beneath the word "Kanc'" may denote that there was some doubt as to the county in which this place was situated.

Gerard; for which admission John, Isabella, and Gerard grant to Margeria for her life, to hold of them and of the heirs of Gerard by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After her death to revert to John, Isabella, and Gerard and to the heirs of Gerard, quit of the heirs of Margeria.

Endorsed:—"John de Seluestone and Johanna his wife assert their claim, &c.

Peter le Bolinger and Leticia his wife assert their claim," &c.

150. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 4—Betw. Fulk Peyforer and Juliana de Leyburn' *plts.*, and Walter de Leghton', Parson of the Church of Leyburn', and Martin Archebaud, Vicar of the Church of Preston' next Wengham, *defts.*, of the Manor of Northeslyng', with appurts. Walter and Martin admit it to be the Right of Fulk, as that which Fulk and Juliana receive in Court, to hold to them and to the heirs of Fulk. Walter and Martin get 100*l.* for the concession.

151. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 4—Betw. John, son of Adam Simon, of Cliue, *plt.*, and Edmund, son of John le Clerk', of Clyue, and Alianora his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Clyue. Edmund and Alianora admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alianora, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 40*s.* for the concession.

152. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 4—Betw. Master Ralph de Woluernehampton' *plt.*, and Agnes la Megre *deft.*, of 2 mess., 118 acr. land, and 6*s.* 4*d.* rent, with appurts., in Derteford' and Wylmynton'. Right of Ralph, who, for the admission grants to Agnes for her life by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. At her death to revert to Ralph and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Agnes. Afterwards Ralph, for himself and his heirs, grants to Agnes for her life an annuity of 5 *marks*, with liberty to distrain should the same be at any time in arrear; but upon her decease he and his heirs to be quit of payment of said annuity.

153. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Hilary A° 4—Betw. John de Orreby *plt.*, and Lambert in The Brok', of Peneshurst', and Leiota his wife *defts.*, of 2 acr. land, with appurts., in Peneshurst'. Lambert and Leiota admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Leiota, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

154. At Westminster, Morrow of the Purification of the B.

Virgin A° 4—Betw. John Mars' and Alice his wife *plts.*, and John Matheu, of Estgrenewych', and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Estgrenewych'. John Matheu and Alice his wife admit it to be the Right of John Mars'; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to John Mars' and Alice his wife and to the heirs of John Mars', and receive 100s. for the concession.

155. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 4—Betw. Ambrose de Nouo Burgo *plt.*, and William Danyel and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 40 acr. land, 40 acr. wood, 40 acr. heath, and 11s. 4d. rent, with appurts., in Wollewyche next Grenewych'. William and Agnes admit it to be the Right of Ambrose; and, for themselves and the heirs of William, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100l. for the concession.

156. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 4—Betw. Richard, son of Robert le Sherreue, *plt.*, and Thomas Poucyn and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 17s. rent, with appurts., in Menstre. Thomas and Margeria admit it to be the Right of Richard; and, for themselves and the heirs of Thomas, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10l. for the concession.

157. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Hilary A° 4—Betw. Bartholomew de Sancto Leodegario and Anabilla his wife *plts.*, and Thomas de Kyngesford' and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 60 acr. land, with appurts., in Olecumbe. Thomas and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Bartholomew; and, for themselves and the heirs of Thomas, grant to Bartholomew and Anabilla and to the heirs of Bartholomew, and receive 10l. for the concession.

158. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 4—Betw. Roger atte Yoke *plt.*, and John, son of John de Tustesham, of Westpecham, and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 13 acr. land, and 1 acr. past., with appurts., in Moreworth'. John and Alice admit it to be the Right of Roger; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10l. for the concession.

159. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 4—Betw. William de Chelefeud' and Agnes his wife *plts.*, and Stephen de Chelefeud' *deft.*, of 1 mess., 1 mill, 200 acr. land, 6 acr. mead., 20 acr. wood, and 40s. rent, with appurts., in Chelefeud' and Shorham. Right of Stephen, who, for the admission, grants to William and Agnes for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to William son of the said William for his life; and after his decease to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid William de Chelefeud'.

160. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 4—Betw. William de Sancto Claro and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and John, Parson of the Church of Bockslowe, and John de Luton', *defts.*, of the Manor of Ocle, with appurts. The *deforciant*s admit it to be the Right of William, as that which William and Johanna receive in Court to hold to them and to the heirs of William. They get 100*l.* for the admission, &c.

161. At Westminster, Easter in one month A° 4—Betw. John de Campania and Margeria his wife *plts.*, [and Richard] de Dene, Parson of the Church of Eslyngg', and Walter Scrig', *defts.*, of the Manors of Newenham and Herteye, with appurts.; and of 1 mill with appurts., in Dauynton'; and of the Manor of Norton, with appurts.; and of 50 acr. land and 20 acr. wood, with appurts., in Eslyngg'. Right of Richard; for which admission Richard and Walter grant to John and Margeria and to the heirs of John.

162. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 4—Betw. Margaret, who was the wife of the Lord Edward late King of England (by Thomas de Ouerle in her stead), *plt.*, and Bartholomew de Badelesmere and Margaret his wife *defts.*, of the Manor of Lesnes, with [appurts.], which, together with knight's fees, advowson of churches, and anything else to it now belonging, is admitted to be the Right of Bartholomew and Margaret; who, for the admission, grant to said Margaret, formerly wife of the Lord Edward late King of England, for her life by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After her death to revert, quit of her heirs, to Bartholomew and Margaret and to the heirs of Bartholomew.

163. At Westminster, Easter in one month A° 4—Betw. William, son of William de Beltyng' junior, and Mabilla, daughter of Godfrey Aghemund', *plts.*, and John, son of Godfrey Aghemund, of Wy, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 24 acr. land, and 2*s.* rent, with appurts., in Wy. John, for himself and his heirs, grants to William and Mabilla and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of William.

164. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 4—Betw. Roger Hanekyn, of Rochester, and Edith his wife *plts.*, and Hugh Lewot, of Maydenstane, and Dionisia his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 20 acr. land, 10 acr. past., and a moiety of 1 acr. of wood, with appurts., in Eylesford', Chetham, and Seyntmargreteparishe next Rochester. Hugh and Dionisia admit it to be the Right of Roger; and, for themselves and the heirs of Hugh, grant to Roger and Edith and to the heirs of Roger, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

165. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 5—Betw. William de Insula *plt.*, and Nicholas de Keneturt and Cristina his wife *defts.*, of 2 mess., 103 acr. land, 9 acr. mead., and 8*d.* rent, with appurts., in Welle and Litleburn' next Ikham. Nicholas and Cristina admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Nicholas, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100 *marks* for the concession.

166. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 5—Betw. Hamo de Taneto *plt.*, and Richard le Mareschal, of Benyngton', and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 8 acr. land, three parts of one messuage, and a moiety of 1 acr. wood, with appurts., in Estffarlegh' and Maydenstane. Richard and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Hamo; and, for themselves and the heirs of Richard, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

167. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 5—Betw. John de Horton', clerk (by John de Skelton' in his stead) *plt.*, and John Collard and Sara his wife *defts.*, of 3½ acr. land, with appurts., in ffrenyngham. John and Sara admit it to be the Right of John de H.; and, for themselves and the heirs of Sara, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

168. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 5—Betw. John de Horton', clerk (by John de Skelton' in his stead), *plt.*, and William Sharp and Juliana his wife *defts.*, of 3½ acr. land, with appurts., in ffrenyngham. William and Juliana admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Juliana, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

169. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St John Baptist A° 5—Betw. William de Welles and Sibilla his wife *plts.*, and Richard Heruy *deft.*, of 80 acr. land, 3 acr. mead., 4 acr. wood, 3*s.* 6½*d.* rent, rent of 2 hens, 1 cock and 40 eggs, and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Norhflete. Right of Richard, who, for the admission, grants to William and Sibilla and to the heirs of William.

170. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 5—Betw. Thomas de Sancto Leodegario and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Roger de Rysshelford', chaplain, *deft.*, of 2 mess., 1 mill, 150 acr. land, 8 acr. mead., 6 acr. wood, and 12*s.* rent, with appurts., in Stapelbirst' and frithindenne. Right of Roger, who, for the admission, grants to Thomas and Johanna and to the heirs of Thomas.

171. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 5—Betw. Thomas Lucas *plt.*, and John Wyght' and Cristina his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in the suburbs of Canterbury. John and Cristina

admit it to be the right of Thomas; and, for themselves and the heirs of Cristina, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

172. At Westminster, Easter in one month A° 5—Betw. John, son of Robert de Sowenton', and Agnes his wife *plts.*, and Thomas, son of John Godard', *deft.*, of 1 mess., 22 acr. land, $6\frac{1}{2}$ acr. marsh, and 5s. $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ rent, with appurts., in Preston' next Wengham and Wykham Brewouse. Thomas grants to John and Agnes and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of John. Thomas receives 20*l.* for the concession.

173. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 5—Betw. Thomas de Sancto Leodegario and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Roger de Rysshelford', chaplain, *deft.*, of 2 mess., 160 acr. land, 10 acr. mead., 14 acr. wood, 18s. rent, and rent of 2 cocks and 20 hens, with appurts., in Stapelhyrst in Bokkton' Allulphi. Right of Roger, who, for the admission, grants to Thomas and Johanna and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Johanna.

174. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 5—Betw. John de Moreston' and William de Houkynges *plts.*, and Henry de Tyldenne and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 2 mess., 19 acr. land, 35 acr. past., 9 acr. wood, 4s. $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ rent, rent of 6 hens and 20 eggs, and two parts of a mill, with appurts., in Holyngburn'. Henry and Alice grant to John and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to remain to William and to his heirs. They receive for the concession 20*l.*

Endorsed:—"Elena, who was the wife of Richard atte Holemelle, asserts her claim, &c.

John, son of John Geryn, of Holyngburne, asserts his claim," &c.

175. At Westminster, Quinzaine of the Holy Trinity A° 5—Betw. Stephen Alard, of Wynchelse, *plt.*, and William, Abbot of Langedon', *deft.*, of the customs and services which said Stephen exacted of the aforesaid Abbot in the Manors of Leyedenne and Eynebrok', which he holds of him, and whereof the said Stephen exacted of the aforesaid Abbot that he should do to him for those Manors fealty and the service of finding every year two chaplains at the expense of said Abbot and his successors to celebrate, daily, Divine services in the Chapel of said Stephen, built in honour of the Blessed Mary in the Church of St. Thomas the Martyr of Winchelsea,

for the soul of said Stephen his heirs and predecessors, and that he should find for said chaplains bread, wine, candles, books, vestments and other necessary ornaments appertaining to said Chantry; which services said Abbot formerly acknowledged to Stephen. The Abbot, for himself and his successors, admits that they should have done above fealty and services to Stephen for the said Manors; for which admission Stephen, for himself and his heirs, remits and quitclaims to the aforesaid Abbot and to his successors all the arrears of the customs and services, and also all damages which he said he had sustained by reason of refusal of them up to the day this agreement was made.

176. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 5—Betw. John de Orreby *plt.*, and William Bussh' and Sara his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 96 acr. land, 12½ acr. pasture, 8 acr. wood, and 8s. 0½*d.* rent, with appurts., in ffarnebergh'. William and Sara admit it to be, with the exception of four of the aforesaid acres of land, the Right of John; and grant to him and to his heirs. Afterwards, for themselves and the heirs of Sara they grant that the above 4 acr. land which Johanna flemmyng held in dower as of the inheritance of Sara the day this agreement was made, and which after her death to said Sara reverts, shall after death of said Johanna remain to John and to his heirs. William and Sara receive 100*l.* for the concession. And the agreement was made in the presence of Johanna, who thereupon acknowledged her fealty to John.

177. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 5—Betw. John, son of John le Botiller, and Alice his wife *plts.*, and John le Botiller of Seuenoke *deft.*, of 2 mess., 1 mill, 3 tofts, 70 acr. land, 16 acr. mead., 10 acr. past., 2 acr. wood, and 8s. rent, with appurts., in Seuenoke, Kemesing, and Otteford'. John le B. admits it to be the Right of John son of John (le B.); and, for himself and his heirs grants to John and Alice and the heirs of John son of John (le B.). For which concession John and Alice, for themselves and the heirs of John son of John (le B.), grant to John le B. an annuity of 10*l.* for his life, with liberty to distrain should the same be at any time in arrear.

178. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 5—Betw. John Priket *plt.*, and Bartholomew de Aspale and Nicholaa his wife *defts.*, of 4 acr. land, with appurts., in Chilham. Bartholomew and Nicholaa admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Nicholaa, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

179. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Hilary A° 5—Betw. John, son of William de Cosington', and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Martin Gerueys and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 1 carucate of land, with appurts., in Northflete and Nutstede. Right of Martin; for which admission Martin and Johanna his wife grant to John and Johanna his wife and to the heirs of John.

180. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 5—Betw. Achardus de Aldham and Katherine his wife *plts.*, and Edmund, son of Laurence de Polle, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 150 acr. land, 6 acr. mead., 25 acr. wood, 10s. rent, and rent of 12 hens and 60 eggs, with appurts., in Wroteham. Right of Edmund, who, for the admission, grants to Achardus and Katherine and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Achardus.

181. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 5—Betw. John de Chymbeham and Laurence his son *plts.*, and Acardus de Aldham and Katherine his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 100 acr. land, 10 acr. wood, 6s. rent, and rent of 6 hens and 60 hens, with appurts., in ffrenyngham. Right of Acardus; for which admission Acardus and Johanna grant to John for his life, with remainder after his death to Laurence and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then to remain to the right heirs of Laurence.

182. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 5—Betw. Alexander de la Haye, chaplain, and Walter his brother *plts.*, and Gilbert Elnod and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 56 acr. land, 1 acr. wood, and 4s. 1d. rent, with appurts., in Herteleghe'. Gilbert and Matilda admit it to be the Right of Alexander; and, for themselves and the heirs of Matilda, grant to Alexander and Walter and to the heirs of Alexander, and receive 100*l.* for the concession.

183. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 5—Betw. Philip de Pouenesshe *plt.*, and Reginald de Boelonde *deft.*, of 1 mess., 1 carucate of land, 7 acr. mead., 40 acr. wood, and 13s. 4d. rent, with appurts., in Snodelonde, Berlyngg', Padeslesworthe, and Dodechirche. Right of Reginald, who, for the admission, grants to Philip for his life, with remainder after his death to Henry his son and Alice daughter of Reginald, and to the heirs of Henry by her; but if none, then after the deaths of Henry and Alice to remain to the right heirs of Philip.

184. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 5—Betw. Nicholas de Ensing' *plt.*, and Benedict de Shamelesford' and Ada his wife *defts.*, of 26 acr. land, with appurts., in Chertham. Benedict and Ada admit it to be the Right of Nicholas; and, for themselves

and the heirs of Benedict, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

Endorsed:—"Thomas de Schamesleford' (*sic*) asserts his claim" &c.

185. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 5—Betw. Henry de Guldeford' *plt.*, and Thomas Cros, of London, and Elizabeth his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 17 acr. land, with appurts., in Lesnes and Erheth'. Thomas and Elizabeth admit it to be the Right of Henry; and, for themselves and the heirs of Thomas, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

186. At Westminster, Morrow of Souls A° 5—Betw. Stephen, son of John atte More, of Benyndenne, *plt.*, and John atte More, of Benyndenne, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 60 acr. land, 3 acr. mead., 12 acr. wood, and 2*s.* rent, with appurts., in Benyndenne. John admits it to be the Right of Stephen; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 40*l.* for the concession.

187. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 5 — Betw. Thomas de Luda and Florence his wife *plts.*, and John Sterre and Mary his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 31 acr. land, 5½ acr. mead., 32*s.* 2*d.* rent, and rent of 1 cock and 9 hens, with appurts., in Derteford' and Wylmynton'. John and Mary admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for themselves and the heirs of Mary, grant to Thomas and Florence and to the heirs of Thomas, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

188. At Westminster, Morrow of Souls A° 5—Betw. Henry, son of John atte More, of Benyndenne, *plt.*, and John atte More, of Benyndenne, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 60 acr. land, and 7 acr. wood, with appurts., in Cranebrok'. John admits it to be the Right of Henry; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 40 *marks* for the concession.

189. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 5—Betw. Walter de la Sale, of Bixle, and Alice his wife *plts.*, and John le Joynour, of Bixle, and Emma his wife *defts.*, of 2 acr. and 3 roods of land, and 1 acr. of csiers, with appurts., in Bixle. John and Emma admit it to be the right of Walter; and, for themselves and the heirs of Emma, grant to Walter and Alice and to the heirs of Walter, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

190. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 5—Betw. Richard Deryng' and Richard de Chelesfeud' *plts.*, and Thomas Poucyn and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 2 mess., 120 acr. land, 8*l.* rent, and rent of 4 hens, with appurts., in Menstre and Thanet. Right of Richard D., for which admission Richard D. and Richard

de C. grant to Thomas and Margeria, and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to Baldwin Pas and Johanna his wife and to the heirs of Johanna.

191. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 5—Betw. John de Hibernia and Agnes his wife *plts.*, and Laurence de Huntyngfeud' *deft.*, of 1 mill, 42 acr. land, and 1 acr. wood, with appurts., in Sheldewych'. John and Agnes admit it to be the Right of Laurence; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, remit and quit-claim to him and to his heirs, and receive 10*l.* for the remission, &c.

192. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 5 — Betw. Thomas Poucyn and Margeria his wife *plts.*, and Baldewyn Paas and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of a moiety of 1 mess. and 24 acr. land, with appurts., in Hakynton' and Westgate next Canterbury. Right of Margeria; for which admission Thomas and Margeria grant to Baldwin and Johanna for the life of Johanna, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After the death of Johanna to revert to Thomas and Margeria and to the heirs of Margeria, quit of the heirs of Johanna.

193. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 5 — Betw. Thomas Chiche, of Canterbury, and Mary his wife *plts.*, and Isolda de Ore *deft.*, of 1 mess., 220 acr. land, 4*l.* rent, and rent of 8 cocks and 52 hens, with appurts., in the suburbs of Canterbury. Isolda admits it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for herself and her heirs, grants to Thomas and Mary and to the heirs of Thomas, and receives 100*l.* for the concession.

194. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 5—Betw. Godfrey le Waleys *plt.*, and Adam de Petstede and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of the Manor of Grippinden, with appurts. Adam and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Godfrey; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, remit and quit-claim to him and to his heirs, and receive 100*l.* for the remission, &c.

195. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 5—Betw. John Malemeyns, of Waldmarsh, *plt.*, and John Atteforde, of Wrotham next Mallyngg', *deft.*, of the Manor of Wykham next Dover, with appurts., which Henry de Gildeford holds for his life. John Atteforde admits it to be the Right of John Malemeyns; and, for himself and his heirs, grants that the aforesaid Manor which Henry holds for the term of his life of the inheritance of John Atteforde, and which after the death of Henry reverts to John A., shall after the death of Henry remain to John M. and to his heirs. John Atteforde receives for the concession 100*l.* And this Agreement

was made in the presence of Henry, who thereupon acknowledged his fealty to John Malemeyns.

196. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 5—Betw. Robert de Derteforde *plt.*, and John, son of Robert de Boycote, and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 20 acr. land, 2 acr. mead., 6*d.* rent, rent of 1 goose, and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Hedegrone. John and Alice admit it to be the Right of Robert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

197. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 5—Betw. William Brithred and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and William Derby *deft.*, of 1 mess., 12 acr. land, and 1 acr. mead., with appurts., in Preston', Eylmerton', and Godwyneston' next Wengham. Right of William Derby who, for the admission, grants to William and Johanna and to the heirs of William Brithred by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of William Brithred.

198. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 5—Betw. Edmund le Spicér, of Canterbury, *plt.*, and Thomas le Bret and Rosa his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 24 acr. land, 8*s.* rent, rent of 1½ bushels of salt, 1 cock, 1 hen, and 20 eggs, and pasturage for 4 sheep, with appurts., in Stormuth' next Wyngham, and the Vill of St. Laurence in Thanet. Right of Edmund, who, for the admission, grants to Thomas and Rosa and to the heirs of Thomas.

199. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 5—Betw. John atte Wode *plt.*, and William Bussh' and Sara his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 80 acr. land, 2 acr. wood, and 10*s.* rent, with appurts., in Sidingburn', Tonestall', Borden', and Bradegare. William and Sara admit a moiety of it to be the Right of John as that which he receives in Court, to hold to him and to his heirs. And afterwards, for themselves and the heirs of Sara, they grant that the moiety of it which Lucia who was the wife of Adam de Rokeslee holds in dower of the inheritance of Sara in the aforesaid Vill, and which after her death to William and Sara and to the heirs of Sara reverts, shall after the death of Lucia remain to said John and to his heirs. William and Sara receive for the concession 100 *marks*. And this Agreement was made in the presence of Lucia, who thereupon acknowledged her fealty to John.

200. At Canterbury, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 6—Betw. Tristram, son of Walter Pipel, *plt.*, and William Peuerel and Cristina his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 2½ acr. land, with appurts., in Godmersham. William and Cristina admit it to be the Right of

Tristram ; and, for themselves and the heirs of Cristina, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20*l.* for the concession.

201. At Canterbury, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 6—Betw. Michael de Smalfeld' *plt.*, and William de Wolton' *deft.*, of 1 mess., 60 acr. land 3½ acr. mead., 5 acr. wood, 6 acr. past., 17*d.* rent, and rent of 2 cocks, 2 hens, and 40 eggs, with appurts., in Westwell' and Little Chert. William admits it to be the Right of Michael ; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 60*l.* for the concession.

202. At Canterbury, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 6—Betw. Hugh Chaumpeneys, of Sandwich, and Margeria his wife *plts.*, and Laurence Giles, of Sandwich, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 11½ acr. land, 2 acr. past., 9*s.* rent, and rent of 1 cock and 5 hens, with appurts., in Menstre and Munketon'. Right of Laurence, who, for the admission, grants to Hugh and Margeria and to his heirs by her ; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Hugh.

203. At Canterbury, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 6—Betw. John Badekyn and Ismania his wife *plts.*, and John Springet, *deft.*, of 50 acr. land, and 1½ roods of wood, with appurts., in Swalcliue. John S. admits it to be the Right of John B. ; and, for himself and his heirs, remits and quit-claims to John B. and Ismania and to the heirs of John B., and receives for the remission &c. 10*l.*

204. At Canterbury, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 6—Betw. Geoffrey de Heggham *plt.*, and Robert de Brandrede and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 2 mess., 40 acr. land, and a moiety of 1 acr. of wood, with appurts., in Eleham. Robert and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Geoffrey ; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 40*l.* for the concession.

205. At Canterbury, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 6—Betw. Isolda de Ore *plt.*, and William de Grofherst' and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 2 mess., 120 acr. land, 20 acr. marsh, 6*s.* 8*d.* rent, and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Middleton' and Estrý. Right of Isolda, who, for the admission, grants to William and Johanna and to the heirs of William.

206. At Canterbury, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 6—Betw. Henry de Tapynton' and Lora his wife *plts.*, and Thomas de Delse *deft.*, of 64 acr. of land, and 8 acr. wood, with appurts., in Denynton'. Right of Thomas, who, for the admission, grants to Henry and Lora and to the heirs of Henry.

207. At Canterbury, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 6—Betw.

William de Vpton', citizen of London, *plt.*, and John de Rysle and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Chepyng' Mallyng'. John and Johanna admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

208. At Canterbury, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 6—Betw. Margeria atte Cherche *plt.*, and John de Sellyngg' *deft.*, of 1 mess., 8 acr. and a moiety of 1 rood of land, 1 acr. past., and 1 rood of wood, with appurts., in Sellyngg' next ffauersham. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Margeria for her life, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After her death to remain to William atte Helle, Geoffrey Fitz-Robert, Johanna Fitz-Robert, and Celestria daughter of John le Mellere, and to the heirs of the body of said William; but if none, then after the deaths of William, Geoffry, Johanna, and Celestria, to revert to John and his heirs, quit of the heirs of Margeria, Geoffrey, Johanna, and Celestria, and also of other heirs of William.

209. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 6—Betw. Robert Ponchon, of Litleburn', *plt.*, and William ffeykyn and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 4 acr. and 1 rood of land, with appurts., in Bregge next Canterbury. William and Margeria admit it to be the Right of Robert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margeria, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive a sparrow-hawk for the concession.

210. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 6—Betw. John de Sellyng', of London, *plt.*, and Philip de Boycote and Lucia his wife *defts.*, of 2 acr. land, with appurts., in Renham. Philip and Lucia admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Lucia, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive [? 60]s. for the concession.

211. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 6—Betw. Hugh de Lee and Leticia his wife, and John son of Hugh de Lee, *plts.*, and Ralph atte Wode, of Lee, and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 30 acr. land, with appurts., in Lee. Ralph and Agnes admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, grant to Hugh, and Leticia, and John, and to the heirs of John, and receive a sparrow-hawk for the concession.

212. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 6—Betw. John de Denested', of Newenton', *plt.*, and William, son of Nicholas le Bakere, of Newenton', and Margaret his wife *defts.*, of 8½ acr. land, with appurts., in Newenton' next Sydingburn'. John admits

it to be the Right of William; and grants to William and Margaret and to the heirs of William, receiving 40s. for the concession.

213. At Westminster, Morrow of St John Baptist A° 6—Betw. John de Lenham junior *plt.*, and John de Lenham senior and Margaret his wife *defts.*, of the Manors of . . . tington', and Bentestede, with appurts. Right of John de Lenham junior, who, for the admission, grants to John de Lenham senior and Margaret for their lives, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After their deaths to revert to John de Lenham junior and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of John de Lenham senior and Margaret,

214. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 6—Betw. Ralph le Tauerner, of Mallyng', *plt.*, and Martin de la Chaumbre, of Mallyng', and Cristina his wife *defts.*, of 9 acr. land, with appurts., in Reyerssh'. Martin and Cristina admit it to be the Right of Ralph; and, for themselves and the heirs of Martin, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 40s. for the concession.

215. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 6—Betw. Walter de Huntyngheld' and Johanna his wife (by Ralph de Dukesworth' in place of said Johanna) *plts.*, and John de Weresle *deft.*, of the Manor of Padelesworth', with appurts., and the advowson of the Churches of Padelesworth' and Dode. John admits it to be the Right of Walter, as that which Walter and Johanna receive in Court to hold to them and to the heirs of Walter. John gets for the admission &c. 60l.

216. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 6—Betw. John de Lenham junior *plt.*, and John de Lenham senior *deft.*, of 100s. rent, with appurts., in Est Lenham. Right of John de L. junior, who, for the admission, grants to John de L. senior for his life, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to John de L. junior and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of John de L. senior.

217. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 6—Betw. Henry, son of Waresius de Valoynes, *plt.*, and Waresius de Valoynes *deft.*, of 1 mess., 1 mill, 1 carucate of land, 18 acr. mead., 40 acr. wood, 10 acr. of osier, 40s. rent, and rent of 40 hens, with appurts., in Asshetesford' and Magna Chert'. Right of Henry, who, for the admission, grants to Waresius for his life, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to Henry and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Waresius.

218. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 6—Betw. John de Horton', clerk, *plt.*, and John Markeday and Pe-

tronilla his wife *defts.*, of 1 acr. and 1 rood of land, with appurts., in Horton'. John and Petronilla admit it to be the Right of John de Horton'; and, for themselves and the heirs of Petronilla, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

219. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 6—Betw. John de Cobeham *plt.*, and Richard de Roucestr' *deft.*, of the Manor of Bekesburne, with appurts. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Richard for his life. After his death to revert to John and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Richard.

220. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 6—Betw. John Vyuan, and Margaret his wife, and Thomas their son, *plts.*, and Simon atte Broke, of Paul's Creye, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 40 acr. land, 2 acr. mead., 2 acr. wood, 4 acr. of osier, and 4s. rent, with appurts., in Paulyne-creye. Right of Simon, who for the admission, grants to John, Margaret, and Thomas, and to the heirs of the body of Thomas; but if none, then after the deaths of John, Margaret, and Thomas, to remain to the right heirs of John.

221. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 6—Betw. the Prior of Rochester (by Robert Malemeyns in his stead) *plt.*, and Walter de finchingfeld' *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 180 acr. land, with appurts., in Suthflet'. Walter admits it to be the Right of the Prior and his Church of St. Andrew of Rochester; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his successors, and receives 100 *marks* for the concession.

222. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 6—Betw. John atte Hok' *plt.*, and John, son of Richard le Clerk' (?), of Derteford', *deft.*, of 2 mess., 100 acr. land, and 2 acr. and 1 rood of mead., with appurts., in Stone, Suthflete, and Derteford'. Right of John son of Richard, who, for the admission, grants to John atte Hok' for his life, with remainder after his death to John, son of John atte Hok', and Juliana his wife and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after the deaths of John, son of John, and Juliana to remain to the right heirs of John son of John.

223. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 6—Betw. Roger Sauuage and Claricia his wife (by Henry de Thurston' in their stead) *plts.*, and Edmund de Wendlesworth' and Elizabeth his wife *defts.*, of 6 acr. of wood, with appurts., in Borden'. Edmund and Elizabeth admit it to be the right of Roger; and, for themselves and the heirs of Edmund, grant to Roger and Claricia and to the heirs of Roger, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

224. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 6—Betw.

Stephen le Pestur, of Gillyngham, and Margeria his wife *plts.*, and John de Euesham, clerk, *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 3 acr. land, with appurts., in Chetham. John admits it to be the Right of Stephen; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to Stephen and Margeria and to the heirs of Stephen; and, receives 40s. for the concession.

Endorsed:—"Thomas de Euesham asserts his claim."

225. At Westminster, Easter in one month A° 6—Betw. Laurence Wybert, of Sandwich (by Henry de Stureye in his stead), *plt.*, and Thomas Stoil and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 3 acr. land, with appurts., in Estry and Wodenesbergh'. Thomas and Alice admit it to be the Right of Laurence; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 40s. for the concession.

226. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 6—Betw. Thomas, son of Warresius de Valoynes, *plt.*, and Stephen de Gatesdenne *deft.*, of 2 gardens, 125 acr. land, and 5 acr. wood, with appurts., in Tenterdenn'. Stephen admits it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 60l. for the concession.

227. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 6—Betw. Richard le ffyersh' and Emma his wife *plts.*, and Gilbert de Remherst *deft.*, of 1 mess., 17 acr. land, 2 acr. mead., and 1 acr. wood, with appurts., in Tounebregge and Legh'. Right of Gilbert, who, for the admission, grants to Richard and Emma and to the heirs of Emma.

228. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 6—Betw. Richard, son of James de Honebergh', and Isabella his wife *plts.*, and Walter de la Haye, Parson of the Church of Tillebrok', *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 24 acr. land, with appurts., in ffrendesbury and Strode. Right of Walter, who, for the admission, grants to Richard and Isabella and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Richard.

229. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 6—Betw. Godeliua, who was the wife of Benedict le Taillor, *plt.*, and Roger de Norhampton' and Mabilla his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Canterbury. Roger and Mabilia admit it to be the Right of Godeliua; and, for themselves and the heirs of Mabilla, grant to her and to her heirs, and receive 40s. for the concession.

230. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 6—Betw. Thomas le fiz Bernard' and Bona his wife (by Thomas de Rumene in the place of said Bona) *plts.*, and John de Northwode senior *deft.*, of the Manor of Kyngesdoune, with appurts. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Thomas and Bona and to the heirs of

the body of Thomas; but if none, then after the deaths of Thomas and Bona to remain to Bartholomew de Badelesmere and to his heirs.

231. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 6—Betw. Richard de Polthorne and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Richard Heroun, of Plumstede, *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 19 acr. land, with appurts., in Plumstede. Richard H. admits it to be the Right of Johanna; for which admission Richard de P. and Johanna grant to him for his life, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to Richard de P. and Johanna and to the heirs of Johanna, quit of the heirs of Richard H.

232. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Hilary A° 6—Betw. Nicholas de Sodynton, clerk, *plt.*, and John de Colkirke and Alianora his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 100 acr. land, 8 acr. wood, and 6s. rent, with appurts., in Cherlton, Woolwych, and Coumbe. John and Alianora admit it to be the Right of Nicholas; and, for themselves and the heirs of John, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100 *marks* for the concession.

233. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 6—Betw. Roger le Palmer, of London, *plt.*, and John de Rumburgh, *deft.*, of 24 acr. land, 1 acr. mead., 1 acr. wood, and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Leuesham. John admits it to be the Right of Roger; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 100 *marks* for the concession.

Endorsed:—"William de Vpton' asserts his claim."

234. At Westminster, Octave of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 6—Betw. Juliana, who was the wife of William de Leyburn, and Geoffrey de Say and Idonia his wife (by Walter de Bathon' in place of Juliana and Idonia) *plts.*, and Walter de Leyghton, Parson of the Church of Leyborn, and Martin Erchebaud, Parson of the Church of Elmereston, *defts.*, of the Manor of Preston next Wengeham, with appurts. Walter and Martin admit it to be the Right of Juliana, as that which Juliana, Geoffrey, and Idonia receive in Court to hold to them and to the heirs of Juliana. Walter and Martin get for the admission &c. 100*l.*

235. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 6—Betw. Thomas le fyz Bernard and Bona his wife *plts.*, and John de Northwode senior, *deft.*, of the Manor of Sibeton, with appurts., and the advowson of the Church of Old Romene. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Thomas and Bona and to the heirs of Thomas.

236. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 6—Betw. William de Welles *plt.*, and Robert Sixse, of Sandwich, and Mary his wife *defts.*, of 25 acr. land, rent of 2 quarters and 6 bushels of barley, and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Wodenesberghe and Estry next Sandwich. Robert and Mary admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Mary, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 40*l.* for the concession.

237. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 6—Betw. Geoffrey le Pestour and Mabilla his wife *plts.*, and John de Arundel and Juliana his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 1 acr. and 3 roods of land, with appurts., in Wyngelham. John and Juliana admit it to be the Right of Geoffrey; and, for themselves and the heirs of Juliana, grant to Geoffrey and Mabilla and to the heirs of Geoffrey, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

238. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 6—Betw. Walter de Huntyngfeld and Johanna his wife (by Ralph de Dokesworth' in the place of said Johanna) *plts.*, and Walter le Lad and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 8 acr. land, 10*d.* rent, and rent of 1 hen and 8 eggs, with appurts., in Padelesworth', Berlynge, and Snodilond. Walter le Lad and Johanna his wife admit it to be the Right of Walter de H.; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to Walter de H. and Johanna his wife, and to the heirs of Walter de H., and receive 20*l.* for the concession.

239. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 6—Betw. Walter Hamond, of Soham, *plt.*, and John de ffinchham and Margaret his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 33 acr. land, with appurts., in Northflete. John and Margaret admit it to be the Right of Walter; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margaret, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

240. At Westminster, Morrow of Souls A° 6—Betw. William de Derby and Sara his wife *plts.*, and John de Retlingg' *deft.*, of 2 mess., and 3 carucates of land, with appurts., in Stalesfeld', Cherringe, and Westwelle. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to William and Sara and to the heirs of the body of William; but if none, then after the deaths of William and Sara to remain to Richard son of John de Retlingg' and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Richard to revert to John and to his heirs, quit of other heirs of William and Richard.

241. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 6—Betw. John de Selueston' *plt.*, and Bartholomew Saundre and Alianora his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 15 acr. and 1 rood of land, with appurts., in

Estrey. Bartholomew and Alianora admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alianora, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 40s. for the concession.

242. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 6—Betw. John Malemeyns, of Stok', *plt.*, and Walter, son of Ralph de Bourghesshe, and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 5 acr. and 1 rood of land, with appurts., in Roluendenne. Walter and Johanna admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

243. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 6—Betw. Peter de Merdale and Margeria his wife *plts.*, and Hamo le Pestur, of Sythingbourn', *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 1½ roods of land, with appurts., in Sythingbourn'. Peter and Margeria admit it to be the Right of Hamo; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margeria, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 40s. for the concession.

244. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 6—Betw. William Balk', of Shirburne, *plt.*, and John de Hoddesdon' and Juliana his wife *defts.*, of 40½ acr. land, with appurts., in Eltham. John and Juliana admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of John, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

245. At Westminster, St. Michael in three weeks A° 6—Betw. John, son of William de Chaldene, *plt.*, and Walter le Cupere and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 5 acr. land, with appurts., in Patrikesburne. Walter and Johanna admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 40s. for the concession.

246. At Westminster, St. Michael in three weeks A° 6—Betw. Thomas, son of Thomas Euerad', and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and John de Vpmanton' and Edmund de Polle *defts.*, of 3 mess., 100 acr. land, 3½ acr. mead., 1 acr. wood, 7s. 1d. rent, rent of 7 hens and 40 eggs, and pasturage for 100 sheep, with appurts., in Daunton', Morston', Ludenham, Stone, and Harenhelle. Right of John; for which admission John and Edmund grant to Thomas and Johanna and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after the deaths of Thomas and Johanna to remain to the right heirs of Thomas.

247. At Westminster, Morrow of Souls A° 6—Betw. John atte Broke and Alice his wife, and Johanna daughter of said John, *plts.*, and John son of William fraunceys, of Boctone, *deft.*, of 1 mess., and

6 acr. land, with appurts., in Dauynton'. Right of John, son of William F., who, for the admission, grants to John atte B., Alice, and Johanna and to the heirs of Johanna.

248. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 6—Betw. John, son of Henry de Cobeham senior, *plt.*, and Henry de Cobeham senior, *deft.*, of the Manors of Cumbe and Euere, with appurts. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Henry for his life by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to John and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Henry.

249. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 6—Betw. Richard, son of Alexander de Stonynton', *plt.*, and Alianora, who was the wife of Luke de la Gare, *deft.*, of 1 garden, 27 acr. land, 9*d.* rent, and rent of 2 hens and 60 eggs, with appurts., in Bakechilde. Alianora admits it to be the Right of Richard; and, for herself and her heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 100*s.* for the concession.

250. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Martin A° 6—Betw. Robert Baynard and Matilda his wife *plts.*, and Walter de Huntingfeld' and Johanna his wife (by Ralph de Dokesworth' in their stead) *defts.*, of the third part of the Manor of West Wycham, with appurts. Robert and Matilda remit and quit-claim all that they have in said third part of the Manor, as dower of Matilda, to Walter and Johanna and to the heirs of Walter, and receive for the remission &c. 40*l.*

251. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 6—Betw. Edmund le Spycer, of Canterbury, *plt.*, and John Code and Cristina his wife *defts.*, of 2 shops, and 2½ acr. land, with appurts., in the suburbs of Canterbury. John and Cristina admit it to be the Right of Edmund; and, for themselves and the heirs of Cristina, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

252. At Westminster, Morrow of Souls A° 6—Betw. Lapinus Roger, of fflorenzia, *plt.*, and Robert de ffarnham and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 12½ acr. land, with appurts., in Staple, Wengeham, and Wodnesbergh'. Robert and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Lapinus; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

253. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Hilary A° 6—Betw. Thomas de Brimmesford' and Margeria his wife (by John de Bledelawe in the place of said Thomas) *plts.*, and John Hauteyn, of London, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 50 acr. land, 7 acr. mead., 90 acr. past.,

6 acr. wood, 9s. 6*d.* rent, and rent of 14 hens and 72 eggs, with appurts., in Chert', Plukele and Pyuynton'. And subsequently in the Octave of St. John Baptist A° 7 Edw. II, after the death of aforesaid Thomas,—Betw. aforesaid Margeria and aforesaid John Hauteyn. John has admitted it to be the Right of Thomas, as that which Thomas and Margeria have received in Court to hold to them and to the heirs of Thomas. John gets 60*l.* for the admission &c.

254. At Canterbury, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 6—Betw. William le White and Margeria his wife, and Johanna sister of said Margeria, *plts.*, and Thomas atte Reye *deft.*, of 1 mess., 3 acr. land, and 1 acr. wood, with appurts., in Chertham. William, Margeria, and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margeria and Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

255. At Canterbury, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 6—Betw. Nicholas de Ensyng', *plt.*, and Adam Bracun and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of 2 acr. land, 1½ roods mead., and a moiety of 2 messuages and 5 virgates of land, with appurts., in Wyngesham. Right of Matilda; for which admission Adam and Matilda, for themselves and the heirs of Matilda, grant to Nicholas and to his heirs.

256. At Canterbury, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 6—Betw. John de Peddyngg' and Constance his wife *plts.*, and Walter Daulard, of Sandwich, and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 1 dove-house, 1½ acr. land, 3 roods of mead., 3 roods turf, and a moiety of 1 rood of wood, with appurts., in Esshe, and Staple next Sandwich. Walter and Margeria admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margeria, grant to John and Constance and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of John. Walter and Margeria receive 40*l.* for the concession.

257. At Canterbury, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 6—Betw. Richard Thebaud' *plt.*, and Simon de Linkhull', clerk, and Emma his wife *defts.*, of 1 acr. and 1 rood of land, with appurts., in Wroteham. Simon and Emma admit it to be the Right of Richard; and, for themselves and the heirs of Simon, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

LETTERS RESPECTING FAUCONBERGE'S KENTISH RISING IN 1471.

COMMUNICATED BY J. R. SCOTT, F.S.A.

The following letters, one written by the Bastard of Falconberge,* from Sittingbourne, to the "Commonalty of the City of London," on the 8th of May 1471, the other sent in reply by the citizens, have been transcribed from the Archives of the City of London, at Guildhall (*Journal No. 8, folio 5, et seq.*), by the kind permission of the Town Clerk, J. B. Monckton, Esq., who is a native of Kent.

FAUCONBERGE'S LETTER TO THE COMMONALTY.

To the Worshipfull my feithfull trusty and welbeloved ffrendes the Coi'altee of the Citee of London your feithfull trewe lover Thomas ffauconberge Capteyn and leder of o^r lige lorde Kyng Henry's people in Kent at this tyme sendith hertly Recom'endacon letyng you wite that I am enformed how the party of the vsurper of o^r said liege lords Crown hath made you to vnderstonde that I w^t the Kyng's people should purpose to robbe Ryfell and dispoile the Citee of London if I came therein Wherefore they exorted you to make vs warre and kepe vs oute of the Citee certaynly ffrendes God knowith whome I call to recorde It was neu' myn' entent ne purpose and therefore I beseche you to give no credence to theire fals' suggestion and surmyse But trusty ffrends sethen

* "In the year 1471, after the battle of Tewkesbury, Thomas Falconbridge, known as the Bastard of Falconbridge, who had been practising piracy, collected a number of mercenary supporters in Calais, and landed in Kent, sailed up the Thames, with 17,000 adherents of the House of Lancaster (including some Kentish men) intending to surprise London and to release King Henry, who was then confined in the Tower; but was repulsed, and finding that Edward IV was marching towards London, he retired in good order to Sandwich, where he fortified himself having 47 ships under his control; but hearing of the death of Henry VI he submitted to King Edward [who had marched to Canterbury]. Falconbridge was soon afterwards beheaded" (Furley's *History of the Weald of Kent*, vol. ii., pages 405-406).

it is so that I have taken upon me w^t the help of almyghty God and the kyng's trewe com'ons to revenge his quarrell ayenst the said vsurper and his adherents and to seek hym in what partees he be wⁱⁿ the Realme of Englonde to abryge the peynfull labour and to short' the wey of the Kyng's people hertely sette and disposed ayenst the said vsurper desire and praye you courteisly to passe through the Citee in oure wey and we shall neith' take vitaille ne ware w^t outen payment be ye therof certayn and that I p'myt you one myn hono^r for he is not wⁱⁿ the King's hoste in my company that breketh the Kyng's crye but he shall have execuc'on according to his offences no more vnto you at this tyme saf we have desired of the Mare and Aldreme' to have an answe're herof by ffriday ix of the clokk at the blaketh and almighty IHS have you and the goode Citee in his blessed garde written at Sydyngbourne hapely the viij day of May.

Yo^r owne ffrende and wellwiller &c.

THOMAS FFAUCONBERGE.

A similar letter was addressed by Fauconberge to the Mayor and Aldermen (*vide* folio 4^b of *Journal* 8). These letters are important, as enabling us to ascertain the true date of Fauconberge's attempt. He was at Sittingbourne on Wednesday, the 8th of May, and requested that the Londoners' reply to his letters might be delivered to him on Friday, the 10th of May, at Blackheath. The narrative given by a contemporary, Dr. Warkworth, in his *Chronicle*,* is therefore inaccurate when it makes Fauconberge reach London on Sunday, the 5th of May, and open fire that day upon the city, with his guns, burning some of the town at Aldgate and at London Bridge.

REPLY SENT TO FAUCONBERGE BY THE CITIZENS OF LONDON.

Worshipful Sr we Receyved your l'res writen at Sydyngbo'n the viij day of the p'sent moneth of May by the which we vnderstand that is com'en vnt' yo^r knowleg that if ye and yo^r ffealashipp w^t he which ye be accompanied shuld come vnto the Citee of London like as ye write ye entende to doo that than ye wold Ryfell and dispoile the said Citee ye desire vs by the said l're that we shuld geve no

* *Warkworth's Chronicle*, printed by the Camden Society, pp. 19, 20.

credence to noon such surmyse seying and takyng record of God that ye nev' entended so to doo praying vs to suffre you and yo^r said ffeolaship to passe through the said Citee of London vpon yo^r jo^rney to p'forme and execute such things as in yo^r said l'res ben more largely expressed. Ser we late you wite that whan ye Kyng. Kyng Edward the iiijth oure Sou'aigne lord aft' his grete victorie hadd vpon Est' day last passed besid Barnet dep'ted oute of the said Citee of London he charged and com'aunded vs vpon o^r aligeaunce that we shuld kepe ye same safly and surely to his behof and use, not suffryng any p'sone what degre condicion or estate wereof gadreyng or making assembles of any people contr^{ay} to his lawes w'tout auctorite of his high com'aundeme't to entree therin ffor the which cause and many other we ne dare may ne will suffre you to passe through the same Citee letyng you wite for certayn that we vnderstond that if ye an yo^r said felaship shuld come and entree into the same that yo^r said felaship wold be of lik condic'on as o^r like disposic'on have bene in tyme passed as by sondry p'cedents it appereth vnto vs right largely And it shuld not lye in yo^r power to lett yo^r said feolaship from dispoilage and Robrye Wherefore we adv'tise you for that love and s^rvce that we afore tyme have ought vnto that noble knyght yo^r ffader* and oure goode lord Whose steppes we wold that ye shuld folowe. And for verrey favo^r that we have borne and bere vnt' you for the good disposicion and vertue that in tyme passed we have knowen to be in you that ye spare and abstayne your self from such unlawfull gaderyng and assemblyng of people the which if ye soe doo We doubte not but it shall not onely be vnt' you grete hono^re and Worship but alsoe to yo^r prevaile And cause the Kyng the Rather to be yo^r goode and gr'oux lorde. More ou' S^r we have receyved a p'elame' on sent from you in the which amonge o^r articles we vnderstonde that ye by the com'aundeme't of Henry late Kyng of this Realme Margaret late Quene and Edward late called p'nce by the avise of th'erle of Warrewyk whom ye suppose to be alyve as we ben enfo^rmed and other ye be ordeyned Captayn of ye navye of England and men of warre both by the See and by lande. Right Worshipfull S^r we m^rvaile gretely that ye beyng a man of so

* Thomas Fauconberge (called the Bastard of Fauconberge) was a natural son of Sir William Nevill, youngest son of Ralph Earl of Westmoreland. Sir William having married the heiress, Joan de Fauconberge, was in her right summoned to Parliament as Lord Fauconberge, from 3rd August 1429 to 23rd May 1451. He was a strong supporter of the Yorkist party, and was created Earl of Kent in 1462 by Edward IV, but he died during the same year, without any male heir.

grete wisdom and discrecon shuld be deceyved by symple seyings and fayned tales We certifie you vpon our Worshippes and trouthes that both ye said Edward lat' called prince and th'erle of Warrewyk ben slayn and dede for we know for certayn not onely by ye Raport of men of credence both of this Citee and by o^r which were w^t the said Erle of Warr' on the ffield whan he and his bro'r Marquys Montagu were slayn but also by open lying of their bodyes in the Church of Paules by the space of ij daies which many of vs did see and vnderstand for certayn to be the bodies of the said Erle of Warrewyk and Marquys. Also S^r the said Edward late called p'nce therle of Devenshire lord John of Som'set, lord Wenelok, S^r Edmond Hapden S^r Robert Whityngham S^r John Lewkenore*, John Delves w^t o^r moo were slayn upon Saterday last passed at Tewkesbury, and the duke of Som'set lord of Seynt Johns, S^r Gerveys of Clifton† S^r Thomas Gresham w^t other moo to the nombre of xij p^rsones ben' taken and ben' heded on Monday last passed as we ben certayly enfor^med at Tewkesbury aforesaid Where God yave the Kyng o^r said Sou'aigne lord the victory As we certaynly vnderstand not onely by l^res signed w^t oure said Sou'aigne lords own hand Wherof we sende you a copye herin enclosed and by writyngs senden from Lords and gentilx there beyng p^rsent vnto div's and many p^rsones and men of Worship and by o^r S^ruⁿts of the same Citee Wherof some were sent vnt' to the hoost of our said sou'aigne lord the King And some vnto ye hoost of ye said Edward late called p'nce to see and vnderstonde the disposicon of both ye said hoosts And to make reaport vnto vs accordyng to the trouthe which feithfully have made reaporte vnto vs of the disposicon and gudyng of both ye said hoosts. And howe and in what man'e and fo^rme the said Edward late called p'nce and o^r were taken and slayn Wherfore we frendly exorte and stire you not onely to absteyn your self from such unlawfull gaderyngs and assemblees of people and gevffyng feith and credence to any symple feyned and forged tales contr^ay to trouthe as it is reherseed but also to take Accepte and obey the Kyng. Kyng Edward the iiijth for

* Sir John Lewknor of Goring and West Dean in Sussex (brother of Sir Thomas Lewknor of Bodiam Castle, Sussex) was father-in-law of Sir Wm. Scott Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Governor of Dover Castle, and ancestor of the Scots Hall family.

† Sir Gervase Clifton—of Clifton in Nottinghamshire—had married Isabella Finche, widow of Sir Wm. Scott of Scots Hall, and daughter of Vincent Finche of Netherfield, Sussex, direct ancestor of the Earls of Winchilsea and Nottingham, and the Earls Ashburnham, Sussex. Sir Gervase Clifton had been Treasurer of the Household of Henry VI, Treasurer of Calais, and had had charge of the temporalities of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He was Sheriff of Kent in 1451. His widow's brass is now in Brabourne Church.

yo^r sou'aigne lorde the grete victoriees afore rehersed which god hath gevyn hym by his myghty power considered like all the lords sp'uells and temp'oll of this land and we haue also agreed for to doo And ye soo doying shall cause the Kyng rather to be yo^r good and thereby ye shall eschew gret jeobadiers parells and inconvenientees that myght ensewe of the contr^{ay}. And also ye shall not only haue oure good wills and benevolenc^s in all things that hereafter ye shall haue to doo wee us but also we shall be meane to the Kyng's highnesse trustyng that by oure prayer he shall be vnt' you the rather good and gr'oux lord letyng you wite for certayn that ye nor yo^r hoost shall not come w^t in the said Citee written at london in the yaldhall the ix day of May.

To the Worshipfull Sr Th : ffauconberge	{	By the Mair' Aldreme' Shireffs com'on Counsaile Mast ^{rs} Wardeyns of Crafts and Constables of the Citee of London
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Warkworth's Chronicle seems to have antedated the whole proceedings, by one week ; in all other respects its narrative appears to be correct. Another contemporary record* states that Fauconberge came before London on the 12th of May ; and that date accords well with these letters. The latter "*History*" says that he left his fleet of ships before St. Katherine's, and made a semblance of passing over the Thames by Kingston Bridge ten miles above London (p. 35). His attack on the City was made at three points. At London Bridge, he set fire to the bridge and burned sixty houses built upon it. To Aldgate he sent 1500 men, and a similar number he dispatched to attack Bishopsgate. At both points they shot guns and arrows against the citizens and "set fire upon the gates" (p. 36). Earl Rivers sallied from Aldgate, and drove the assailants to their ships. As King Henry VI was then imprisoned in the Tower, the arrival and stay of a fleet opposite St. Katherine's would no doubt be reported to the captive monarch, whose spirits would be cheered by the din of his friends' attacks.

King Edward IV, hearing of Fauconberge's rising, sent forward 1500 men on the 14th of May, and two days later he himself left Coventry for London (p. 34). The *History* proceeds to state that Fauconberge's host withdrew to a hill three miles

* *History of the arrival of Edward IV in England and final recovery of his kingdoms 1471*, edited for the Camden Society by John Bruce, in 1838—page 33.

from London, (Blackheath no doubt is meant) and remained there during the 16th, 17th, and 18th of May, until hearing of the King's approach they fled. It states likewise (p. 38) that Henry VI *died of pure displeasure and melancholy* in the Tower on the 23rd of May, and that Fauconberge surrendered himself and all the Earl of Warwick's ships, to the Duke of Gloucester at Sandwich, on the 26th of May (p. 39).

Warkworth's Chronicle adds further particulars. It says that Lord Scales, commandant in London, used every means to cajole Fauconberge and persuade him to return home, because the progress of so large a force would have put Edward IV into greater jeopardy than he was in at Barnet or Tewkesbury. Nicholas Faunt, mayor of Canterbury, was prevailed upon to persuade Fauconberge to abandon his enterprise. Such was Faunt's success that the host was ordered back to Blackheath, and Fauconberge, with 600 soldiers and sailors of Calais stole away, and rode to Rochester, whence he proceeded to Sandwich. His great host, says Warkworth, remained together at Blackheath for one day and one night after his departure, and then dispersed. He adds that Henry VI was *put to death*, in the Tower, on the 21st of May. Edward IV marched to Canterbury, and when Fauconberge surrendered at Sandwich he was pardoned; nevertheless, says Warkworth, he was shortly afterwards beheaded, by the Duke of Gloucester, in Yorkshire. Nicholas Faunt was beheaded at Canterbury.

Commissioners tried all the men of Kent, Sussex, and Essex, who had been at Blackheath with Fauconberge, and, says Warkworth, "many others that were not there." Some were fined 200 marks, others £100, and even the poorest had to pay at least seven shillings, although they were not worth so much, but were obliged to sell their clothes, and to borrow money to pay their fines; "and so the Kynge hade out of Kent myche goode and lytelle luff."*

* *Warkworth's Chronicle*, page 22.

FRAGMENT OF THE KENT PORTION OF KIRKBY'S INQUEST TEMP. EDWARD I.

COMMUNICATED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

THE collection of fragments, from which the following extracts are taken, is thus described in the Public Record Office Catalogue of Lay Subsidies for Divers Counties, Part 2 (Edward I to Charles II) N^o $\frac{340}{251}$.

“Kirby's Inquest

[*Temp.*] Edward I [*from the*] character [*of the writing*]. [*Note, added in pencil, by Mr. Bond, Assistant Keeper of the Public Records.*] “Between 8 and 21 Edw. I.”

{ Counties of York, Devon, Dorset
[*this is queried, in pencil*], Salop,
Kent, Oxon [*also queried, in pencil,*
and the following note is added]
“? Somerset from [memb.] 19
Frome;” and Lincoln.

“Names of persons holding Knight's
fees in divers hundreds in the
above counties.”

“33 mutilated membranes in boards,
repaired, without any title or
date.* Large folio.”

“This is a fragment of a Book which contained Inquisition of Tenures usually called Kirby's Inquest, as appears by comparison with the paper book of that Inquest amongst the Miscellanea of the Queen's Remembrancer. It contains a large portion of the County of York; portions of Devon, Dorset, Salop, Kent, Oxon, and Lincoln. The leaves are put up not in their proper order; some portion of the County of York being at the beginning, and some at the end.”

* The York Inquest was taken A^o 24 Edw. I, as is shewn by the title preserved in two transcripts of it. J.G.

[*Note, written in pencil, by Mr. Bond.*] "Peter Bp. of Exeter is taxed, and he lived from the 8th to the 21st year of Edward I."

Folio 18.

..... j. f. de Honore de Hakenet.
 de Honore *predicto*.
 de Strete cum membris videlicet Willelm[us].
 *pro j. feodo*.
 in capite per seriantiam custodie j. falconis.*

Hundredum de Langeport.

- § Johannes Luteriche tenet quartam partem j. f. que vocatur Shingledealle de domino Bertramo de Cryele. Et idem Bertramus tenet eam cum Manerio suo de Welles de Rege in capite de Honore de Hale. Et valet per Annum c. s.
- § Stephanus de Romeny tenet quandam partem terre de seriantia que vocatur effetone [de] Radulpho filio Bernardi. Et idem Bernardus tenet illam terram de Rege in capite per seruicium custodie j. falconis. Et valet per Annum xvij. s.†
- § Stephanus de Hope et Stephanus de Ofspringe tenent quandam partem terre que vocatur middele set non dicunt per quot feoda de Willelmo de Say. Et idem Willelmus de Rege in capite.
- § Heres Thome de Normanuille qui est infra etatem et in custodia Regis tenet apud Kokeride et Kinardington pro j. f. de Rege in capite.‡

* "Hundred of Strete.

Godfrey le Faukenor holds in Herste by serjeantry from the } Aid 38 Hen. III.
 Lord King."

† "Hundred of Langeport.

Roger de Romene holds half a knight's fee in Langeport } Aid 38 Hen. III.
 from John Fitz-Bernard."

Ducarel's *Index to Archbishops' Registers*, Brit. Mus. Additional MS., No. 6062, p. 295.—"8 Kal., Oct. 1279 (*i.e.* A° 7 Edw. I.) apud Tenenham dominus Radulphus filius Bernardi" does homage to the Abp. for three fees "*in Sibton et in Romenale*."

‡ This entry is interesting because it seems to fix the date of the fragments to a year anterior to A° 11 Edw. I, and Mr. Bond's note had before restricted the Exeter portion of it to a year *inter* A° 8—21 of that reign.

The Thomas de Normanville here referred to was dead in A° 11 Edw. I as is evident from the Inquisition taken after his death (Roberts' *Calendarium Genealogicum*, pp. 331, 332), which states that Ralph his brother was then found to be his next heir in respect of property in co. Kent, and aged twenty-two years. But this inquiry was probably made some time after the decease of Thomas de Normanville. In the Inquisition cited allusion is made to Ralph de Normanville their father; and it appears from it that after the death of Ralph senior Galiena, their mother, had charge of the properties during the minorities of her two sons. There is no Inq. p. m. upon the death of Ralph senior in

Hundredum de Luniberwe.

- § *Willelmus* de Leyburne tenet j. f. in Elham de Rege in capite.
 § *Nicholaus filius Willelmi* Criele tenet quartam partem j. f. in Lintheforde de Abbate Sancti Augustini. Et idem Abbas de Rege.
 § *Nicholaus* de Cryele tenet quartam partem j. feod. in Halirode de Johanne de Sandwyco. Et idem Johannes de Rege.*

Hundredum de [ffolkestane.]

..... de Sandwyco et Bertramus de Criel tenent Hundredum de ffolkestane de Rege in capite. Et pertinent ad
 non fit mencio in predictis Inquisicionibus qui tenet eadam f. nec per quod seruicium.

..... in Orlawestone de Rege in capite.

Fo. 18^b.

Hundredum de Oxenal.

- § *Jacobus* de
 § *Idem Jacobus* tenet †

respect of Kent, but he is doubtless the Ralph to whom one taken in A° 43 Hen. III applies, and to whom (the said) Thomas de Normanville is son and heir in respect of possessions in co. Rutland, and aged but two and a half years (*Ibid.* p. 81). The Thomas de Normanville mentioned in the fragment of Kirkby's Inquest would therefore have been of age about A° 6 Edw. I, and his brother Ralph could not have attained his majority before A° 9 of that reign. The Rev. Lambert Larking printed in *Arch. Cant.* ii. 293, the fragment of an Inq. p. m. taken in 1245-6, 30 Hen. III, upon the death of an earlier Thomas de Normanville, grandfather (?) to the one under consideration, and father (?) of Ralph de Normanville senior whom the fragment in question states to have been then of full age. These Normanvilles seem to have been seated in Kent and neighbouring counties from a very remote period. Mr. Roberts, in a note to the above Inquisition of A° 30 Hen. III, refers to his *Excerpta e Rotuli Finium*, vol. i., p. 87, A° 6 Hen. III (1222), where Ralph de Normanville, "eldest son of Ralph de Normanville," is recorded to have been pledged in the sum of twenty marks towards payment of the fine for the Relief of William Mauduit. At the Aid of A° 34 Edw. I William de Basings, under the Hundred of Blackbourne, answered for one knight's fee in Kenardinton and Cokryd.

* "Hundred of Loningborough.

From the heirs of Simon de Holt for a quarter of one fee in Halirod (held) from the heirs of William de Auberuill."—Aid 34 Edw. I, which adds—"*Abbas de Langdon non habet, sed tenet de etc.*" The Aid of A° 38 Hen. III gives under this Hundred, there called "Nonybergh'."—"Symon de Holte holds one quarter of a knight's fee in Halirede from the heirs of William de Auberuile."

† "Hundred of Oxene.

From James de Palstre for half a fee of the Honor of Leeds.
 From same James, and Richard de Wytrishamme, for half a fee from the Archbishop, of which the said James holds the third part." } Aid 34 Edw. I.

Hundredum de Stutinge.

- § Stephanus Gerard tenet viij^{am}
 § Prior de Hortone tenet j. f.*
 § Prior de Hortone tenet j. f.*

Hundredum de Worthe.

- § Robertus de Sarstede tenet sextam partem j. f. *que vocatur Taten-*
hamme de Johanne de Vyunon'. Et idem Johannes de Rege.†

Hundredum de ffeleberghe.

- § Alexander Baylol tenet j. f. *et dimid.* in Chileham de Rege in capite.
 § H[am]o filius Johannis de Herst tenet j. f. in Herst de *predicto*
Alexandro. Et idem Alexander de Rege.‡
 § Johannes de Estesture et Thomas de Crowethorn et eorum participes
tenent j. f. in Estesture de predicto Alexandro. Et idem
Alexander de Rege.
 § Ricardus le Jouene tenet j. f. in le Heyroner' de dicto Alexandro.
Et idem Alexander de Rege.
 § Robertus de Chileham tenet j. f. in Wychelynge de *predicto* Alex-
andro. Et idem Alexander de Rege.
 §§ de Shillynghelde tenet *dimid.* f. in eadem de *predicto*
Alexandro. Et idem Alexander de Rege.
 § Rogerus de Shamelesforde tenet *dimid.* f. in Shamelesforde de
 Hamone de Cattone (Gattone). *Et idem Hamo de Rege.*
 § Johannes de Northwode tenet viij^{am} partem j. f. in Ghertecham
 (Chertecham) de Baronia de Ledes.

* "Hundred of Stoutinge.

From Stephen Gerrard for the third part of half a quarter of
 a fee in Leigh. }
 From the Prior of Horton for one fee in Horton and Titindone." } Aid 34 Edw. I.

† "Hundred of Worth.

The heir of William de Tatenhame holds the sixteenth part
 of a fee in the same (? *i.e.* in Tatenhame) from Hugh
 de Vivonia." } Aid 38 Hen. III.

"Hundred of Worth.

From Robert de Sharsted for the sixteenth part of a fee at
 Tatenham of the Fee of Selling." } Aid. 34 Edw. I.

"Hundred of Street.

From John de (blank, but read 'Vivonia' from Aid 20
 Edw. III.), William de Burkhell (Brockhill) and
 Robert Schortede (de Scharstede) for one knight's fee
 besides (*i.e.*, 'extra,' but query 'excepta.'—See Aid
 20 Edw. III.) a sixteenth part of one which is above
 in the Hundred of Worth." } *Ibid.*

‡ "Hundred of Felbridge.

From Hamo de Herst for one knight's fee." *Ibid.*

"Hundred of Felbergh'.

John de Herst holds one knight's fee in Herst and Syberte-
 stone from said William [de Wilton]." } Aid 38 Hen. III.

§ "Hundred of Felbridge.

From Eudo de Shillingheld for half a Knight's fee."—Aid 34 Edw. I.

Hundredum de [Ca]lehelle.

§ Radulphus de Piuintone tenet j. f. in Piuintone de Willelmo de Say.
Et idem Willelmus de Rege.*

Hundredum de [Langebregge].

§ Willelmus de Leyburne tenet j. f. in Essedeforde
§ Robertus de Casture (Easure) tenet j. f. in Essedeforde de W.....†
§ Johannes de Pesinge (?) tenet dimid. f. in Seywetone de

<p>* "Hundred of Calehill. From John son of Ralph de Peuinton for one fee in Peuington."</p> <p>† "Hundred of Langebrugge. From same William [de Leybourne] for one fee in Estuer from the heirs of Robert de Estuer."</p>	}	Aid 34 Edw. I.
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EARLY KENTISH WILLS.

TRANSCRIBED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.*

A.D. 1442.

Archidiaconal Register, vol. i, section 1.—The Testament of RICHARD FAWKENER OF WAREHORN, is followed by:—

“This is the last Will of Richard ffawkener of Werhorne writyn the xxix day of March the yere of the regne of the Kyng Herry the vjth after the conquest xx yere That is to say ffirst he will that his feffes selle alle his londes & tenements with there appertenaunces wiche he hadde in the Shire of Kent anon aftyr his decesse And the mony therof I-had† & arrerid to be delyueryd or reseuyd be the handes of his executures to this entent that they schul duly and trewly fulfyllle his testament and his last Will as they will answeere before Almygti god in the day of Jugement That is to wite the said executouris schul paye to the Parson of Herst for his forgetyn tithes vj s. viij d. *Item* to the Chirchewirk of the same place xs. *Item* to the high Hautere of Lymne in the said wise iij s. iiij d. *Item* to eche lyghte in the same chirch ij s. | *Item* to Richard the sone of William Idenden wich is his godsone vj s. viij d.

* The thanks of the Kent Archæological Society are due to T. G. Godfrey-Faussett, Esq., Probate Court Registrar at Canterbury, for having freely opened the Registers of Wills there to Mr. Greenstreet's researches. Alas! while these pages have been passing through the press, we have lost Mr. Godfrey-Faussett from amongst us. On the 26th of February 1877, that learned and zealous antiquary was stricken by death, in the early prime of his useful life.

† The hyphen has been inserted in such words as ‘I-had,’ ‘I-solde,’ ‘I-done,’ ‘I-ordeynede,’ ‘I-made,’ etc., to shew that the capital ‘I’ is simply a participial prefix. A more common way of indicating the past participle was to prefix the letter ‘y,’ as ‘y-made,’ etc.; but, in these Wills, the capital ‘I’ is always used as the prefix of the past participle.

In these Wills likewise the marks | and || occur as stops; and a full stop does duty here and there for the comma, etc. It will be noticed, too, that the words ‘them’ and ‘there’ are abbreviated ‘hem’ and ‘here.’ Also, in one instance, ‘othyr’ is perhaps written for ‘or,’ ‘Mees’ is used for ‘message.’

Item to Jone and Mergeret the dowteris of the same William to eoch of hem xx s.—*summa* xl s. *Item* to Jone Ydenden the holdere vj mark. *Item* to Aueys Ydenden vj mark. *Item* to Jone the dowtyr of Geffrey bakere iij s. iiij d. *Item* to Richard atte Wood xx d. *Item* to the sone of Richard Turnour xx d. *Item* to fowle weyis to be amendid wich beyng next the Chirche of Wherhorn xl s. *Item* for newe clothis I-steynyd to be bought and ordeynyd for the sepulcre in the Church of Wherhorn xx s. *Item* to the freris of Arundelle to pray for his sowle and alle his frendis sowles x s. to the freris of Lewis x s.—*summa* xx s. | *Item* he wille that in his monyth day be geve to pore people xl s. *Item* to the frere prechouris of Wynchilse x s. *Item* to howsis of freris in Caunterbury to eche of hem x s.—*summa* xx s. *Item* thei schal dele to xij pore men ij dozeynys of Russet cloth pris of a yarde xiiij d. that is to wetyn to ech of hem ij yardis cloth And to ech of the xij men a peyre of Schon In his xij mothyn day he wil be delid to pore people xl d. *Item* to Edmund the sonne of William Ydenden vj s. viij d. *Item* to Johñ his brothir iij s. iiij d. *Item* to Isabelle at More iij s. iiij d. *Item* to Richard Michilgrofe xij s. iiij d. *Item* Talmanus (*sic*) Michilgrove vj s. viij d. *Item* to the wif of Thomas Pacchyng vj s. viij d. *Item* to the Chirchwirk of Clopham xij s. iiij d. *Item* to Prior' of Lewis to pray for his sowle and for his wyfis sowle and alle his frendis sowle iijj marc. *Item* he wil that thei dispose for helth of his sowle for a Parsone that sumtyme was at Herst for tythes be hym to the saide Parsone owyng xx s. *Item* he wille that thei fynde a Prest syngyng in the parissch Chirch of Wherhorn for the helthe of his sowle and all his frendis sowle to the terme of ij yere takyng x mark a yere—*summa* xx marc. *Item* to the Prior of the frere prechouris of Wynchilse yf he wil vndertake to his executoris to syng for hym Seynt Grygories Trentalle . . . as he will answer before god iijj marc. *Item* thei schal ordeyne a marbilstone to be layd pris ij mark or more *Item* to Alice Ydendene for a newe cote cloth iij s. *Item* to Godleue Ydendene for a cote cloth iij s. *Item* he will that John Roberd haue on of his hors and John Ydendene an other *Item* he wil that Heleyne Brokhille haue vj s. viij d. *Item* to ij dowters of Geffrey Bakeris to eche

xx d. *Item* Margarete Bregoman xx d. *Item* to the dowter of Richard Bengwis xx d. *Item* to the dowter of John Joce xx d. *Item* he will that parisschenouris of Wherhorn haue for wastyng of here torchis the day of his berynge at his mothyn day and at I-twelmothyn day vj s. viij d. The remenawnt of the mony that is levyng he will that his detts be paid ther with as ferr as thei can knowe theþ it is due to be do[ne] And that monay that is levid to be disposid in werkis of Charite be discrecion of his executouris where as thei seme best to be done & most helpe to his sowle The date the day and the yere aboue writyn *Item* he will that eche of his executoris haue for here trauayle xxvj s. viij d. Wittenesse of this last Wille to I-this he hath put to his sealle These wittenesse Richard Willis Roberd at Bowes William Willis and othir."

A.D. 1457.

Archidiaconal Register, vol. i, section 9.—The Testament of WILLIAM SOUTHLONDE OF FAVERSHAM, dated 3rd August 1457 is followed by:—

"This is the last Wille of me William Southlonde of ffaversham I-made in the day and yere of oure lorde Jhesu after his Incarnacioñ aboueseide. And in the yere and Reigne of oure Soueragne lorde the Kyng Harry the Sixte after the conquest of Ingland xxxviij^{ti} ffirist it is my wille that Richard Pratte Johñ ffermyngham & John ffounteyñ my ffaders enfeffes of x acris of londe w^t here apertenaunces lying in ffordwiche onely enfeffede be the Wylle of my ffader to the vse of me William Southlonde and to myne assignees. That they refeffe myne executours that is to sey Robert Jermyñ & Johñ Thomson Draper forthe w^t ¶ Thomas Southlonde. And the seide Robert John and Thomas Southlonde that they enfeffe Helwisia my wyffe terme of here lyffe seruyng the lorde of the fee | yf god wille that sche lyve after my decese | And yf so be þ^t the seide Helwisia my wyffe decese | that than I wylle | that v acris of the seide x acris of londe be I-solde be myne executouris | and the money þerof comyng to be devydede be theyre goode disposicioñ | oone parte to poure houses of religioñ The secunde to poure peple. The iiij^{de} to fowle weyes w^t other goode dedys of Almes as moste nede ys to be I-done ffor the helthe of my

ffaderes sowle my moderes sowle & myne. And for alle oure goode doers. Also I wyllle that there bene I-ordeynede and I-made to the Awter of seynt Thomas in the parysshe Chirche of ffauersham two Awter clothes & ij redellys* in valoure of xiiij s. iiij d. Also I will that the seide feffoures enfeffe my brothers chyldrene Thomas and my cosyne is childrene Robert Jermyne in that oþere v acris londe that is to sey Thomas is childrene that one halffe parte: And Robert Jermyne is childrene that othere halffe parte | to haue and to holde to theym and to theyre eyres for euermore and to theyre Assignees seruyng the cheffe lorde of the ffee. | Datum die & anno supradictis.”

A.D. 1459.

Archidiaconal Register, vol. i, section 2.

“In Dei nomine Amen, primo die Junii, Anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} quinquagesimo nono, et anno regni Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie tricesimo septimo, ego JOHANNA FILIA & heres HENRICI KNOWGHTe condo testamentum meum in hunc modum *Inprimis* lego animam meam Deo & Beate Marie corpusque meum ad sepeliendum in ecclesia ffratrum predicatorum Ciuitatis Cantuarie *Item* lego summo altari ecclesie parochialis de Tenyngtone vt pro decimis meis oblitis vj d. *Item* clerico parochiali ibidem ij d. *Item* cuilibet filiolorum meorum iiij d. Residuum vero bonorum meorum non legatorum do & lego Domine Alianore Browne quam facio executricem meam vt ipsa disponat pro anima mea sicut melius seipsa videret expedire.

“Thys is the last Wyllle of me Jhane the doughter and eire of Herry Knoughte made at Tonforde the first day of Junii the xxxvijth yere of Kynge Harry the vjth ffyrst I bequethe my soule to god and my body to the frer Prechourys of Canterbury there to lye and after that I wyllle that alswelle (as well) the ffeffeis of my said fader as my ffeoffeis after my decesse to make estate of alle my londys in tenham to my Lady Dame Alianora Browne and to other persones suche as she wyllle assigne to them there heiryrs and Assignees for euer Paynge there fore the money payde be my maister Sir Thomas Browne

* *Riddels, Curtains—Halliwell, Archaic Dictionary.*

Knyghte to Johñ Builtyng (?) and Hokerygge afore this that to be repaide and received ayene. thenne she to do for my soule as it foloythe here after. ffyrste to the frere Prechourys of Canterbury xx s. Also to the Vicary of Tanyngtone vj s. viij d. *Item* to my ij susteres vj marks. *Item* to my Graunsire and Graundame vj li. xiiij s. iiij d. *Item* to the poure pepille next of my kyne c s. after the discession of my said Lady And the remanaunt of the valeure of the said londres to my said Lady and to here childrene for euer more *Item* I will that my cosyns Richard Malmayns ffeffis vn to whome I am next heire to after my dissesse shulle make estate and a graunt of the Reuercione of Plukle and of Waldresshare after the dissesse of Alice now wyfe to John Clyfford to my said Lady and to her ffeffis in fee for euer Noughte with standynge the ffeffement made there of be me And of the v marks that I am possessed of thys day yn hand myne obbit to be keppe with the all and othir thinges Also doynge for my soule and alle myne antecessouris soules in dedis of almesse to poure pepille to mariagis of poure maydenys and foule ways to the valeure after my said Lady discession. And the said ffeffis thus to doone as they wylle answere to me on the dredefulle day of dome Beynge present at the makynge of this Wylle Richard Drilande, Johñ Bertlot, Stephen Wade, Stephen Charlys the Vicory of Tanyngtone, and mony other the day and yere afore saide."

A.D. 1460.

Archidiaconal Register, vol. i, section 11.—The Testament of LAURENCIUS RAULYNE of the parish of EASTLING dated 27th December 1460, is followed by:—

"This is the last Wille of Laurens Raulyne of Eslynge made ther the Saturday next afore seynt Thomas Day the Apostle the yere of oure lorde mⁱ cccc^{mo} and lx and the yere of the Reyne of Kynge Herry the vj^{te} of Ynglande the xxxix^{the} of alle his landes and tenements in the parisshe of Eslynge afore sayde that is to say. A mees at ffoxstoñ A pece lande callyde Pettecroft A pece lande callyd ij yerdys A parcelle wode in South' Wode ij pecis lande called the Bremptis and the Hale A pece lande callyd North' felde A Mees w^t a pece lande callid Hamkynes A pece lande callyd Skrevynis || the whiche said

Messuage peces of lande and wode w^t all theire apurtenaunces be thy name of alle the landes wodis and tenements that the said Laurens hadde at that tyme || the saide Laurens welle that Richarde hes sone schalle haue them after his descens to hym and to his herys for euer more excepte therof that Rose late the wyffe of Johñ Laulyne schalle haue for terme of here lyffe the said Mees and pece lande a fore callyd Hamkynes the Remayndirre ther of after the descens of the said Rose to the said Richarde and to his heyrys for euermore ffurthirmore the said Laurens wolle that Alice hys wyffe schalle haue for terme of her lyffe an Annuete of xiiij s. iiij d. atte iiij termes of the yere be Evyn porcions to be payde the ffyrste terme commensant atte Ester next comynge after the date of this wrytynge w^t sufficient power to destrayne ther fore in alle the said landes and tenements excepte the said Mees and pece lande aforene assigned to the said Rose I-called Hamkynes || And ffurthirmore the said Laurens wille that the said Richarde schalle paye for the said pece lande a fore callyde Skrevynis to the reparacioñ of seynt Katerine Chauncelle atte Eslynge a fore said—vj s. viij d. *Item* to eueryche lighte in the saide Church of Eslynge xx d. Made the yere and day and place a fore saide the said Laurens atte that tyme beyng in goode mynde and sore seke In the presens herynge and sighte of Sir Roger Greneforde Parson of Eslynge John ffoxstone James Hoo and after wardis be the Reporte of them wreten be Johñ Church.

A.D. 1463.

Archidiaconal Register, vol. i, section 6.—The Testament of ANDREW GOSBORÑ of the parish of APULDRE, dated 25th October 1463, is followed by :—

“Thys ys the last Wille of þe foreseyd Andrewe Gosbourne fyrst he wole þat Johñ Strogylle Robard Godfray and William Henxden hys fefforys shalle deliuere to Alice Brownyng vnto þe terme of life of þe seyð Alice a pece of mershe lond callyd ten acrys beit more othyr lasse beyng wythinne þe paryshe of Apoldore And after the discese of þe seyð Alice the forsey[d] Andrew wole that þe seyð pece of lond callyd Ten Acrys shalle remayne vnto Thomas Robard and Herry gosbourne hys brotherin to hem here eyrys and here assignes for euermore *Item*

the fore seyd Andrew wole þat þe said Alice shalle haue the gowne cloth wythe þe furre whyche he ordeynyd for here Weddyng And a gyrdylle harnessyd wythe silver *Item* he wylle Syr Johñ Gosebourne hys broþer shalhaue hys newe gowne clothe and xiiij s. iiij d. to pray for hys sowle *Item* the seyd Andrew wole þat Jone and Anneys hys sustrys euyryche of hem shalhaue a pece of londe lyng to gedyr wythinne the seyd parysche of Apoldore and eueryche of þe seyd peces is callyd fyve fardynge and eueryche soster to be odyr eyre *Item* þe seyd Andrew wole þat alle hys odyr londes shalle remayne vnto Harry Robard and Thomas hys brothrene to hem and to here eyrys and here assignes for euermore."

A.D. 1463.

Archidiaconal Register, vol. i, section 6.

"In Dei nomine Amen, primo die mensis Decembris, Anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} lxiiij°, ego THOMAS PETLESDENE de Parochia de TENTERDENE compos mentis condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. *Inprimis* lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti Beate Marie Virgini & omnibus Sanctis corpusque meum ad sepeliendum in cancello Sancte Katerine in ecclesia de tenterdene predicta. *Item* lego summo altari ibidem vj s. viij d. *Item* ad reparacionem ecclesie de Tenterdene xx s. *Item* cuilibet feoffatorum meorum & executorum meorum xx. s. *Item* Thome Carpynter togam meam secundariam de Skarlet optimam deployde optimam zonam meam & j hangyng bedde. *Item* Thome Castewysille duos boues juvenes. *Item* Stephano Synme sex oues matrices. *Item* Thome Hogge ij^{as} oues matrices. Residuum vero omnium bonorum non legatorum debitis meis & funeralibus expensis prius plenarie solutis do & lego Petronille vxori mee. Hujus autem testamenti mei executores Petronillam vxorem meam, Johannem Engeham, & Thomam Carpynter, facio ordino & constituo per presentes.

To alle trewe Crysten peple to whom þys present wrytyng shalle come Thomas Pytlesdene of Tenterdene gretyng in oure Lord euerlastyng know ye me þe forseyd Thomas Pytlysdene the fyrst day of Decembris þe yer of oure Lord Jhesu Cryst m^{ll} cccclxiiij and in the yer of þe reigne of Kyng Edward þe iiij^{te} after the conquest of Ynglond the iiij^{de} to haue made ordeynyd

and declared to myne enfeffys whyche sinnene (?) my last Wille vnder þis forme as folwythe fyrst I wole that Parnelle my wyf haue out of alle my landes and tenementes xx. li. yerly and a chambre in my princepall tenement whyche she wille chose terme of here lyfe And thanne I wole that Thomas Carpynter haue alle my landes & tenementes rentes & seruices wythe theyr appurteaunces by the deliury of myne enfeffeis or of theyr Assigneis he fulfilling my Wille as it folwythe that is to wyten that he paye of my godes and catelles landes and tenementes to Richard fleemyng Citezene of Londoñ or to hys Assigneis alle the money that is by hynde vnpayd of þat I borwyde and receyvyde of the seyde Richard and x. li. more of my bequethe at suche tyme as they þerof cane acorde & the seyde Thomas may resonably arese it of my forseide godes & catelles londes and tenementes vndyr condicione that þe seyde Richard ne hys wyfe ne noone odyr in þer name any ryghte or tytle clayme or demande in any of my londes or tenementes rentes or seruices þat I haue ordeynd to the seyde Thomas Carpenter & in cas that þe seyde Richard fleemyng or hys wyfe or any of here eyres or any othyr Assigne attourne or depute for hym or for them wole clayme any tytle of Ryghte in any of þe forseide landes tenementes rentes or seruices by resone of a voyde feffement to hym made after tyme þat the seyde Richard hys wyfe or any of there Assineys haue a certeyn knowlyche and vnderstandyng of thys my laste Wille and so wole interrupte þe forseide Thomas Carpynter or any of myn enfeffys or enfeffys of the seyde Thomas Carpynter or hys diputeis so that the seyde Thomas may not pesebly ioyse my forseide londes & tenementes rentes & seruices to fulfille my last Wille as it is a bove and by nethe rehersyde Thanne I wille þat the seyde Thomas Carpentere hys Assineis or feffeis or my feffys no thyng paye to þe seyde Richard fleemyng ne to hys eyres or Assineis of þe money be fore rehersyde that I borrowed and resseyvyde of hym ne the for seyde x. li. of biqueste but hold the sayd londes & tenementes rentes & seruices vndyscharched a yens t þe seyde Richard fleemyng hys wyfe or any of hys Assineis or deputeis Also I wille that myne oder by quethe that is by hynde of the c. marcs to the stepille of tenterdene yerly be payde of my londes & tenementes rentes & seruices as longe as it is a

werkyng. Also I wille & ordeyne that a Prest be founde to synge in the chyrche of Tenterdene at the Awter of seynt Kateryne for my sawle for my frendes saulys and alle Crestene to the terme of xx. yere. *Item* for an yerly obite to be obserued xx. s. for euermore for hym þat shalle in habite þe place to be charged w^t the obyte. *Item* I ordeyne to Johanna my suster x. li. *Item* to Alice my suster xx. marcs. *Item* to Margaret my suster x. marcs to be payd to them or to þere eyres after the discese of my wyfe and that euery yer a parcell þerof to eueryche of them as it may resonably be had and a reysyde of my landes & tenementes into the tyme it be payd & content after the discese of my wyfe as it is a fore seyd.

“*Non est approbatum sed administracio bonorum committitur ex Officio.*” (The foregoing Testament and Last Will are cancelled in the Register by lines drawn across them.)

A.D. 1463.

*Archidiaconal Register, vol. i, fo. 62.**—The Testament of ALICE KYNET of the Parish of BONINGTON, is followed by:—

“*Vltima Voluntas ejusdem Alicie*

Hec est Vltima Voluntas of Alsone Kynet the wydow of Roger Kynnet of bonyngtone made in the monethe of feuerere in the yere of our Lorde m^lcccclxiiij of alle my londis & tenementes lying in the Parysche of Aldyngtone & in Mersham or in any othyr place wythinne the shyre of Kente in the whyche Johñ Saundyr my feffour ys feffede in xij acres callyde Grydle he for to deliuer state whan the executouris requirithe hym Also I wille that the Priour or hys Assignours whan that he hath tyme or space sumtyme among for to sey masse in the chyrche of bonyngtone for the soule of Johñ Portere & ther for the fore seyde Priour shalhaue half an acre of londe wythe an howse stondyng therupone lyng at Austynys strete in the lordshyp of saint Johñ Also I wille that the seyde Priour shalhaue a peyre of shetes & Alyc Halle anor’ peyre Also I wille

* On fo. 54, in Testament of JOHANNA AMYS of LEVELONDE dated last day of January, 1464:—“*Item lego Willelmo filio Petri Kenette togam meam optimam & meam optimam zonam. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum solutis debitis meis legatis & funeralibus expensis do & lego Henrico Kenette & Nicholao Kenette filiis meis,*” etc.

that the seyde Priour shalhaue vj s. viiij d. Also to euery chanoñ of the Priory of bylsyngtone vj s. viij d. *Item* I bequethe to Harry at Halle a couerlyt & a fedyrbedde a matrace & a violet gowne & a peyre of bedys & a caudrone ij. bacyns & on of the seyde basyns is percydful of holys in the botime Also I bequethe to Jone bedyl my mayde j cow the whiche cow is callyd Nyghtyngale Also Alis Halle shalhaue a panne vpon the condicione that she wyl pay iij s. iiij d. Also it is my wille that euery executor shalhaue for hys laboure xx. d. ferthermore it is my wille that the executores shul pay my dettes and dyspose the remenant of my godes as they se best for the helthe of my soule & for all Cresten soulys."

A.D. 1464.

Archidiaconal Register, vol. i, folio 59^b.—The Testament of RICHARD WYNSTONE of FAVERSHAM, dated 16th March 1464, is followed by:—

"Thys ys the last ordinaunce & the last Wylle of me Richard Wynstone of ffauersham I-made on the xvj day of Marche in the yere of oure Lord god aboueseyd & in the yere & regne of oure soueragne Lord the King edward the iiij in the v^{te} yere of hys regne fyrst I wille that Alice my wyf haue and take up al the profite of my mesuage gardynis londys lyng in the Parysshe of Lynstede into the feste of seint Michael next folwyng this date present And after the seyde feste that thanne I will that the seyde mesuage gardines londis wythe alle apurtenances be I-sold to the most avayle by myne executours And of the money therof resseyvyde I wille that Alice my wyf haue vij marcs. & Richard my sone whanne he comithe to the age of xxij yere to haue v marcs. and Elinore my dowter whan she comythe to the same age other v marcs. And yf so be that eythyr my sone or dowter discese thanne I wole that seyde v marcs. remayne to Alys my wyfe here modere And yf so be that bothe my sone & dowter disese that thanne I wolle that odyr v marcs. be I-doon for me and for alle my frendys in dedys of almesse where most nede is knowene Also I wille that a tryntalle be I-seyd for me & for alle my frendes wythe part of the seyde money—*summa* of x s. Also I wylle that Adam Wynstone haue vj s. viij d. to the reparacione of the

Chyrche of Lynstede xl d. *Item* to the cherche of ffauersham xl d. Also to William Smythe and John Londoñ my fefforis to eueryche of them xx d. Also I wille that the seyde William & John Londoñ deliuer a state of my mesuage withe al apur- tinences to Richard Wynstone & to Thomas Waltere myn executoures at all such tyme as they been required my Wyl to be fulfillyde and my dettys & my bequethis payde And yf so be that there come more money ouerplus I wille that I-Preste be I-founde w'inne the Parysshe Cherche of fauersham wythe the more parte & anothyr Prest to be I-founde in the chyrche of Lyndestede. *Datum vt supra.*"

A.D. 1464.

Archidiaconal Register, vol. i, section 5.—The Testament of STEPHEN MOTTE of the parish of LINSTED, dated 5th October 1464, is followed by:—

"Thys ys the last Wille of me Stephyñ Motte of the parysshe of Lynstede made the v day of Octobris the yer and regne of Kyng Edward the fowrthe the fourth yere ffyrst I wille that Alys my wiff shalhaue alle my landys and tenements lyng and beyng wyth'inne the parysshe of Lynsted duryng the lyf of the foreseyd Alys Except iij yerdys of lond lyng at Northhalff whyche iij yerdys I wille that my wyffe shall selle a Reles to Peyrs my sone that he may w^t the money comyng therof pay my detts and my bequethis vttyrly after my dyscese Also I wille that Peyrs my sone shalhaue v acris of lond lyng in diuerse places wythinne the parysshe of Lynsted beforeseyd w^t thys condicioñ that he pay to Agnes my dowter x marc. for here mariage to be payd w'inne x yer next folwing after my dyscese and after the dyscese of Alys my wyf Also I wylle after my discese and after the discese of Alys my wyf that Peyrs my sone shalhaue alle my londys and tenements lyng in the parysshe of Lynstede or ony where wyth'inne the Hundred of Tenham to hym and to hys eyres in fee symple In whytnesse of thys my present Wylle I haue put to my sealle the day and yere aboue wretene Also I wylle that Julyañ Lutoñ shalhaue iij s. iiij d. Also I wylle tha[t] my wyff shalnot take away oute of my mesuage the querne nor the knedyng trowe in no wyse."

A.D. 1465.

Archidiaconal Register, vol. i, section 7.—The Testament of ROBERT WARDLAW, dated 28th October 1465, is followed by:—

“Thys is the intent and ye last Wille of Robbert Wardlaw vppone the feffement I-made to Syr Thomas Codde Clerke & Thomas brekenoke of hys hous & lande that he hathe w^t Inne the parysch of bobbyng at Kaystrete And the condicione of the feffement is this that at alle tyme whan ye seyd Robbert Wardlaw requerethe the seid Syr thomas Codde & Thomas brekenoke that they shulle refeffe him a yen of ye seid hous & londe or of any parcelle þerof forther more yf ye seid robbert Wardlaw dye of ye sekenesse that he ys vexed Inne at ye time of this present Wille makynge that than he wille that his forseyd feffez delyuere all ye same hous & londe vnto Alice his wyff for terme of heere lyf payng ye kargez & kepyng ye reparacione duryng ye seid terme And after * of ye same Alice the seid feffez shulle deliuere alle ye same hous & londe vnto William ye sone of thomas browne for euere at ye ende & terme of xxiiij yere of age And that ye same Thomas browne haue alle ye avaylle of ye same hous & londe vnto ye same terme payng alle † tho (*sic*) ye lordes of ye fee & kepyng ye reparacione of ye same hous & londe duryng ye forseid terme othere wise tho (*sic*) be put þerfro Al so yf yt so be happyng þ^t ye forseid William dye & Alice or age of xxiiij winter than alle ye forseid hous and londe shalle be deliuered tho (*sic*) ye seyd thomas browne for euere payng ye same thomas browne at ye ferys‡ mendz of ye seid robbert & Alice terme of v yere than next folowyng iiij s. that tho (*sic*) wete in sayng *Placebo* & *Dirige* Massez & Almasse tho (*sic*) pour § to al ys a bove wretyn be fore wyse & discrete meñ rehersed than thei beyng present that ys to wethe John grangeman, Henry standy, Johñ bodelle, John bernese, Nicholas Kay, & other than ther beyng present in wetenes wher of tho (*sic*) ys present wrytyng of that on parte I ye forseid Robbert Wardlaw my sealle haue put to.”

* ? decease.

† ? charges.

‡ ? should be ‘yery’s,’ i.e. year’s, minds.

§ ? people.

A.D. 1466.

Archidiaconal Register, vol. i, section 10.

“ In Dei nomine Amen, vicesimo quinto die mensis Aprilis, Anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} sexagesimo sexto, ego ROBERTUS DRAYTONE de Whitehelde in parochia de OSPRENGE compos mentis mee condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. *Inprimis* lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti Beate Marie Virgini & omnibus Sanctis, corpusque meum sepeliendum in cimiterio ecclesie Apostolorum Petri & Pauli de Osprenge predicta. *Item* lego summo altari ecclesie predictae pro decimis oblitis ij s. *Item* lego cuilibet luminum infra dictam ecclesiam j busshell’ ordei. *Item* lego lumini Beate Marie in capella infra cimiterium dicte ecclesie j quarterium ordei. *Item* lego clerico parochiali ibidem, videlicet, Ricardo Bryane vjd. *Item* lego cuidem presbitero ydoneo ad celebrandum pro anima mea amicorum meorum & omnium fidelium defunctorum in ecclesia Beatorum Petri & Pauli predicta per dimidium annum statim post decessum meum secundum quod executores mei cum eo concordare poterint. *Item* lego Roberto Hale filiolo meo vnum busshell’ ordei. *Item* lego Stephano atte Hale filiolo meo vnum busshell’ ordei. *Item* lego ad reparacionem & emendacionem cujusdam vie inter Whitehelde & Broke viginti carectatas lapidis. *Item* lego Cecilie sorori mee j quarterium frumenti. *Item* lego ad distribuendum presbiteris clericis & pauperibus in denariis & aliis superuenientibus in victualibus preter panem & ceruisiam die trigintali mei dicti Roberti xx s. *Item* die anniuersarii mei forma predicta xx s. Residuum vero bonorum meorum non legatorum do & lego Margarete vxori mee, & Roberto Marchalle, quos facio & constituo executores meos vt illi ordinent & disponant pro salute anime mee parentum meorum & omnium fidelium defunctorum prout sibi melius viderit expedire & altissimo placere.

“ This ys the last Wylle of me Robert Draytone of the Parysshe of Osprenge made the xxv^{ti} day of the moneth of Aprylle in the sixte yere of the reygne of Kynge Edward the iiij^{the}. ffyrst I wylle that my feffees anone aftyr my decesse shalle delyuer a state to Margaret my wyfe. of and in a tenement callyde Smythes Wythe. a gardeyne and a parcelle of londe

annexide to the same w^t the apportenaunces lyinge in the Parysshe of Osprenge at Whytehelde as the markes and boundys divydene and shewyne To have and holde to the seid Margaret and to hyr Assignees duryng alle the terme of hyr lyfe. || Also I will that my seide feffees shalle make a state to the seide Margaret my wyfe anone aftyre my decesse of and in a pece of londe callede Heldfelde w^t the apportenaunces lying in the seide Parysshe of Osprenge. To haue and holde to the seide Margaret and to hyr Assignees alle the terme of hyr lyfe. || And aftyr the decesse of the seide Margaret my wyfe. I wyлле that my seide feffees shalle make a state to William my sonne of the aboveside tenement w^t the gardeyne callede Smythes Wythe. the parcelle of londe annexyde therto w^t the apportenaunces. To have and holde to the seide William his heires and his Assignees for euermore. || Also I wyлле that anone aftyr the dyscesse of the seide Margarete my wyfe. the seide pece of londe callede Heldfelde w^t the apportenaunces shalle be solde by myne Executoures and the money comyng therof to be dysposede by my seide Executoures for the helthe of my sowle. my wyfes sowle. and all Crystene sowles. And yf so be that John or William my sonnes wolle bye the seide londe. I wolle that one of them have yt afore any othere. Also I wolle that anone aftyr my dyscesse my seyde feffees shall make a state to John my sonne. of and in a tenement w^t a gardeyne and the apportenaunces lying atte Whytehelde in the seid Parysshe of Osprenge. the whiche I dwelle yn. forthew^t alle the londe therto belongyng that ys to sey. the Dane. ij hammys. and Hollecroft. And w^t ij acres of wode and the grounde more or lasse lying atte the northe ende of Kekyllingrove. To haue and holde to the seide John his heires and his Assignees for euermore. | Also I wolle that anone aftyr my dyscesse my seide feffees shalle make a state to William my sonne of and in a barne w^t the apportenaunces And in alle my londe lying in a ffelde callede Redysfelde. And w^t ij parcelles of wode w^t the ground lying in Kekyllingrove. the whiche were William Badcokes and Thomas Marchalles. To have and hold to the seide William his heires and his Assignees for euermore. || Also I wolle that my seide feffees shalle make a state to Robert my sonne of and in a tenement w^t ij gardeynes and a barne lying atte Coksete. for-

thew^t all the londe lying above the hylle that therto belongythe w^t alle the apportenaunces. whene the seide Robert comythe to the age of xviij yere. To have and holde to the seide Robert his heires and his Assignees for euermore. | And I wolde that Margaret my wyfe shalle have the rule and the profyte of alle the seide tenement gardeyns barne and londe longynge (*sic*) to the seide Robert vn to tyme he come to the seide age of xviij yere. | And the seide Margarete to fynde the seide Robert to scole all the seide terme. and alle his arraye wollene and lynnene hosene and shone bedde and borde. and alle othere thinges necessarye durynge alle the seide terme. And yf it so hadde that the seyde Robert dye w^tyn the age of the seide xviij yere. than I wolde that my seyde feffees shalle make a state to the seide John and William my sonnes. of and in the seid tenement w^t ij gardeyns and the barne. forthew^t all the londys lying above the hylle to the seyde tenement longyng (*sic*) w^t all the apportenaunces eqally (*sic*) bytwene them to be dyvided. To have and holde to theym their heires and their assignees for euermore. | Also I wyll that my seide iij sonnes John William and Robert shall bere and paye an yerely Annuyte of x s. to Margarete my wyfe durynge alle the terme of here lyfe atte the feste of Alle Haloweñ every mañ lyke. And for lakke of payment. the seide Margarete to distreyne in alle the tenementes and londys w^t wodys and there apportenaunces to alle my seide iij sonnes belonginge. | Also I wolde that myne Executoures shalle delyuer to John my sonne to sowe his londe ij quarters iiij bushels of whete. And to the same John in beere to sowe vppone his londe v quarters. And to the same John in otys j quarter iiij bushels. Also I wolde that my seide Executoures shalle delyuer to William my sonne in whete to sowe vppone his londe ij quarters iiij bushels. And to the same William in beere v quarters. And to the same William in otys j quarter iiij bushels. | Also I wolde that the seide John and William my sonnes shalle have my iiij horses w^t a shode cart | And a ploughe w^t whelys. And alle the reparable the whiche to the seide cart and ploughe in any wyse belongethe. | Also I wolde that the seide John and William my sonnes shalle have alle my powdare. | Also I wolde that John William and Robert my sonnes shalle paye or do paye to Marione and Kateryne my ij daughters

to theire mariage. x marcs of lawefulle money of Englonde. that ys to sey. to yche of my seide doughters v marcs. | And yf hit happe any of my seide doughters to dye or she be maryede Than I wolle that she the whiche of them ys then lyvyng shall have all the seid hole x marcs clerely to hyr maryage. | ”

A.D. 1467.

Archidiaconal Register, vol. i, section 4.

“In Dei nomine Amen, in Crastino Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, Anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} lxvij^{mo}, ego JACOBUS BOURNE de DODYNGTONE compos mentis & sane memorie existens memorans de extremis meis condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. *Inprimis* lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti Beate Marie Virgini & omnibus Sanctis ejus & corpus meum ad sepeliendum in cimiterio ecclesie Decollacionis Sancti Johannis Baptiste de Dodyngtone. *Item* lego Vicario de Dodyngtone ad orandum pro anima mea iij s. iiij d. *Et* lego lumini Sancti Johannis ejusdem ecclesie iij s. iiij d. *Et* lumini Sancte Crucis ibidem xij d. *Et* hujus autem testamenti perimplendi facio & constituo Johanna[m] vxorem meam fidelem executricem meam. *Et* residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum non legatorum debitis & legatis meis solutis do & lego prefate Johanne vxori mee ad disponendum pro anima mea in diebus sepulture mee trigintalis mei & annuatim ad dies anniuersarios per discrecionem dicte Johanne.

“This ys the last Wille of Jamys A Bourne of Dodyngtone made there one the morowe next aftyr Seynt Michelle the Archangeli the vij yere of Kynge Edwarde the iiij^{te} to his fefees of his Maneres londes tenementes wodys rentes seruices and reuerciones w^t all there appurtenaunces as hit apperythe by evedences | ffirst he wyllle that Jone his wyfe shalle haue for terme of here lyffe the Manere of Sharstede w^t alle pertenaunces fordw^t alle other Maneres londes & tenementes wodys rentes and seruices and alle othere perteynyng therew^t to the seyd Jamys in anherytaunce dyscendede after dysces of Bartylmewe Bourne his ffadere in the Parisshe of Dodyngtone, Lynstede, Kyngesdowne, Newenham, & Wychelynge, wherein William ffynche, John Chirche, and John Awger, bene enfeffyd by the seide James as in a dede þerof to them made be the seide Jamys

openly hit apperithe | And after dysces of the seide Jone | the seide Maner of Sharstede w^t his appurtenaunces forthew^t alle the seide Maneres londes tenementes wodys rentes and seruices w^t there appurtenaunces in the Parysshes aforeseyde shall remayne to Jamys the eldest sone of the seide Jamys and Jone | and to the eyres of his body lawfully begotyne | And for lakke of yssue to his brothere Johñ and to his eyres of his body lawfully begotene | And for lakke of issue to Miltrede Jone Thomasyne and Isabella the dowghters of the seid Jamys and Jone. And to theyre eyres for euermore | And the seide Jamys and Johñ schall yerely perceyve (*sic*) and take whene þey come to lawfully (*sic*) age | evenly to be devydede betwene them the profytes yerely comynge of the Maners of Hyghham and Northyngtone | the whiche Petyte holdythe to ferme forthw^t the profytes of the Manere of Sesaltre w^t there appurtenaunces durynge the lyfe of the seide Jone there modere | And after dysces of the seide Jone | to goo to the seide Johñ here sone and to the eyres of his body lawfully begotene | And for lakke of yssue | to goo to his brothere Jamys and to the eyres of his body lawfully begotene | And for lakke of issue to go to the seide Miltrede. Jone Thomasyne and Isabella susters of them | whane they come to lawfull age and to theire eyres for euermore | And the seide Jone here modyr to haue the rule of alle the seide sones and dowghters durynge there nonage forthw^t the profytes of alle the saide lyffelode* afore to the seide childrene assignede to fynde them therw^t | And the residue thereof yf any be to goo to the payment of the dettes & fulfyllynge of the Wylle of the seyde Jamys || fforthermore the seid Jamys wille that a mees† w^t his appurtenaunces I-callyde Edmestone shalle be solde anone after his dysces. | And xx^{li} marcs thereof to be delyuerede to the dowghters (*sic*) of Robert Banastre whane sche cometh to the age of mariage accordyng to her seid ffaderes Wylle | And yf sche dye w^tyn age of mariage to be delyuerede to the Chirche werkes of Dodyngtone accordyng to the Wylle of the seide Banastre | fforthermore he wille that a mees w^t appurtenaunces I-called Boners in cas his seyde dowghters lyve or eny of them to age of mariage schalle be solde for mariage of them | And eche of them to haue xx li. to here mariagys | to be areryd there-

* Livelihood.

† Mees=message.

of and of his goodys and catallys. | And yf any of them dye afore age of mariage eche of them to be otherys heires. | And yf all the seyde dowghters dye afore marriage | than the seide mees to goo to the seid Jamys and John sones of the seid Jamys Bourne whane they come to lawfulle age | and to there eyres for euer-more | And the profitys þerof in the mene tyme to goo to the seide Jone here modere for there fyndynge durynge there nonages. | fforthermore he wylle that an honest Preste schall synge in the Chirche of Dodyngtone be the space of ij yere or iij. And hit may be for his sowle his ffaders & his moders sowles and there ffrendys sowles to be leveyde and areryde of his goodys and catallys || and of the residue of the money of the seide mees I-called Edmestone aboue the seid xx^{ti} marcs payde as it ys afore assygnede. | And the seide Jone his wyffe to haue the admynys-tracione and [] ? of alle the money of the seyde londes afore assignede to be solde forthew^t alle his goodys and catallys and forthew^t the profitys of alle the seide Maners londys and tenementes to the seyde childrene afore assigned durynge there nonage aboue there fyndynge to pay [there-] ? w^t the detts and legacies of the seide Jamys here husbonde || And the residue there [-of] ? yff any be to the seyde Jone his wyfe to haue it || And yerely to doo for him aftere here dyscrecione | as hit may be most merytory for his sowle his ffrendys and goode doers and all Crystene sowles | I-made the day place and yere above-seyde.”

PAY LIST OF THE FORCES, RAISED IN KENT, TO RESIST THE SPANISH INVA- SION, 1588.

COMMUNICATED BY JAMES R. SCOTT, F.S.A.

ACCOMPT OF SIR THOMAS HENEAGE KNIGHTE TREASURER AT WARR
FROM THE 25TH OF JULY, 30 ELIZABETH [1588], TO THE 31ST
OF MAY, 31 ELIZABETH [1589].

(Preserved in the Public Record Office.)

KENTE.

*Enterteynem^{te} of Collonelles of Regymentes and other heade Officers,
iiij^xxviiij^h v^s iiij^d, viz. :—*

S^r THOMAS SCOTT knighte Collonell generall of the footemen in Kente for his
Enterteinements at xiiij^s iiij^d p' diem for xxij dayes begonne the xxixth of
Julye and endinge the xixth of Auguste the some of xiiij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d
JOHN MOORE Leiueten^{unte} to the saide Collonell Scott for his Enterteinem^{te}
at vj^s viij^d p' diem and due to him for the same tyme viij^{li} vj^s viij^d
JOHN WARDE Mayster of the Campe for his Enterteinem^{te} at vj^s viij^d p' diem
due to him for the saide tyme viij^{li} vj^s viij^d
JOHN GORINGE S^rjaunte Majo^r for his Enterteinem^{te} at vj^s viij^d p' diem and
due to him for xxij dayes begonne the xxixth of Julye and endinge the
xixth of Auguste viij^{li} vj^s viij^d
ANTHONYE SAMPSON Provoste Marshall for his Enterteinem^{te} at vj^s viij^d p'
diem and due for the same tyme viij^{li} vj^s viij^d
REINALDE SCOTTE* Trench mayster for his Enterteinements at iiij^s p' diem
and due to him for the same tyme iiij^{li} viij^s
ARTHUR BARLEY one of the q^rter M^{rs} for his Enterteinements at iiij^s p' diem
and due to him for xxij dayes begonne the xxixth of Julye and ended the
xixth of Auguste iiij^{li} viij^s
JOHN COLLYER and REYNOLDE KEYES Corporalls of the feilde for there
Enterteinem^{te} at iiij^s iiij^d the pece per diem and due to them for the same
tyme viij^{li} vj^s viij^d
S^r JAMES HALES Collonell gen'all of the horse for his Enterteinem^{te} at xiiij^s iiij^d
and his Leiueten^{unte} at vj^s viij^d p' diem due for the saide tyme xxij^{li}

* Son of Sir Thomas Scott of Scot's Hall.



SIR THOMAS SCOTT, KNT., OF SCOTS' HALL, SMEETH,
Obiit Dec. 30th, 1594, æt. 59.

"FATHER OF ROMNEY MARSH AND FOUNDER OF DOVER HAVEN."

THOMAS NEVINSON Scoutmayster for his Enterteinem^{te} at vj^s viij^d p' diem for xxij dayes begone the xxixth of Julye and ended the xixth of Auguste

vij^{li} vj^s viij^d

RICHARDE FOGGE* and THOMAS SCOTTE† corporalls of the horse under S^r Thomas Scotte and S^r James Hales knightes at iiij^s the pece p' diem for the same tyme

vij^{li} xvj^s

Enterteynem^{ts} of Seaven Companyes of Horsemen conteynynge lxxv Launces iiij^{xxv} light horse and ciiij^{xxv} Carbynes, Diiij^{xx} xvj^{li} iiij^d, viz. :—

S^r JAMES HALES knighte Capten of l^{vy} launces for thenterteinem^{te} of himselfe at vj^s p' diem his Leiueten^{unte} at iiij^s Guydon at ij^s a Trumpetto^r a Farrier and a Furrer and l^{vy} launces at xvij^d the pece for xxij dayes begone the xxixth of Julye and endinge the xixth of Auguste

iiij^{xx} xix^{li} xj^s

LAURENCE ROOKE‡ capten of lvj carbynes for the Enterteinem^{te} of himselfe at iiij^s p' diem his Leiueten^{unte} at iiij^s Guydon at ij^s a Trompetto^r a Clarke & a Smythe at xvij^d the pece and lvj carbynes at xvj^d the pece for the same tyme

iiij^{xx} xvj^{li} xix^s viiiij^d

HENRYE GUBON for Thenterteinem^{te} of xxx Carbynes at xvj^d the pece for th'aforesayde tyme

xliiiij^{li}

EDWARDE HAMONDE Capten of l^{vy} Carbynes for himselfe at iiij^s p' diem his Leiueten^{unte} at iiij^s Guydon at ij^s a Trompeto^r a Smyth and a Clarke at xvij^d the pece and l^{te} Carbynes at xvj^d the pece for xxij days begonne the xxixth of Julye and endinge the xixth of Auguste

iiij^{xx} viiiij^{li} iiij^s viij^d

THOMAS NEVENSON capten of l^{vy} carbynes for the like Enterteinements of himselfe his Officers & Carbynes for the same tyme at the sayde rates

iiij^{xx} viiiij^{li} iiij^s viiiij^d

RICHARDE CRIPPES capten of l^{te} light horse for Thenterteinem^{te} of himselfe his Officers and lighte horsemen for the sayde tyme & at the same rates

iiij^{xx} viiiij^{li} iiij^s viiiij^d

THOMAS SCOTT capten of xv^{en} launces and xxxv lighte horse for himselfe at iiij^s p' diem his Leiueten^{unte} at iiij^s Guydon at ij^s a Trompetto^r a Clarke a Smyth and xv^{en} launces at xvij^d the pece & xxxv lighte horse at xvj^d the pece for the same tyme

iiij^{xx} xli xviiij^s viij^d

Enterteynm^{ts} of xxj Companyes of Footemen conteynynge m^m m^m dxiiij^{en} Soldiers, m^m ix^c iiij^{xx} xiiij^{li} xiiij^s, viz. :—

S^r THOMAS SCOTT knighte capten of cccth men for Thenterteinem^{te} of himselfe at xij^s p' diem his Leiueten^{unte} at vj^s Ensigne at iiij^s iij S^rjauntes iij dromes a phyfe a Surgeon and a Clarke at xij^d the pece and cccth Footemen at viij^d the pece p' die' for xxij dayes begonne the xxixth of Julye and endinge the xixth of Auguste

ccliiij^{li}

* Richard Fogge of Brabourne.

† A son of Sir Thomas Scott.

‡ Of the Family of Rooke of Monks Horton, Kent; ancestor of the Hero of Gibraltar. Laurence Rooke married Ursula, daughter of Sir Reginald Scott, of Scot's Hall.

390 PAY LIST OF THE FORCES, RAISED IN KENT,

- JOHN COBHAM capten of cccth Footemen for Thenterteynemente of himselfe
his Officers & Soldiers for the same tyme and at the sayde rates cclij^{li}
- ANTHONYE S^t LEGER* cap^{en} of cccth Footemen for the lyke Enterteynem^{te} of
himselfe his Officers & Soldiers for the sayde tyme at the foresayde rates
cclij^{li}
- EDMONDE BOYES capten of ccth Footemen for the Enterteynemente of him
selfe at viij^s p' die' his Leiueten^{unte} at iiij^s Ensigne at ij^s twoe S^rgeaunts
twoe Dromes a Phyfe a Surgeon and a Clarke at xij^d the pece & ccth
Footemen at viij^d the pece for xxij dayes begonne the xxixth of Iulye and
endinge the xixth of Auguste clxix^{li} xv^s iiij^d
- ERASMUS FYNCHE† capten of ccth Footemen for the Enterteynemente of
himselfe his Officers & Soldio^{rs} for the same tyme at the sayde rates
clxix^{li} xv^s iiij^d
- WILL^m PARTRIDGE‡ capten of ccth Footemen for the lyke Enterteynemente
of him selfe his Officers & Soldio^{rs} for the sayde tyme at the foresayde
rates clxix^{li} xv^s iiij^d
- HENRYE CRIPES§ capten of ccth Footemen for the same Enterteynem^t of
himselfe his Officers & Soldio^{rs} for y^e sayde xxij dayes begonne and ended
as before clxix^{li} xv^s iiij^d
- JOHN SMYTHE|| capten of cl Footemen for the Enterteynemente of himselfe at
vj^s p' die' his Leiueten^{unte} at iiij^s Ensigne at xvij^d Twoe S^rgeaunts twoe
Dromes a Phyfe a Surgeon and a Clarke at xij^d the pece and cl Footemen
at viij^d the pece for xxij dayes begonne the xxixth of Iulye and endinge
the xixth of Auguste cxxix^{li} v^s
- THOMAS BRENTÉ¶ capten of cl Footemen for the Enterteynem^t of himselfe at
vj^s p' die' his Leiueten^{unte} at iiij^s Ensigne at xvij^d Twoe S^rgeaunts twoe
dromes a Phyfe a Surgeon and a clarke at xij^d the pece and cl footemen
at viij^d the pece p' die' for xxij dayes begonne the xxixth of Iulye and
ended the xixth of Auguste the some of cxxix^{li} v^s
- THOMAS TYFERTE capten of cl men for the lyke Enterteynem^t of himselfe his
Officers and companye for the same tyme and at the sayde rates
cxxix^{li} v^s
- RICHARDE DEARINGE capten of cl Footemen for the Enterteynem^t of him-
selfe his Officers & Soldio^{rs} for the foresayde tyme and at the same rates
cxxix^{li} v^s
- CHARLES SCOTT** capten of cl men for Thenterteynem^t of himselfe and his
Officers and Soldio^{rs} for the sayde tyme and at the severall rates aforesayde
cxxix^{li} v^s
- CHARLES HALES capten of cl Footemen for his owne Enterteynem^t at vj^s p'
die' his Leiueten^{unte} at iiij^s Ensigne at xvij^d Two S^rgeaunts twoe dromes

* Of Ulcombe, Kent, son-in-law of Sir Thomas Scott.

† Of the family of Fynche or Vynche of Netherfield, Sussex; progenitors of Finch, Earls of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

‡ Of the family of Parteriche of Smeeth.

§ Probably of the family of Crisp of Quex, in Birchington, the name (temp. Elizth), being spelt Crispe and Cripes.

|| Of Ostenhanger Castle; brother of Sir Richard Smythe of Leeds Castle, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Scott.

¶ Of Willesborough.

** Son of Sir Thomas Scott.

a Phyfe a Surgeon and a Clarke at xij^d the pece p' die' and cl⁴⁰ Soldio^{rs} at viij^d the pece p' die' for xxij dayes begonne the xxixth of Julye and endinge the xixth of Auguste cxxix^{li} v^s

THOMAS ENGHAM capten of cl Footemen for the lyke Enterterynement of himselfe his Officers & Footemen for the same tyme and at the sayde rates cxxix^{li} v^s

RICHARDE HARDRES capten of cl men for the same Enterterynement of himselfe his Officers & Soldio^{rs} for the sayde tyme and at the same rates cxxix^{li} v^s

THOMAS WHITNOLL* capten of cl Footemen for Thenterteynem^t of himselfe at vj^s p' die' his Leiueten^{unte} at iij^s ensigne at xvij^d Twoe S^rgeaunts twoe dromes a Phyfe a Surgeon and a Clarke at xij^d the pece and cl Soldio^{rs} at viij^d the pece p' die' for xxij dayes begonne the xxixth of Julye and endinge the xixth of Auguste cxxix^{li} v^s

RAPHE HEYMON† capten of cth Footemen for the Enterterynement of himselfe at iiij^s p' die' his Leiueten^{unte} at ij^s a Ensigne a S^rgeaunte a Drome a Phyfe a Surgeon and a Clarke at xij^d the pece and cth Footemen at viij^d the pece for xxij dayes begonne the xxixth of Julye and ended the xixth of Auguste iiij^{xxvj} x^s viij^d

JOHN BLECHENDEN capten of cth Footemen for the lyke Enterterynement of himself his Officers and Soldio^{rs} for the same tyme and at the sayde rates iiij^{xxvj} x^s viij^d

WILL^m HAMON capten of cth Footemen for the same Enterterynement of himself his Officers and Soldio^{rs} for the sayde tyme and at the same rates iiij^{xxvj} x^s viij^d

JOHN YOUNGE capten of cth Footemen for Thenterteynement of himselfe and thaforesayde nomber of Officers and Soldio^{rs} for the same tyme and at the sayde rates iiij^{xxvj} x^s viij^d

S^r THOMAS SCOTT knighte for Thenterteynem^t of lxiiij Wachemen & Garders appointed to watche & warde at Dongenesse for xxij dayes begonne the xxixth day of Julye & endinge the xixth of Auguste at viij^d the pece p' diem xlvj^{li} iiij^s

IN ALL the sayde Enterterynem^{ts} of Officers Horsemen & Footemen servinge her Ma^{tie} at the Campe in Kente for xxij dayes ended the xixth of Julye [August] As by the p^ticuler Booke thereof together wth the severall warr^{unts} and Acquitt^{unces} uppon this Accompte caste tried and examyned may appeare the some of III^mVI^s•IIII^{xx}VII^{li} XVIII^s VIII^d.

* Of Hextals, in Kent; probably a brother of Mary Whetenall, who married Richard Scott of Scot's Hall.

† Of Somerfield, in Sellinge.

ASSESSMENT OF THE PARISH OF COWDEN, A.D. 1599.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. J. S. SMALLFIELD.*

*The rate of the single ffyfteene of all Cowndon assessed vij^o Julii Anno
Regni Eliz. R^ene nunc xlj^{mo} .*

<i>Inprimis</i> of Walter Kildermere for Brounsell feild	... x ^d
Of Isack Bowne for the land late Michael Joyners	... ij ^d
Of Mr Mathewes for Heathy feild	... ii ^d
Of John Bowne for Browne's Cloase	... ii ^d
Of the heyres of W ^m Clark for the free lande in Cown- done late Bonde's land and the land in the Common feildes	... viij ^d
Of Issabell Wall for Neeldersbreech	... ij ^d
Of W ^m Shewall for his 2 houses and lande	... vj ^d
for the Lorde's acre <i>alias</i> the longe feilde	... iij ^d
Of John ffaux for his Groue and cloase late Strong's lande	... iij ^d
Of Richard Treene for Browne Hierne	... iij ^d
Of Samuell Bowne for Stones Cloase and meadowe	... iij ^d
Of Samuell Bowne for Crabtree feild	... iij ^d
Of Mr Breers for Geffryes and Rycrofte	... iij ^d
Of Mr Saunders for his messuage and Cloases	... iij ^d
Of Henry Shewall for his house and Cloases	... ij ^d
Of Samuell Bowne for his house and Cloases	... iij ^d
Of Mr Whitwick for a Cloase late in thoccupacion of Tedsall	... ij ^d
Of Hugh Shewall for Gallowtree feildes	... v ^d
Of Humfrey Smallwood	... iij ^d
Of Mr Marston for the Mott house and groundes	... viij ^d
Of Mr Band for Pryorsfeild	... iij ^d

* This assessment is written upon a long narrow roll of parchment which Mr. Smallfield has presented to the Kent Archæological Society's Library.

Of Goodwief Clark for her parcell in Hobbescrofte late Cramp's, ij ^d ; of her for Lewyns meadowe, ij ^d ; of her, Reynoldes feild, ij ^d ; of her for Roses lande, j ^d ... vij ^d for Wrights feild, (v ^d <i>erased, and</i> iiij ^d <i>substituted</i>) ... v ^d
Of Browne Hierne belonginge to Trinity Church ... ij ^d
Of Mr Barker for a Cloase lately boughte of Mr Hearinge j ^d
Of Isack Bowne for 2 houses and groundes late Hilles and W ^m Shewalls ... viij ^d
Of Isack Bowne for Congertons house ... iiij ^d ob.
Of John Bowne for Browne's waste ... ij ^d
Of the occupyer of Stiles peece ... iiij ^d
Of Thomas flynte for Mr Nethermylles lande in Cowndon waste ... iiij ^d
Of the same John Bowne for lande in the common feildes ij ^d
Of John Band for S ^t Jones peece ... j ^d
Of Clem ^t Stone for Hearings lande ... j ^d
Of Isack Bowne for my Lord a Burgevenys landes in the common feildes ... iiij ^d
Of Torleton for his groue and lande in the feildes ... vij ^d ob.
for the other parte of Harps groue ... vij ^d ob.
for little Chappell feild ... viij ^d
for Greate Chappell feild and Blanch meadowe ... xx ^d
Of Ramond ffytch for a Cloase parcell of the Lord of Bur- geveny his landes ... vj ^d
for Parson's Cloase ... vj ^d
Of Mr Barker for parcell of ffoure pounce feild ... iiij ^d
Of the same Mr Barker for Bondes groue ... iiij ^d
Of the same Mr Barker for Hicks Cloase ... xvij ^d
Of John Bowne for Smarts [<i>added in other ink</i>] ij ^d

Summa xvij^s ix^d ob.

(Signed) HENRY BRERES. THOMAS SAUNDERS.
RICHARD BARKER. HENRY SHEWELL's mark.
J. MARSTON. HEW. SHEWELL.

LIST OF THE GENTRY OF KENT IN THE TIME OF HENRY VII.*

COMMUNICATED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

"THE NAMES OF THE GENTILS OF KENT ANNO REGNI REGIS. H. 7."

(fo. 216, column 2.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The lord of Burgaveny berith quarterly. the first quarter <i>Nevill</i> on the sault a rose. <i>g.</i> 2. <i>Waren.</i> 3. quarte[r] quarterly <i>clare & burgaveny.</i> 4. <i>Beauchampe</i> w th a (crescent tricked). <i>s.</i> on the fece. | tricked). betwene 4. (martlet tricked) <i>s.</i> |
| 2. The lord Cobham. <i>g.</i> a cheueron. or. 3 (lion ramp. tricked). <i>s.</i> | 10. S ^r Richard Gilford the same a labell of. 3. |
| 3. S ^r Thomas Bourcher. | 11. S ^r William Scott. <i>ar.</i> 3. (Catherine wheel tricked) <i>s.</i> a bordure greyly. <i>g.</i> |
| 4. S ^r Edward Poyninges. | 12. S ^r Henry Heydon. <i>ar. g.</i> quarterly (cross tricked) engreyled conter-colored. |
| 5. S ^r William Haute. | 13. S ^r William Bolen. |
| 6. S ^r Henry ferrers. | 14. Cheyny of Sheppey. quarterly. <i>b.</i> 5. (lion ramp. tricked) <i>ar.</i> canton (ermine spot tricked). 2. (ermine spot tricked). chief <i>or. g.</i> endented per pale in the first part a rose <i>gules.</i> |
| 7. S ^r Jeames Cromer. <i>ar.</i> cheueron engreyled. 3. crowes. <i>s.</i> | 15. Alexander Clifford. the lord Clifford's Armes w th a bordure. <i>g.</i> |
| 8. S ^r John fogge. <i>ar.</i> a fece betwene 3. (annulet tricked) <i>s.</i> on the fece 3. (mullet tricked) <i>ar</i> [pierced] <i>s.</i> | 16. Edmond frognall. <i>s.</i> 2. barres. <i>or.</i> |
| 9. S ^r John Gilford. or. (saltire | |

* British Museum, Cottonian MSS, Faustina E. ii.—In hand *temp.* Elizabeth.

This list is referred to in Mr. Sims's valuable *Manual for the Herald and Genealogist*, but I am not aware that it has ever been noticed by any writer upon Kent. I have appended four notes containing monumental inscriptions, etc., relating to persons recorded, and have numbered each entry in hope that some one may find time to more fully annotate it, when the presence of these numbers will, I think, facilitate allusions to the list.

The leaves containing these catalogues of the Gentry of Gloster, Hants, Kent, Lancaster and Wilts *temp.* Henry VII., appear to have been misplaced when the MS. volume in which they are included was bound. Column 1 on the first folio (*i.e.* 216, on the 2nd column of which the Kent portion begins) is evidently occupied by the termination of one of the other lists. There are only five folios in all. Kent ends with the 2nd column of 217^b. With column 1 on fo. 218 commences Wilts. On 218^b we have Hants; and on 219 Gloster. The list for co. Lancaster begins on 220^b and is continued on 220, the leaf having been reversed in binding. Possibly the five leaves are merely a portion of a larger collection.

J. G.

- a chief *ar.* | his creast the hynder part of a man's hed neck and all parted per pale *or. s.* wreathed and mantelled of the same.
17. John Norwod.
18. John Isake.
19. Alexander Colepeper, quarterly | the first, *ar.* bend engreyled *g.* | the. 2. *ar.* cheueron. *s.* betweene. 8. marlots en orle. *g.* (by the name of Hardehull.)
20. Thomas Kempe. *g.* 3. Kemsheves wthin a bordure engreyled. *or.*
21. John Moyle.
22. Water Roberts.
23. Thomas Roper. *b.* *ar.* party per fece a pale countercolored on every poynt of the. *b.* a Roe buck's hedd rase. *or.*
(fo. 216^b, column 1.)
24. Reynold Sandys. *ar.* 3. moores heddies betweene. 2. cheuerons *s.*
25. Gerueys Horn.
26. John Auger.
27. John Peché. *b.* (lion ramp. and ermine spot tricked). coroned. *or.* langued. *g.* le queue furshe per saultre.
28. Robert Ballard. *s.* a griffon *ar.*
29. Thomas Pympe.
30. John Dygges.
31. John Martyn.
32. Roger Harlakyn den.
33. Richard Lee.
34. Rauf Touke beareth . 3. griffon's hedges rased. *ar.*
35. William Drylond.
36. Robert Drylond.
37. John Drylond.
38. Richard Drylond.
39. Richard Champeney *alias* Gloucester Rex Armorum *g.* 2 fuseaux. *ar.*
40. John Brymston.
41. John fyneux. *v.* a cheueron betweene. 3. eglets. *or.*
42. William Warner.
43. Richard Raynford.
44. Robert Wotton.
45. Henry Bereham.
46. Henry Auger.
47. Henry Horne. *ar.* a cheueron. *g.* 3. hornes. *s.* on the cheueron. 3. (mullet tricked) *or.*
48. John Darell. *b.* (lion ramp. tricked) *or.* armed and crowned *ar.* (slipped trefoil tricked) *ar.* on the lyon's shulder.
49. Philippe Lewys. *s.* cheueron betweene. 3. (slipped trefoil tricked). *ar.* with his difference.
(fo. 216^b, column 2)
50. Robert Brent. *g.* a wever.* *ar.*
51. John Goldwell. *b.* chief. *or.* on all (lion ramp. tricked) *ar.* billey. *s.* armed. *g.* | to his creast a noucen of columbynes flowred stalked and leved in their proper colour standing in a Well of gold | on a wreath of gold and *asure*: mantelled. *s.* doubled. (ermine spot tricked).
52. John Engham.
53. Rauf Seyntleger.
54. Richard Dauby.†
55. William Cobham.
56. Roger Apilton. *ar.* fece. *s.* betweene. 3. oranges. *g.* stalked. *v.*
57. James Walsyngham.
58. John Yseley.
59. Water Lewkenor.
60. John Waller. *s.* 3. nettle leues. *or.* betweene 2 bendes. *ar.*
61. James Pekham.
62. William Pekham.
63. Richard Martyn.
64. Raufe Chiche.
65. Richard Touke as his elder brother Rauf wth his difference.
66. Thomas Ryder.
67. Edmond Bamme.
68. Richard Cosyngton.
69. William Petytt.
70. John Petytt.
71. Richard Pope.
72. Thomas Yden.
73. Thomas Brouherst.
74. Thomas froggnall. *as.* before with his difference.
75. Richard Gore.
76. Thomas Seynt Nycholas.
(fo. 217, column 1.)
77. Stephan Cherche.
78. John Wygmore.‡
79. Robert Bilsyngton.

* Wyvern.

† Harl. MS. 3917, fo. 81^b. "In Northfleet Church—'Ricardus Dauby Ar. quondā Custos Jocaliorū Regis Hen. 6 obiit i5 Marcij i49i Margareta vxor eius' (with these arms tricked) . . . a saltire bottonée . . . between four eagles displayed . . . Impaling . . . on a bend . . . three water-bougets . . ."

‡ Harl. MS. 3917, fo. 51. "In Feuersham Church—In the south cross Ile—'Orate pro animabus Joh'is Wigmore generosi quondā de Grayes Inne consortis suæ et vni' filiar' et Ric'di filij obiit 23 Octobris Anno Domini 1492 quorum

- | | |
|--|--|
| 80. Robert Fekenham. | 115. Appoldurfeld. <i>s. crosse. or.</i> |
| 81. Richard Norton.* | voyded of the field. |
| 82. John Norton. | 116. John Gren. |
| 83. John Pettyt. | 117. Richard Hillis. |
| 84. Thomas Stokys. | 118. John Sebill. |
| 85. Christopher Beuerle. | 119. Nicholas Lathell. |
| 86. Johñ Broke. | 120. William Cressell'. |
| 87. Johñ Berton. | 121. Harry Harman. |
| 88. James Hardys. | 122. Geffrey Goldwell. |
| 89. John Beram. Berham. | 123. Thomas Bulkeley. |
| 90. William fyneux. | 124. John Jude. |
| 91. John Goodneston. | 125. Thomas Palmer. |
| 92. Roger Lychefeld. | 126. Robert Rede. |
| 93. Thomas Eldergat. | 127. Edmond Watton. |
| 94. Thomas Grayford. | 128. William Colepeper. |
| 95. Robert Monynys. | 129. Edward Colepepir. |
| 96. William Elys. <i>or.</i> (cross tricked). <i>s.</i>
on the crosse. 5. (crescent tricked).
<i>ar.</i> | 130. William Ryland. |
| 97. Thomas Twyssenden. | 131. Walter Walys. |
| 98. Johñ Barrey. | 132. John Pympe. <i>ar. g.</i> barry of. 6. a
chief <i>varre.</i> |
| 99. Chamberleyyn. | 133. William Malleuerer. <i>g.</i> 3. grey-
hounds. <i>ar.</i> w th his difference. |
| 100. Thomas Huse. | 134. John Langley. |
| 101. Edward Myllis. | (fo. 217 ^b , column 1.) |
| 102. John Deryng. | 135. John Alday. |
| 103. William Cobbe. | 136. Septvans. <i>b.</i> 3. (cornfan [†] tricked)
fannes. <i>or.</i> |
| 104. Vincent fynche.
(fo. 217, column 2.) | 137. William fox of Mersham. |
| 105. Walter More.† | 138. Robert Etwell.‡ |
| 106. William Bettenham. | 139. John Haseley. |
| 107. Robert Wotton. | 140. John at Wade. |
| 108. John Rogers. | 141. Robert Arnold. |
| 109. Stephan Norton of Chart. | 142. Richard Garland. |
| 110. John Sampson. | 143. John Copuldik. <i>ar.</i> cheueron. 3.
(cross crosslet tricked). <i>g.</i> |
| 111. William Wolffe. | 144. Landesdall. <i>b.</i> cheueron. <i>or.</i>
fretted. <i>s.</i> betweene 3. crosses ferde-
molyne. <i>ar.</i> |
| 112. John May. | |
| 113. William Bruyn. | |
| 114. William Swan. | |

Animabus propitiatur Deus Amē' (with these arms tricked) . . . , three greyhounds courant in pale . . . *Impaling* . . . , a fess ermine, in chief three fleurs-de-lis in fess . . . , in base three fish in pale . . . *Kirton*.

* Harl. MS. 3917, fo. 52^b. "In Feuersham Church—In the wall nere vnto the same (*i. e.* 'north cancell Dore') one the North side this ¶ Orate pro animabus Ricardi Norton generosi filij Will'i Norton Armigeri et Johanne Consortis suæ ac matris suæ Elizabethæ qui quidem Ric'd's fuit istius villæ Maior obiit 10 die Decembris Anno Dñi 1500 quorū anibus propitiatur deus Amen. This one y^e right side of y^e tombe (tricked . . . , a cross crosslet ermine *Impaling* Erm. three bars . . .)—This one the left syde of the tombe (tricked Quarterly, 1 and 4 . . . , two lions passant erm. ; 2 and 3 . . . , a chevron engrailed . . . between three birds . . .)"

† Harl. MS. 3917, fo. 20^b. "In Bennenden Church—A monument of one Walter More Esq^r and Alice wth y^e pictures of one Sonne and one daughter" (These arms are tricked on fo. 20— . . . , some kind of wingless insect in bend . . . , and on a chief indented dancettée . . . three mullets . . . ; also . . . , a fess ermine between three lions rampant . . . in chief, and three crosses engrailed . . . in base. Beneath the two shields is the following "The 2 are one y^e Grauestone of Walter Moore and Alice his wife who had issue 1 son & 1 dought^r.")

‡ A curious example, having the two handles depicted *inside* the top of the fan.

§ ? Meant for At-Well.

145. Mackwilliam.
 146.* S^r John Pasheley. *p.* (lion ramp tricked) *or.* crowned and armed *g.*
 147. S^r Reignold Cobham. *g.* cheueron. *or.* 3. (radiated star of six points tricked). *s.*
 148. S^r Thomas Kiriell. *or.* 2 cheuerons a canton. *g.*
 149. S^r Robert Story. *ar.* a lyon. *p.* armed. *b.*
 150. S^r William Hoo. *ar. s.* quarterly.
 151. Trevet. *ar.* a tryvet. *s.*
 152. S^r Rauf Sentleger. *b.* fretted. *ar.* chief. *or.*
 153. S^r John Savage. *g.* vj. lyons. *ar.* armed. *b.*
 154. S^r John Cheyny. *b.* vj. lyonceulx. *ar.* canton. (ermine spot tricked).
 155. S^r Bartholmew badilsmere. *ar.* fece wth in. ij. gemelles. *g.*
 156. John Grauisende. (Ermine spot tricked). bend. *s.* theron. 3. (martlet tricked). *ar.*
 157. Robert Mingham. *b.* fyve lozenges in fece. *or.* betweene. 3. lyons heddes razed. *ar.* langued. *g.*
 158. S^r Nicholas Stoulinge.† *g.* a saulter betweene 4. lionceux. *ar.*
 159. S^r William Halden. *ar.* chief. *s.* ouer all bend engreyled. *g.*
 160. William Mareis (Ermine spot tricked). *s.* ownde.
 (fo. 217^b, column 2.)
 161. Thomas Browne. *s.* 3 lions in bend *ar.* betweene. 2. bendes engreyled *ar.* in chief a griffons hed razed *or.*
 162. John Denys. *ar.* fece ownde. *s.* betwene vj. (fleur-de-lis tricked). *b.*
 163. William Rekell. *g.* 2. barres. *or.* voyded. *s.* betweene. 3. owies *ar.*
 164. Robert Cappes. *ar.* cheueron betweene. 3. (slipped trefoil tricked) *s.*
 165. William Bame. (Ermine spot tricked). chief‡ *ar.* on the chief. 2. trefoyles. *s.*
 166. John Morgan. *s.* cheueron. 3. (spear-head tricked) speareheddes. *ar.*
 167. Symkyn Miet. *b.* bend. *g.* theron. 3. mascalls *or.* in chief a (fleur-de-lis tricked) *or.*
 168. Roger Clythrow. *ar.* 3. standing pottes covered within a border engreyled. *s.*
 169. Simkyn Setfan. *b.* 3. fannes *or.*
 170. Thomas Borges. *ar.* fece. *or.* *g.* cheque in the chief. 3. cross-croslets fiches. *ar.*
 171. William Horton. *g.* a crosse potance (ermine spot tricked).
 172. Edmund Hardis. *g.* lyon (ermine spot tricked). ouer all a cheueron. *or.*
 173. Robert Sandford. (Ermine spot tricked). chief endented. *s.* theron. 2. bores heddes. *or.*
 174. John Champayn. *ar.* 2. barres owndes *or.* §
 175. John frogmall. *s.* 2 barres. *or.* chief *ar.*
 176. John Manston. *g.* fece (ermine spot tricked) betwene 3 (pierced mullet tricked). *ar.*
 177. Thomas Diks. || *g.* cross. *ar.* theron fyve eglets *s.*
 178. Robert Mirsyn. *or.* cheueron. *s.* theron. 3. (crescent tricked) *ar.*
 179. Walter Dryland. *g.* goutty. *ar.* fece ownde (ermine spot tricked).
 180. Robert Collay. *s.* 3. swannes heddes razed. *ar.*
 181. Adam Beringden. *v.* cheueron (ermine spot tricked) betweene. 3. griffons heddes razed. *s.*
 182. Palmer. *ar.*
 183. Nicholas Gilsburgh. *b.* cheueron (ermine spot tricked). betweene. 3. acorns *or.* wth the stalkes sans *foilles* (acorn, in that condition, tricked).

* There is a line of demarcation drawn between this and the preceding entry, indicating that the persons named from that point to the end of the list lived prior to the time of Henry VII.

† ? Should be Stoutinge.

‡ ? Ought, rather, to be described as a chief indented dancettée.

§ *Sic*, but should be *g.* || *I. e.* Digges.

KENT CONTRIBUTORS TO A LOAN TO THE KING A.D. 1542.

COMMUNICATED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.*

KENT.

THE ESTRETIS INDENTED MADE THE XV DAY of May in the xxxiiijth yere of the Reigne of Henry theight^h by the grace of god of Englaunde. ffrance and Ireland King | Defendour of the faithe and in erthe Supreme Hed of the churches of Englaunde and Irelande. by the mooste Reverende father in god Thomas by the grace of god Lorde Archebishopp^e of Caunterbury and Sr Thomas Cheyny, Knight^e Treasurer of the Kinges Maiesties mooste Honorable Houshold^e. Comissioners appoincted by our saide souuerain Lorde the Kinge for the loone mony to be lent vnto His Maiestie by his graces subiectis w^{thin} the Countie of Kent aswell declaring the names and surnames of euery persone chargeable to the same loone as also the Sum wherew^t they be seuerally charged | thone parte of whiche estretis thesame Comissioners haue deliuered to Edmonde Peckham esquier Coferer of the Kinges mooste Honorable Houshold^e And thother partie to Thomas Grene esquire. and Joh'n Sandford^e gentilman^e. Collectours named and appoincted by the saide Lorde Archebishopp^e and Sr Thomas Cheyny aforesaide to collect and gather the same w^{ith} spede and to make spedy payment therof at London^e to the saide Coferer to the Kinges vse before the Vtas of saint Peter Thappostle next comyng.

1 Sr Thomas Nevill^e knight^e cc. marc.†

2 Sr Raynolde Scott knight^e xl. li.

3 Edwarde Thwaites es-
quier xl. li.

4 Doctour Leef Master of
Maidestone Colledge xl. li.

5 Sr Thomas Willoughby
knight^e c. li.

* Public Record Office, Lay Subsidies, Kent, No. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{5} \frac{4}{4}$.

† The amount erased and this written in the margin :—" *Nota non recepit quia mortuus est.*"

- | | |
|---|---|
| 6 S ^r Will'am ffynche knight xl. li. | 29 Joh'n Sethe of Mylton' iiij. li. |
| 7 S ^r Joh'n Guldeforde knight xl. li. | 30 Thomas Smyth' of Norbourne x. marc. |
| 8 Will'am Waller esquier xxx. li. | 31 Geoffry Elmeston of Rayneham v. li. |
| 9 Edward Monnynges esquier xx. li. | 32 Thomas Bateherst of Canterbury yoman' of the garde x. marke. |
| 10 Thomas Greene esquier xx. li. | 33 Robert Nailour of Caunterbury gent' x. marke. |
| 11 Joh'n Culpeper of Ailesforde esquier xx. li. | 34 Joh'n Alcock of Canterbury goldesmithe [viij. d. xiiij. li. vj. s.] |
| 12 The Lady Margaret Hawte widow xx. li. | 35 Petir Grenesett (<i>sic</i>) of Elsing (<i>sic</i>) yoman'* x. li. |
| 13 Anne Crowmer Widowe xx. li. | 36 Joh'n Crisps of Sturrey gent' v. li. |
| 14 Anthony Sandes esquier xl. li. | 37 Will'am Bromefeld' of Borden' xl. s. |
| 15 Thomas Culpeper of Bekysbourn' esquier' xx. li. | 38 Richard Hayway of Shepey yoman' xl. s. |
| 16 Joh'n Norton' of Norwood esquier xx. li. | 39 Joh'n Giles of Levelande yoman' [viij. d. iij. li. vj. s.] |
| 17 Will'am ffynoux esquier xl. li. | 40 Will'am Sturrey of Sittingbourne xl. s. |
| 18 Steven' Thorneherst of Canterbury yoman' xl. li. | 41 Joh'n Redar of Bredgate iiij. li. |
| 19 Edward Isacke esquier xx. li. | 42 Richard Peckham of Moreston' iij. li. |
| 20 Thomas Digges esquier x. li. | 43 Agnes Crayford of Canterbury Widow x. marke. |
| 21 Joh'n Culpeper of saint Stevens xl. li. | 44 Thomas Austen of Sel-ling yoman' vj. li. |
| 22 Thomas Herdes of [iiij. d. vj. li. xiiij. s.] Herdes esquier | 45 Robert Marten' of Grave-ney v. li. |
| 23 Thomas Cockes of Tylmanston esquier xx. li. | 46 Arthure Seintleger of Christchurche in Can-terbury, clerck, [viij. d. xiiij. li. vj. s.] |
| 24 Joh'n Norton of Vp-churche v. li. * | 47 Anthony Love of ffauersham, marchant, v. li. |
| 25 Thomas Norden' of Sit-tingbourne xx. li. | 48 Richard Thornedon' Doctour xx. li. |
| 26 Thomas Rolf of Caun-terbury v. li. | |
| 27 Joh'n ffynche of Myl-ton' vj. li. xiiij. s. iiij. d. | |
| 28 Henry Posche of Nor-bourn' x. li. | |

* Peter Grenestrete, of Huntingfield Court in Eastling, died in 1556, leaving considerable estates in the neighbourhood of Eastling and Linsted, which he bequeathed (Will dated 4 Dec. 1555; Probate 25 Jan. 1555-6—Archidiaconal Registry, Canterbury, vol. 30, section 8) to his son Robert, who was also of Huntingfield Court, in Eastling, gentleman (*vide* 'Hasted'), and deceased 1570. This Peter Greenstreet was the founder of the Linsted branch of the family, and one of the younger sons of John Grenestrete of Claxfield, who died seised of much landed property in Linsted, &c., in 1494 (Will dated 8 Oct. 1494; Probate 7 Nov. following—Arch. Reg. Cant. vol. 6, sect. 1). The name occurs elsewhere mis-spelt in these Subsidy Rolls. For instance in No. 124-189, A° 14 Hen. VIII. we have the name of the same person written "Petre Grenestre." Such mistakes may be due to the singularity of the name; but with respect to this, and perhaps similar errors in the record now printed, it should be borne in mind that it does not profess to be anything more than a contemporary *transcript* of the original returns.

49 Richard Champion', clerc, Prebende of <i>Canterbury</i>	x. li.	69 Joh'n Mayney of Biden- den gent'	l. li.
50 Nicolas Ridley, Doc- tour, and one of the Prebendars of <i>Canter- bury</i>	x. li.	70 Joh'n Lucas of High' Halden' gent'	v. li.
51 Thomas Baron' of Yck- ham	x. li.	71 Will'am Twisyn den' of Wye gent'	x. li.
52 Joh'n Clerke Vicar of saint Paules in <i>Can- terbury</i>	v. li.	72 Joh'n Tucke of greate Charte	x. marke.
53 Thomas Cockes Vicar of Sturrey	iiij. li.	73 Lauraunce Sharpie of Cranebroke yoman'	xx. li.
54 Laurance Manby Maiour of ffauersham	v. marke.	74 Robert Ovenden' of Crainbroke yoman	x. li.
55 Richard Drylande of ffauersham, thelder,	x. li.	75 Thomas Harman' of Crainbroke	x. marke.
56 Joh'n Daud of ffauers- ham	v. li.	76 Richard White of Crain- broke yoman'	x. marke.
57 Joh'n Bringbourne of ffauersham	v. li.	77 Joh'n Hendon of Biden- den' yoman	xx. marke.
58 Joh'n Seithe of ffauers- ham	v. li.	78 Symond' Lynche of Crainbroke yoman	v. marc.
59 Will'am Castellocke of ffauersham	v. marke.	79 Richard Briken den' of Crainbroke yoman	v. marke.
60 George Pierpounte of Malling Controller to my Lorde of Caun- terbury	xx. li.	80 Henry Goldebourn' of Cranebroke yoman'	iiij. li.
61 Joh'n Best of ffauers- ham	xl. s.	81 Joh'n Richardes of Bedenden' yoman'	viiij. li.
62 Thomas Gate of ffauers- ham	xl. s.	82 Harbart ffynche of Sandherst gent.	x. marke.
63 Joh'n Wreocke of ffauersham	xl. s.	83 Steven' Rogers of Be- dinden'	xij. li.
64 Will'am Marshall' of ffauersham	xl. s.	84 Joh'n Eston* of Hauke- herst gent.	iiij. li.
65 Thomas Wilford of Crainbroke esquier	x. li.	85 Will'am Courtopp of Crainbroke yoman	xx. marc.
66 Thomas Roberts of Cranebroke esquier	x. marke.	86 Thomas Dunkyn of Crainbroke yoman	x. li.
67 Thomas Kempe of Wye esquier	x. li.	87 Joh'n Grenehill of Bi- denden' yoman	[iiij. d. xvj. li. xiiij. s.]
68 Walter Moyle of Bough- ton' aylouf esq'	x. li.	88 Will'am Evrinden of the Wood of benen- den'	xx. li.
		89 Edward Godfrey of Tentarden' yoman	x. li.
		90 Joh'n Drayner of Pluck- ley gent.	xx. li.

* John Greenstreet of Ospringe, (? second) son of William Greenstreet (ob. 1533), and grandson to John Greenstreet of Claxfield (ob. 1494), married one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of this family (See Will of Agnes Eston, widow (at that time of Ospringe), proved 1 Dec. 1557—Arch. Reg. Cant. vol. 35, sect. 1). He was brother to the Rev. George Greenstreet, first Rector of Chillenden in Kent (1566-1589), and nephew to Laurence Greenstreet, Priest of Burley (Will dated 25 June, 1528; Probate 18 Feb. 1528-9—Arch. Reg. Cant. vol. 18, sect. 4.) This John was the founder of the Ospringe line, and his son and heir, Peter, quartered the coat of Eston by reason of the above match (*vide* Harleian MS. No. 5862, pencil folio 59^b).

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 91 Will'am Courtopp of
Braibourn' yoman | [i]iiij. d.
vj. li. xiiij. s. | 116 Joh'n Wilsdon yoman'
of the garde | [iiij. d.
vj. li. xiiij. s. |
| 92 Joh'ne Wolton' Widowe | xvj. li. xiiij. s. [i]iiij. d. | 117 The Lady Jane Gar-
nyshe | xl. li. |
| 93 Anthony Anger of Ot-
trinden' gent' | x. li. | 118 Vincent Yngham of
Sandwiche | xx. li. |
| 94 Ingram (?) Willett of
Al | x. li. | 119 Nicolas Peeke of
Sandwiche | [iiij. d.
vj. li. xiiij. s. |
| 95 Thomas Seerle of Wye
yoman | v. li. | 120 S ^r Edward Boughton'
Knight' | xx. li. |
| 96 John S[ee]the of Leedys | x. marc. | 121 Jane Crowmer Widow | lxvj. s. viij. d. |
| 97 [Hum]frey Clerke of
Kyngesnode | x. li. | 122 James Michel seriant
of the larder | x. li. |
| 98 Robert Alsopp of Chis-
lett | x. marke. | 123 George Whetnall of
great Peckham gent. | xx. marke. |
| 99 Richard Walker Master
of the College of Wye | x. li. | 124 The Lady Mary Wal-
den' of Dartford'
Widow | vj. li. xiiij. s. iiij. d. |
| 100 Joh'n Thompson' Mas-
ter of the Maison
[Dei] of Dovour | xxx. li. | 125 Rauf Buskyn (or <i>Buf-
kyn</i>) of Dovor' | xiiij. li. vj. s. viij. d. |
| 101 John Willoughby Vicar
of Chilham | v. li. | 126 Thomas Roydon'* of
great Peckham es-
quier | xx. marc. |
| 102 Steven' Ellice of Ken-
nyngton' | v. marke. | 127 Isabell flemmyng of
Leusam Widow | x. li. |
| 103 Richard Parkehurst
Master of the College
of Ashford | xx. li. | 128 Haymond Richard of
Dovor | vj. li. xiiij. s. iiij. d. |
| 104 Petir Hayman' of Sell-
ing | [iiij. d.
vj. li. xiiij. s. | 129 Th[omas] ? [M]anns-
feld' of Dovor' | iiij. li. |
| 105 Joh'n flogg of Ash-
ford esquier | xx. marke. | 130 Will'am Buston of
Grauesende | x. li. |
| 106 Dame Julian' Brown-
ing of Ashford Widow | x. li. | 131 S ^r Henry Isley Knight | xiiij. li. vj. s. viij. d. |
| 107 'Joh'n Webbe Vicar of
Eyllam' | xxx. li. | 132 frauncis Sydney es-
quier' | x. li. |
| 108 Christofer Nevenson'
Comissary of Can-
terbury | v. li. | 133 Humfrey Stile of Bec-
nam gent. | xx. li. |
| 109 Robert At Water of
Leynham | xx. li. | 134 Thomas Bacon' Parson
of Chellisfeld' | xx. marc. |
| 110 Robert Edolf of Bren-
sett | xx. li. | 135 Henry Hollande Par-
sonne of Saint Ni-
colas in Tennet | x. li. |
| 111 Henry Cripse of the
Ile of tennet | [iiij. d.
xxvj. li. xiiij. s. | 136 Henry Cutt of Byn-
burie esquier | xx. marke. |
| 112 Edward White of
Asheford' | v. li. | 137 Joh'n Sharpie of the
Parishe of Cranbroke | xx. marc. |
| 113 Alice Marten' of
Thoroughley | xx. marke. | 138 Katherine Barr of the
Parishe of Cranbroke
Widow | x. li. |
| 114 Thomas Spilman' of
Canterbury | xl. li. | 139 James Coffyn of Lul-
lingston' | xx. marc. |
| 115 Richard Yngwourth
Suffragan of Dovor | xl. marc. | 140 Joh'n Leonard of | |

* The coat of Royton or Ruton (*i.e.* . . . , crusilly patée fitchy . . . a chevron . . . inter three garbs . . .) is still in the cloisters at Canterbury, but Wille-
ment has omitted it from his *Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral*.

- Chevenyng Prenotary of North Walles xx. marc.
- 141 Roger of Bier (?) of tennet x. li.
- 142 Robert Sprakeling of tennet xx. li.
- 143 Nicolas Clifford' of Sufton' esquier x. li.
- 144 Nicolas Sibill' of ffernynggham esquier v. li.
- 145 Richard Courtopp of Cranebroke xx. li.
- 146 Richard Potter of Westraham *gent.* x. li.
- 147 Will'am Middelton' of Westraham xx. li.
- 148 Petir Courtop of Cranebroke *yoman.* x. li.
- 149 George Vane esquier [iiiij. d. of Tuydley xxvj. li. xiiij. s.
- 150 Joh'n Loveles of Kyngesdown' x. li.
- 151 Will'am Harman' of Craiford gent' x. li.
- 152 Thomas Wombwell' of Northeffete x. li.
- 153 Joh'n Gibbes of Canterbury *yoman* iiiij. li.
- 154 James Thompson' of Canterbury *yoman* v. li.
- 155 Richard Coucheman' of Cranebroke *yoman* v. li.
- 156 Alexander Coucheman of Cranebroke *yoman* iiij. li. vj. s. viij. d.
- 157 Joh'n Pykenden' of Stapleherst *yoman* [iiiij. d. vj. li. xiiij. s.
- 158 Will'am Sydley lxxx. li.
- 159 Steven' Petley of Halstede *iuxta* Otford' *yoman* xx. li.
- 160 Will'am Boys of Nonyngton' esquier xx. li.
- 161 Joh'n Mynes of Canterbury clerke x. li.
- 162 Robert See (?) of Heron (?) *gent.* [viiij. d. xiiij. li. vj. s.
- 163 Robert Knight' of Bromeley xx. marke.
- 164 John Huslyng of Mepeham *yoman* [viiij. d. iiij. li. vj. s.
- 165 Will'am Woldishe of Lynton' xx. li.
- 166 Joane Jermyn' of Cobham Widow v. li.
- 167 Joh'n Sibill' of Lee gentilman' x. li.
- 168 Edmonde fforde of Lewsam x. li.
- 169 Hugh Prosfest of grenewiche x. li.
- 170 Joh'n Grigby of Maidestone gent' [iiiij. d. vj. li. xiiij. s.
- 171 Joh'n Tailour of Shattockherst [iiiij. d. vj. li. xiiij. s.
- 172 Will'am Parrys of Hotfild' *yoman* [iiiij. d. vj. li. xiiij. s.
- 173 Joh'n Bailif Vicar of Chalke v. li.
- 174 Henry Perys of Mylton' *iuxta* grauesende v. li.
- 175 Oliuer Godfrey of Penserst v. li.
- 176 Morrice Griffithe Archdeacon' of Rochester xx. marke.
- 177 John Write Vicar of saint Margaretes *iuxta* Rochester x. li.
- 178 Joh'n Sennocke Vicar of Seele v. li.
- 179 John Tibolt of Seele gent' vj. li. xiiij. s. iiiij. d.
- 180 Joh'n Buttill' Parsonne of Cuckestone v. li.
- 181 Robert Moulton of Otford vj. li. xiiij. s. iiiij. d.
- 182 Ellice Botley Parsonne of Becnam v. li.
- 183 Will'am Edwardes Parsonne of Horsmonden' [iiiij. d. vj. li. xiiij. s.
- 184 Joh'n Pomell' Parsonne of Nettelstede iiiij. li.
- 185 John Wildeboore Parsonne of Chiselherst [iiiij. d. vj. li. xiiij. s.
- 186 Joh'n Barbour Parsonne of Wroteham x. li.
- 187 Jane Rooper of Lynsted Widowe [iiiij. d. vj. li. xiiij. s.
- 188 Lady Elizabeth Pechy widow xx. marke.
- 189 Thomas Milles of Rochester [iiiij. d. vj. li. xiiij. s.
- 190 Steven' Austen of Yalding x. li.
- 191 Lady Elizabeth' Countesse of Sherewsbury cc. li.
- 192 Dame Margaret Wiltshire Widowe [viiij. d. xiiij. li. vj. s.

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|--|----------|--|-------------------------------|
| 193 James Hales ser-
ieaunte of Law | xx. li. | 227 George Phillip of Ten-
tarden' | v. li. |
| 194 Joh'n Bier of Dartford
gent' | x. li. | 228 Joh'n Woodde of Ten-
tarden' | v. li. |
| 195 Walter Phillippes Deane
of Rochester | l. li. | 229 Will'am Jervase of
Tentarden' | v. li. |
| 196 John Newman' Par-
sonne of Portlande | x. li. | 230 James Lambert of Ke-
nardington' | v. li. |
| 197 Edmonde Cranmer
Archdeacon' of Can-
terbury | xx. li. | 231 Henry Golding of Ap-
pledore | v. li. |
| 198 Gilbert Latham Par-
son of Swaynscomb | xx. li. | 232 Thomas May of Com-
well' | x. marc. |
| 199 Will'am Atwood of
Grauesende | x. li. | 233 Joh'n Gibbyn of Rol-
vinden' | vj. li. |
| 200 Joh'n Bricket chief
Master Cooke to the
Kinges Maestie | x. li. | 234 Gervase Gibbyn' of
Benenden' | v. li. |
| 201 Lady Anne Gray of
the mote | xxx. li. | 235 Robert Gibbyn' of Rol-
vinden' | v. li. |
| 202 Edward Browne of
Rochester | x. li. | 236 Joh'n Lucas of Benen-
den' | v. li. |
| 203 Joh'n Maister | xx. li. | 237 Thomas Austen of Ten-
tarden' | x. marc. |
| 204 John Alea | v. li. | 238 Will'am Culpeper of
Huntingdon' <i>alias</i>
named Hunton' | x. li. |
| 205 Thomas Monys | v. li. | 239 Walter Mayny gent' | xx. li. |
| 206 Will'am Crisps | v. marc. | 240 Thomas Draner gent' | x. li. |
| 207 Thomas Joce | v. li. | 241 Thomas Roberts of
Stapleherst | x. marc. |
| 208 Thomas Harward' | v. marc. | 242 Ladye Custance Cul-
peper | x. li. |
| 209 Joh'n Style | x. li. | 243 Robert Bateherst of
Horsmonden' | v. li. |
| 210 Robert | x. li. | 244 Will'am Cheriton' of
Lidde | v. li. |
| 211 Lauraunce Omer | v. li. | 245 Joh'n Austen junior of
goudeherst | v. li. |
| 212 Thomas Hareflete | v. marc. | 246 Joh'n Dale Vicar of
Stone | v. li. |
| 213 Richard Whiteflete | v. marc. | 247 George Roberts of
Brencheley | v. li. |
| 214 Will'am Neme | v. marc. | 248 Will'am Iden' of Sut-
ton Valance | v. li. |
| 215 Thomas Hamon' | v. marc. | 249 Richard Engham es-
quier | v. li. |
| 216 Joh'n Broke | v. marc. | 250 Thomas Strugull of
Lidde | x. li. |
| 217 Isabell' Sparkeling | v. li. | 251 Robert Robyns of Lidde | v. li. |
| 218 Joh'n Honywood of
Newington' | x. marc. | 252 Henry Scott of High
Halden' | v. li. |
| 219 Robert Honywoodde | x. marc. | 253 Joh'n Goldwell of Be-
tenden' | xx. li. |
| 220 Joh'n Jervise of Wood-
churche yoman' | v. li. | 254 Raynold Welles of
Bedenden' | [iiij. d.
vj. li. xij. s.] |
| 221 John Love of goude-
herst | v. li. | | |
| 222 Paul Sydnour of Brenche-
ley gent. | v. li. | | |
| 223 Robert K'ping (?) of
Brencheley | v. li. | | |
| 224 Joh'n Stephen of goud-
herst | v. li. | | |
| 225 Edward Hales of Ten-
tarden' | v. li. | | |
| 226 Joh'n Twysden of
Losenam | x. marc. | | |

255 Joh'n Vden' of Hugh- am	v. li.	259 John Suliard Attour- nay	v. li.
256 Edward Stoughton	v. li.	260 Joh'n Stephan of No- cold'	v. li.
257 Agnes Vane of Tuyd- ley widow	x. li.	261 Will'am Bygyn'	iiij. li.
258 Richard Tychebourn'	v. li.	262 Roger Hornegentilman'	x. li.

Summa totalis huius Extracti m'm'm'cclxviij. li. vj. s. viij. d.* Inde
ad deducendum pro Denariis non receptis de Thoma }
Nevell et in onere Istius extracti quia mortuus est } cc. markes."

* This total is written above the first one, which is marked for cancelment as it included the 200 marks due from Sir Thomas Neville.

ST. HILDEFERTH.

LAMBARDE in his "Description and Hystorie of the Shyre of Kent," says,—“The Church at Swanscombe was much haunted in times past, for Saint Hildeferthe’s helpe (a Bishop, by conjecture of his picture yet standing in the upper window of the South Ile, although his name is not read in all the Catalogue of the Saxons) to whome such as were distracted ranne for restitution of their wits, as thicke as men were wont to saile to Anticyra for Heleborus.” Hasted, more than two centuries later, repeats the above story. “This church,” he says, “in former times was much resorted to by a company of pilgrims, who came hither for St. Hildeferth’s help, who by his picture, which was in the upper window of the south side, appears to have been a bishop, to whom such as were distracted came to be cured of their insanity.” The little window alluded to is doubtless the small Decorated window still existing at the east end of the south aisle, but without the picture. If now by chance the name of the miracle-working Bishop is mentioned in connection with Swanscombe church, he is generally described as the unknown Saxon Bishop; so steeped in mystery was he whose miraculous cures of insanity at Swanscombe have rendered his name famous and familiar to us. The fact of the collegiate church of Gourney being dedicated to St. Hildevert, induced me to place myself in communication with the authorities there, and thanks to the great kindness and courtesy of Père Melicieux, Honorary Canon of Rouen, I have been able to obtain some particulars of the life and history of St. Hildevert, or Hildeferth. He was born A.D. 617, and early embraced a religious life, and in 672, on the death of Bishop Faro, was elected to the vacant see of Meaux in France; this dignity he held but for eight years, the good man dying in 680. During the sixty-three years of his life he seems to have done much for

the welfare of his countrymen; possessing great riches he appears to have devoted his wealth to the erection of churches. It is not until three centuries had rolled by, that we hear of any miracle being wrought; the really good and beneficent work done by the Bishop during his lifetime was fast fading from the minds of the people, the churches built by him were, through the belief in the impending destruction of the world, allowed to fall into decay; and as the thousandth year rapidly approached without bringing with it the long dreaded and terrible portents of the dissolution of all things, something was needed to stir the flagging zeal of the people and prepare them for the necessary work of church restoration and building, and what in those days so natural as to endue the bones of the church-building Bishop with supernatural powers. The offerings made in grateful recognition of restoration from disease doubtless soon enabled the authorities of the church of Vigneley, wherein the body of the Bishop rested, to restore and make it worthy of its pious founder the good Bishop Hildeferth. That object effected, we find the remains removed from Vigneley to Meaux, where the same satisfactory result being attained, we next find the body carried to Beauvais,

“ His body’s resting place of old,
How oft their patron changed, they told,”

and then the good priests, custodians of so great a treasure, deemed it not right to confine its benefits to a limited neighbourhood; so selecting a number of religious and faithful men, they entrusted to them to carry throughout the length and breadth of the land, for the benefit of mankind and their Church, these healing relics. They in the course of their peregrinations arrived at Gournay, where the great man, or lord of the place, known as Hugo the First, refusing to recognize the sanctity of the remains, ruthlessly caused a great fire to be made, and to the horror of those in charge of it, the body of St. Hilderferth was by his order thrown into the midst of the flames, but to one capable of curing “the mind diseased” such treatment was as nothing, the flames refused to consume the bones, and as a matter of course that hardened and most unbelieving sinner, the Count Hugo, was converted, and from the inveterate foe

became the humble follower, and on the spot where the indignity was offered, he built and dedicated to St. Hildeforth the large and beautiful church which still bears his name, and is now the Collegiate Church of Gournay, in Normandy. Here the bones were enshrined, and when it was thought advisable to make further progress no power could move them, "the Saint remained immovable," in this instance conforming to the general rule, for we hear the same of a contemporary, St. Cuthbert. But though our Saint refused to permit his bones *en masse* to be removed from Gournay, he did not object to the abstraction of fragments, and it was to this gracious forbearance that Swanscombe became indebted for her ancient miracles. About this time the conquest of England by the Normans was effected, and as is well known, Swanscombe was included in the grants made by William to his powerful half-brother the Bishop Odo. Now would not the possession of a miracle-working relic of St. Hildeforth gratify the inhabitants, and tend to elevate the donor of so great a gift in the eyes of the people of the eleventh century? For a man like Odo, possessed of vast territory, and independent of his ecclesiastical office, the half-brother of a mighty king holding enormous church patronage, to ask was to have; therefore it is probable that, through his agency, may have been deposited in Swanscombe Church some small relic of that Norman Bishop whose fame had already been made known to the English, and if so, long ere Canterbury possessed its famous shrine, even before St. Thomas of that city was added to the calendar, pilgrimages may have been made to the shrine of "St. Hildeforth of fair memorie" here at Swanscombe; and when in later days the scene of the death of the English Bishop became in the eyes of churchmen a holy place, to die without seeing which was accounted sin, the old shrine of the maniacuring Norman Bishop at Swanscombe was not, we may be sure, forgotten. It lay near the highway; two duties could be performed, or as we now say, "two birds could be killed with one stone." The native pilgrim to the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury (and it cannot be doubted but that the English were most anxious to shew by their attendance at his altar their appreciation of his opposition to the Norman ruler) could conform to the usage of the period, by visiting the shrine of

the Norman healing bishop, while the alien visiting the tomb of the "Church's blissful martyr" would naturally turn his steps aside to lay his offering, small though it might be, before the casket containing the fragment of his canonized countryman's body. But not to Swanscombe alone was granted the possession of so valuable a relic, for the old rolls existing at Gourney tell us that to Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury (*circa* 1202) was given a fragment; also that a few years later the reliquary at Gourney was again opened, for the purpose of giving a small bone of the Saint's hand to the Grand Duchess of Longueville; and again in 1373, when the head was removed and placed in a casket of pure gold, presented for that purpose by Blanche, widow of Philip de Valois, King of France; and so, though long forgotten here in England, St. Hildeforth continued to be revered in France till the Revolution of 1789 denied to him that sanctity which so many centuries had respected. The Republican authorities stripped the gold and silver from off the cases enclosing the remains, and so having obtained all that they considered of importance left the church, when, in order to save the relics from further profanation, one of the priests attached to the edifice opened the case in the presence, as we are told, of many witnesses, and removed the bones, rolls of parchment, and remnants of rich robes therein contained; all of which he enveloped in a linen cloth, and then confided the precious burden to the ground of a small cemetery reserved for the Canons of Gourney. A certain acute lawyer in the town, fearing the earth might prove as injurious to the relics as even Republicans, caused them to be exhumed, and reverently guarded them in his own house, until the end of the year 1802, "when upon the re-establishment of order" he made known his secret, and the Archbishop appointed a commission of priests, comprising the clergy of St. Hildeforth, to examine into the matter. They were able to verify that the relics so preserved were identically the same that had for so many centuries been venerated, the bones were therefore placed in a new reliquary, and on the 22nd of May, 1803, with great pomp and ceremony replaced in their original position in the church of St. Hildevort, or Hildeforth, at Gourney, where they still remain.

J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY, F.S.A.

INVENTORIES OF PARISH CHURCH GOODS
IN KENT, A.D. 1552.

(*Continued from Vol. X, p. 297.*)

SELLYNG—xv MARCH III ED. VI.

Sir Thomas Gryffythe, curat ; Stevin Goldfince, Robert
Alyn, churchwardens ; Rychard Rygg, John Yong,
parishioners

First in the Stepell iiij bells, Item ij chalic's of silver xxv unc's
iiij quarters

Item ij crosses one crossestafe one fote for a crosse of copper

Item a pax of copper, Item ij sensors and a shipe of lattyn

Item a handbell

Item a vestiment of redde velvett and one of blue velvett with
the albes for the same

Item a tunacle of chaungeable silke whyche nowe ys made a
cloth for the pulpett

Item one alter cloth of dyaper and ij of lynnen clothe

Item iiij towells of lynnen clothe Item an albe of course lynnen
clothe

Item ij cuschyns of selke Item ij rochetts and ij surpleses

Item a front for alter of selke & thred

Item a daske clothe of selke nowe made a clothe for the Lord's
tabull

Item one cruett of pewter

Mem. The church was brokyng the xxvth of Marche last and
there was stoon owt of the churche furst one alter clothe
of dyaper, a front of blew velvett

Item ij towells one of dyaper and another of lynnen clothe

Item ij rochetts, ij cruetts of pewter and a olde coverlett of
blewe and grene

SEVYNGTON—III DECEMBER VI ED. VI.

Jhone Wodcoke, parson; and Jhone Myller, Rafe
Goodale, Thomas Parker paryshyoners

- Fyrst a chalys of sylver of x ounces
Item a cros clothe of grene sylke
Item a vestment of red satyn of bryggys with the alb belongyng
to yt
Item an other vestement of blew worsted with an alb to yt
Item an old cope of luks gold
Item an old canaby cloth of red sylke
Item ij corporas casys
Item ij alter clothes
Item ij towels
Item ij canstyx of latten with a bason and an ewer of the same
mettal
Item a sacryng bell
Item four bells in the stepel with an handbel for corsyse
Ther was stolne ij canstyxes item a vestment of dornyx with an
alb with ij alter clothes with a towell

SHADOKSHERST—XIIII DECEMBER VI ED. VI.

Jeffery Astley, parson; John Willys, churchwarden;
Stevyn Affright inhabitant

- First one chalice of silver parcell gilte wayeng by estymac'on
x unc's
Item a vestment of red branched damaske
Item a nother vestment of grene branched damaske
Item a nother vestment of dornex
Item ij copez of silk one changeable and the other crane color
Item fyve altar clothez & iij towells
Item ij surples & one rotchet
Item one canopy cloth
Item ij banner clothz one of silk & another of tuke
Item iij stremers of tuke and a white lent cloth
Item one stayned cloth to hang before the roode
Item a crosse of copper giltid and ij bells in the steple
Item a bason & an ewer of lattyn
Item one coverlett & one cloth used for mariages

Memorandum :—Sold ij stayned clothez, a pix of lattyn, a holy stope, & a lampe bason of lattyn, iij corporac's clothes with the cases, ij little bells in the church and fyve latyn candilsticks, by William White then churchwarden for iiij s, which was bestowed about the repparac'ons of the church

SMARDEN—II DECEMBER VI ED. VI.

George White, curate; Jamys Lake, and Stephyn Norton, churchwardens; John Wootton & John Sharp, parishioners

Fyrst a cope of clothe of tessue

Item a cope of whyte damaske & iij vestments of the same

Item a cope of blew velvet & iij vestments of the same

Item a vestment of grene velvet

Item iij olde vestments that is to say a vestment of rede velvet, a vestment of rede sattyn & another of whyt bustyan

Item v bellys & a saunc' bell

Item one challys of sylver weying xi ounce's

Item a crosse of latten

Item iij sylk crosse clothys

Item a bassen & ewer of latten

Item iij canstyks of latten

Sold :—One challys of sylver & with the mony provyded a cloth to hange before the rood loft to deface the monuments vj tabernacles that wer yn the same roode lofte wrytten with scriptur' and the Kyngs armes sett yn the mydst of the same clothe & the residew implied for the closer [*enclosure*] of the church yerd and other necessary things the Parishe also hath imply'd a certen sylk cloth called a holy clothe for the comunyon table

SMETHE—SATURDAY III DECEMBER VI ED. VI.

Robert Baraclogh, curate; James Warry and Symon Kele churchwardens: Thomas Castell, parishioner

First a vestment & a sewte for a deacon & subdeacon and a cope all of purpill velvett

Item a vestment of crymsen velvet with his albe

Item a cope of red velvet

- Item a cope of grene silke
- Item a cope of dornex
- Item a vestment of crymsen damaske
- Item a vestment of blak saye
- Item a vestment of dornex
- Item a vestment of red ffustian apes with ther albes
- Item iij old vestments
- Item iiij towells & v alter clothes
- Item iiij surplusses, iij rochets & ij coverletts
- Item ij chalys of sylver weighing xx ownses wherof one of them
in the hands of Sir Reynold Scott, knight
- Item a boke of Servys
- Item iij corporases & ij cases
- Item ij candelstikks of latten, a bason & an ewer of latten
- Item a ffront for an alter
- Item a pix of silver & gilt weying xij ownses in the hands of
the seid Sir Reynold Scott knight
- Item iij bells in the Stepill
- Item a paire of organs
- Item ij banner clothes
- Item ij stremers of silke

SNARGATE—III DECEMBER VI ED. VI.

George Johnson, preest & parson; John Hayward,
churchwarden; Rawlin Pernell, Symond Tokyn,
parishioners

- Imprimis one vestment of blacke tawnye velvett & one of red
sylke with albs and apparell to them
- Item one cope of black tawney velvett & one cope of mouse
dunne velvett
- Item one pyx clothe of greene scylke frenged with red scylke
knopps & and one canapye clothe of greene scylke frenged
- Item ij paynted front clothes of lynnen & iij alter clothes & ij
towells of lynnen
- Item iij alter clothes ij towells of lynnen
- Item one corporasse case of redd & greene sylke and one of
redd sylke with ij corporasse clothes in them
- Item one challysse of sylver

Item one pyx one sensere one shippe one crysmatorey one holy
water pott one basin and one ewer of latten

Item ij lattyn candelestyks

Item in the steple iij bells and in the churche one wornynge
bell one hand bell and one sacryng bell

SNAVE—III DECEMBER VI ED. VI.

Thomas Wylkyson, curate; John Pledger, church-
warden; Robert Richardson, John Wyvell, Geffery
Assheley, & Edward Godfrey inhabitants

Item there is vi alter clothes

Item iiij towells & iiij sheets

Item ij surples & iiij albes

Item one cope of vyolet velvet

Item one vestment of vyolet velvet

Item one chalice conteynynge x unc's

Item iij bells in the stepull

Item certeyn candylstykkys bowles of tyn sold by the concent of
the hole parishe to the value of viij s

Item certeyn other thynges as yron & soche lyke beyng solde to
the value of xxs whereof remayneth unbestowyd & unto no
use employed in the warden's handes the sum of xiiij s. iiij d.

SOUTHFLETE—XXIII NOVEMBER VI ED. VI.

Robert Salysbury, curate; Henry Godfraye and Raffe
Browne, churchwardens

First on chalice with the patente of silver & parcell gilte wayynge
xii ounces di.

Item on other chalic' with the patente of silver doble gilte
wayynge vi ounces di

Item ij greate candlestikks & ij little candlestikks of latten &
ij cruetts of powder

Item iiij bells of brasse suted in the steple & ij handbells of
brasse

Item on censer of copper

Item on vestment of blewe silke imbrothered with venys gold
with the deacon and subdeacon apperteynynge to the same
of the same sute & on cope of the same of blewe silke
embrothered with venys gold lacking thalbe

- Item j vestment of red silke imbrothered with venys golde & the lynnen to the same
- Item iiij cots for deacons and subdeacons of red silke of the saide sute withoute lynnen
- Item on cope of red silke imbrothered with roses of venys gold
- Item on vestment of whit silke imbrothered with roses of venys gold with the deacon & subdeacon and all lynnen that apperteyneth to the same & on cope of whit silke imbrothered with roses of venys gold lacking thalbe
- Item ij corprax cases j of red velvet thother blacke velvett
- Item on vestment of grene silke imbrothered with rose of venys gold
- Item on vestment of blacke damaske & ij cots for deacon & subdeacon withoute lynnen of the same sute and on cope of blake silk lakkyng thalbe
- Item on old vestment of red Caddeys woven with whit wyer
- Item on vestment of whit lynnen clothe
- Item on old cope of Caddeys imbrothered with lambes of Venys gold
- Item on old vestment of red silke & on old vestment of changeable caddeys
- Item on crosse of copper and gilte with on crosse cloth of grene silke
- Item on crosse cloth of red lynnen & on crosse clothe of blewe bukram
- Item on stremer of red silke
- Item ij redstremers of lynnen painted & on blewe stremer of lynnen
- Item iiij banner clothes of lynnen painted
- Item on surplesse & one rochet of lynnen
- Item on bible & a paraphrases of Erasmus & on boke of thomylies
- Item iiij alter clothes of lynnen cloth
- Item ij towells whereof one of diaper & thother of lynnen cloth
- Item on curteyne of grene silke
- Memorandum endorsed at Dartford xxij November vj Ed VI.
- All goods entered in the former inventory are also in this, and are now delivered to the churchwardens except one curteyne of grene silk and one olde herse clothe of old silke presented to, be stollen

STANFORD E XXVIII NOVEMBER 1552, VI ED. VI.

Thomas Gregory, curate ; Wyllyam Smythe & Thomas
Yonge churchwardens

First a challys of scylver wayng by estymacyon vj ownces
Item ij bellys in the steppyll Item iiij vestements and iij albys
belonging to them therof one of crymosyne velvyde the
seconde of blewe velvyde the thirde of blewe sattene of
brydges the forthe of whytt ffustiane Item iij coppys one
of blake velvyde the second of blew damaske Item two
awltre clothys Item two crossys of lattyn Item a ffrun
cloth for the awltre of payntyde canvys Item one damaske
clothe Item a lattyne bassyne and laver Item two towells
Memorandum :—Stolyn owt of the churche of Standforde the
Sundaye before Candylmasse daye laste paste a blake cope
of sattayne of brygys a albe a hande belle iij awtre clothes
& the sensers of lattyn

STONE IN THE ISLE OF OXNEY—II DECEMBER

VI ED. VI.

John Styll junior, and Richard Raynold, churchwardens;
John Styll senior, inhabitant

First ij chalices of silver weying xxxj unc's & a half of grosers
weight
Item ij copes of velvet
Item a vestment a deacon & a subdeacon of red velvet
Item iiij corporas clothez with their cases
Item an alter cloth of velvet and a payre of old curtens of grene
silk
Item one Crosse banner cloth of silk
Item one vestment of blew damaske
Item one vestment of yelow taffeta
Item one vestment of white sattyn a bridg's
Item another vestment of grene sattyn a breg's
Item a frence of velvet for the altar
Item v towells ij surples ; & ij rotchets
Item vj old altar clothez
Item one coverlett one pillow & one old canopy cloth

- Item v bells in the steple, one over the chancell, and ij hand bells
 Item a bason and an ewer of lattyn
 Item a payr of candelstiks for the altar of lattyn
 Item a pix of copper

STONE—XXIII NOVEMBER VI Ed. VI.

William Goche, curate; John Dobynson gent churchwarden

- First on chalice with the patente of silver parcel gilt weying xii ounces
 Item one holy water stokke of latten
 Item on paire of censers of latten
 Item iij bells in the steple suted of brasse a saints bell of brasse & two sacryng bells of brasse
 Item a crosse of copper and on herse crosse
 Item on vestmente of red damaske with the deacon of the same sute of the gifte of Sir John Wilshire knyghte
 Item on other vestmente of white damaske with a crosse of velvett
 Item a vestment of old red silk with lyons upon it with deacon & subdeacon to the same of the same sute
 Item a canapie of red & blewe satten of Bridgs with frenges to bere over the sacramente
 Item a cope of red satten with the V wounds upon the cape thereof
 Item on herse clothe of blacke silke with a crosse of lynnenn cloth
 Item iij tynnacles one of white and blewe dornyx, the second of grene saie, with a blew crosse the third of grene silk and threde the gifte of John Franke
 Item a corprax case of red and blew velvett & one other corprax case of yelow and black velvett
 Item on corprax case of red velvett imbrothered with gold & one other corprax case of white silke
 Item on corprax case of grene dornyx
 Item iij chists to laye old things in & on chiste for the register booke

MISCELLANEA.

AT Eastchurch, during the course of some alterations in the Parsonage Farm, as we are kindly informed by the Rev. R. H. Dickson, two handsome chimney-pieces of stone have been brought to light. They are carved with figures of birds, fruit, and flowers, around a central shield of arms, on which the Livesey coat (a lion rampant between three trefoils) impales that of Sondes (on a chevron three negroes' heads). This represents the arms of Gabriel Livesey, of Hollingbourne and Eastchurch, after his marriage to his second wife, Anne daughter of Sir Michael Sondes. Gabriel Livesey died on the 18th of March, 1622, and left a son and heir who, being created a baronet, July 11th, 1627, was known as Sir Michael Livesey of Eastchurch. He was one of the Regicides. The Parsonage House, in which he resided, must have been built by his father before 1622, when he died.

At Whitehall, near Canterbury, some rare Roman gold coins of Gallienus have been found, at various times during the past few years. Whitehall is a piece of land which lies above the Chatham and Dover railway, on the brow of a hill just within the southern boundary of Harbledown parish, next Thanington. Upon it a plantation of strawberries has lately been formed. Mr. Brent believes that the Romans had a camp at Whitehall.

While excavating for the new Canterbury Baths, the contractor found much timber in the ground. The site is outside

the city, towards the west-by-south-west, on the north side of the Chatham and Dover railway, in low ground beside the Stour. It has been suggested that the Romans may have had a bridge across the river at that point. But Mr. Brent says that millstones were found, with the timber; and he inclines to the belief that the Romans had a mill at this point.

A fine neolithic celt was lately discovered, in the soil beneath the floor of Rodmersham Church. It is preserved in the Museum of Mr George Payne, junior.

ERRATA (VOL. XI).

- Page 42, line 8, *for* "hexagonal," *read* "octagonal."
 Page 43, line 19, *for* "two Decorated windows," *read* "a Decorated window."
 Page 53, line 19, *for* "12 Hen. III," *read* "10 Hen. III."
 Page 81, in the pedigraic note, *for* "John, 1299-1303," *read* "John, 1299-1300."
 Page 85, line 28, *for* "Pl. 1," *read* "Pl. 3."
 Page 86, line 23, *for* "Pl. 2," *read* "Pl. 4."
 Page 99, line 32, *for* "Pl. 4," *read* "Pl. 2."
 Page 128, line 12, *for* "1252," *read* "1251."
 Page 134, line 14, *for* "Knouweth," *read* "Knouwyth."
 Page 329, line 37, *for* "Hochfeld," *read* "Hothfeld."
 Page 334, line 32, *for* "Handlo," *read* "Haudlo."
 Page 337, line 16, *for* "Hanlo," *read* "Haulo."
 Page 340, line 30, *for* "Moreworth," *read* "Mereworth."

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